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THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

THE

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THE ORGAN

OF THE

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Editorial Notes.

We wish all the Readers of the "Pottery Gazette" A Happy and Prosperous New Year.

"THE PRIMARY OBJECT."

"THE advantage of a profession over a trade is that it sets a higher ideal before a man." Sir Edward Fry is reported to have made this astounding assertion in a speech to the medical students of University College Hospital. Sir Edward Fry stands so high in the esteem of his fellow-countrymen that we are willing to believe that, if he is correctly reported, the statement was inadvertently made. That one who has been a distinguished Judge of the High Court and a Lord Justice of Appeal, and who, since his retirement, has rendered further signal service to the State, should deliberately make such an invidious distinction seems incredible. In the course of an eloquent address (reported in another column), when making a complimentary presentation to Mr. Henry P. Powell, Mr. John Osler repudiated such an aspersion on traders in a dignified and emphatic manner. Sir Edward is reported to have said "the primary object of the tradesman and the manufacturer is profit." If he had stopped at that, Mr. Osler might not have been so justly indignant, though he would probably have taken exception to it. But when Sir Edward added that "the professional man who said the same would be unworthy of his profession," he made a class distinction that is contrary to the spirit of the age, and which merited the dignified rebuke administered by Mr. Osler. We draw the attention of our readers to the impassioned speech in which Mr. Osler maintained the dignity of trade and commerce, and we are sure that manufacturers and traders in all industries will thank him for it. It would be easy for us to enlarge upon the fallacy and injustice of the low estimate of the morality of men, manufacturers and traders, attributed to such a distinguished man, but for the present Mr. Osler's righteous indignation answers all purposes.

FEDERATION OF THE POTTERY TOWNS.

FOR the past thirty years it has been our business and our pleasure to foster by every means in our power the principal industry of the Potteries—the manufacture of pottery. We have, however, always carefully abstained from interfering in questions concerning local government, and have taken no part in local matters outside trade except when the reputation of manufacturers and workpeople in whom we are interested has been assailed. The subject of federation, though not directly a trade question, is calculated to have such far reaching effects on the trade of the district generally that we think no apology is necessary in mentioning it. We heartily congratulate the several local governing bodies upon attaining in an amicable manner a result that has been desired by a considerable portion of their residents for upwards of half a century. From every point

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FINE PORCELAINS,

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of view the Potteries have been one for a long time. Looked at from a balloon they must have appeared as one huge town. The pedestrian has found it impossible without documentary aid to tell where one place ended and the next one began. The predominant local industries are shared in common by towns that are drawn together by railways, main roads, and tramways. We respect the conciliatory spirit in which what were deemed to be local advantages have been waived in order to create one central governing authority. The dignity of no town has been injured. Burslem, Fenton, Hanley, Longton, Stoke, and Tunstall are names that have become historical in connection with pottery manufacture, and we are pleased that none of them will lose its identity. We are satisfied that from an industrial point of view the whole district will gain by the unification that has been effected, and that pottery manufacturers, particularly, will be in a better position than they have ever been for obtaining relief from some of the many disabilities under which they have laboured.

LEAD PIPES AND LEAD POISONING.

THE dangers of using lead pipes for the conveyance of water for domestic purposes have again been brought home to the public by a fatality. A Devonshire lady died on Dec. 15 under such circumstances as to necessitate an inquest. The doctor who attended her said that on Dec. 3 she had convulsions, and other members of the family suffered from similar symptoms. On Dec. 13 the patient complained of headache, and she died on the 15th. He said he was of opinion that death was caused by lead-poisoning due to regularly drinking water from a well. The lead pipe had not been recently laid, it has been there for years. The water that was in the pipe contained one-tenth of a grain of lead per gallon. This would be dangerous if drunk for a few days only. A chemist had analysed the water and found it contained half a grain of lead per gallon. It was shown that the poisonous state of the water was due to the small rainfall, and that in the morning water was used that had been standing in the lead pipes all night. Cases like this one (and they are more numerous than is generally known) suggest that the use of lead pipes for conveying water for drinking purposes should be discontinued. Of course the safe substitute for lead is pottery, and as earthenware pipes can be used for the greater part, it seems desirable that their use should be compulsory. At any rate the public safety seems to demand that where water has to remain for some hours in a pipe (as in the case referred to) that pipe shall be earthenware. The coroner said it was "a fact that could not be too widely known that soft water conveyed by lead pipes was very dangerous." The verdict was that the death of the lady was "due to poisoning by lead absorbed from drinking contaminated water." The danger seems to be great, and to be one that many persons are exposed to. But the remedy is so simple that the public are entitled to insist on the enforced application of it. These cases also have an important bearing on trades in which the workers are subject to lead-poisoning. How often may not a cause such as the above be responsible for disease and death for which the occupation of the victim has been wrongly blamed?

A Real Bull This Time on Dec. 15 rushed into the china stores of Mr. Jacobs, 8, High-rd., Kilburn. He chose the window in preference to the door, and smashed a large square of plate-glass and then walked about amongst the china, with damaging results. Why bulls like china shops is hard to say, but they evidently do.

THE STAMPING OF GLASS MEASURES.

AT a special meeting of the Gateshead Town Council held on Dec. 10, the Watch Committee reported that the Standards Department of the Board of Trade in 1906 approved of the making of an allowance to glass manufacturers of 3d. per dozen in respect of services rendered by the manufacturers at the glass manufactory, in connection with the verification and stamping of glass measures. Whilst that allowance had been made by the Councils of Gateshead, South Shields, and Sunderland to the glass manufacturers in their respective areas, the County Council of Durham had been making a larger allowance, viz., 4½d., to glass manufacturers in the county area, to the obvious disadvantage of the borough glass manufacturers.

A letter had been received from the Standards Department of the Board of Trade stating that Durham County Council had urged that the rebate of 3d. per dozen measures from the fee of 6d. charged, on the verification of measures of half-pint and under, put an unnecessary burden on the trade. The Board of Trade attached great importance to uniformity of conditions throughout the county, and asked Gateshead Council whether they would be in favour of an increase of the rebate at present allowed, and whether, if it were fixed at 4d. or 4½d. per doz. measures, the net receipts would be sufficient to cover all the expenses of the Council in regard to such work.

The committee recommended that a reply be sent to the Board of Trade stating that a rebate of 4½d. per dozen could not be made except at a loss. If Major MacMahon, who held an exhaustive local inquiry on the subject in 1906, had, after further consideration of the question, taken the view that the allowance to the manufacturer should be increased to 4d. per dozen, the Council were prepared to make it. What Gateshead Council desired was uniformity, and they trusted that the Board of Trade would decide to take immediate steps to secure this, and so put an end to a state of things which had, through the law-abiding course pursued by the Council, placed the glass manufacturers of Gateshead at a serious disadvantage as compared with their trade competitors in the county of Durham. The report was agreed to.

WHAT RUINED THE GLASS TRADE.

IN a lengthy but interesting communication to "The County Express," Mr. Congreve Jackson, of The Dennis Glass Works, Stourbridge, points out the folly of fanatical adherence to foreign protection (miscalled free trade). He says: "I might instance the glass trade as another industry which has been all but ruined by this policy of foreign protection. Of late years we have become such a feeble folk that for every £5 worth of glass sold in England not more than £1 worth has been manufactured at home. This huge transfer of trade from English to foreign firms, by which no man, woman or child in the country can have benefited, has been attended by the wholesale emigration of skilled glass workers, who have carried across the Atlantic their practical knowledge and experience which have been among the chief factors in building up the flourishing industries which now abound in America. At home, meanwhile, the smokeless chimney-stacks of abandoned factories, which meet the eye on every side in the glass-making districts, are mute witnesses to the folly of a system which exiles the skilful and able-bodied, and fills the workhouses with those who, for one cause or another, are not able to start life afresh in a foreign land."

Mr. Jackson suggests that there should be a demand of the next Parliament for such a rational and sane redistribution of our import duties as shall enable British industries to compete on equal terms with foreign imports, and also that these mighty commercial issues—on the solution of which the future, not alone of England, but of the Empire, may depend—shall cease to be the sport of political parties and the subject of electioneering cartoons, but be lifted out of the region of controversy, in order that the supremacy of England's commerce, like the supremacy of her navy, may become the watchword of all parties in the State, and the monopoly of none.

F

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Correspondence.

These columns are open to members of the trade for the discussion of trade topics. There are many questions affecting the trade which will be the better for a free discussion.

INSURANCE OF WINDOW CONTENTS.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—I have followed the recent correspondence with much interest, and for the benefit of the trade am glad to say that I have been successful in getting the contents of my window covered. I would recommend any readers wishing to have their windows protected to apply to the gentleman whose name and address I send, who effected my insurance.—Yours, &c., A. G. LIGHTFOOT.

6, Yarm-lane, Stockton-on-Tees, Dec. 21, 1908.

[The name and address referred to can be had on application to the Editors of the P.G.]

THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—Is the result that will be obtained from this inquisitorial census worth the trouble and expense entailed in procuring it? It is not that I object to letting Government officials (who, I am told, are pledged to secrecy) pry into all the details of my business. I am quite willing to give all the information I can to the best of my ability, but I find that information is so very imperfect, in spite of all my care, that I am wondering of what use it can be to any one. I am quite sure that some of the questions asked can only be answered satisfactorily by an expert accountant. A not inconsiderable share of the work done on my premises is contracted for by foremen whom I pay, but they engage and pay others to do the work for them. If I attempt to find out what they pay their employees I shall cause trouble. It is not a question of "sweating"—there is no hardship on the workers in this arrangement, it is simply a matter of convenience. I can, with some trouble, ascertain what this work costs me, but I have at present no means of knowing what is paid individually to the women and girls who actually do it.—Yours truly,

A SMALL MANUFACTURER.

The Potteries, Dec. 17, 1908.

LEAD POISONING IN THE POTTERIES.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—In the "Herts Leader" a few days ago I find an account of a meeting held at the Manor House, Bushey, "in aid of the fund for assisting sufferers from lead poisoning in the Potteries industries and for advocating the extended use of lead-glazed pottery." Addresses were delivered by Miss Viney, one of H.M. inspectors of factories, and others. The report continues, those present were asked "to alleviate the sufferings of these people by subscribing to the fund, and also to insist on having ware finished with a leadless glaze." Can you tell me anything about this "fund for assisting sufferers from lead poisoning in the Potteries," for which one of His Majesty's inspectors has been soliciting subscriptions? I never heard of it.—Yours truly, "INQUIRER."

Watford, Dec. 16, 1908.

[Since the above was in type we have received a letter from Mr. Gabain, the Manor House, Bushey, where the meeting was held. He says: "The Potteries fund towards which some money was collected at the meeting held in my house exists for the purpose of assisting back to health those who are suffering from lead-poisoning. Miss R. M. Shera, 112, Beaufort Mansions, Chelsea, S.W., is the hon. secretary." We have not heard of the fund before.—ED. P.G.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. R.—We send you the name of makers of the special lines you mention.

O. W. M.—We have replied to your question as to makers of leadless glazed ware.

James D.—Thank you for your letter. We will adopt your suggestion very shortly.

C. [891].—Any manufacturer of heavy cut glass will supply cut glass baptismal bowls.

T. L. P.—You appear to have made a mistake, and you cannot expect manufacturers to stand the loss caused by it. We think the offer they make very reasonable.

Retail Dealer.—Quantity will always regulate price. A manufacturer can afford to supply a gross at the price per doz., while he could not make half a dozen at the same rate.

F. J.—The mark you give is one with which we are unacquainted. We have made several inquiries, all of which have proved unsuccessful. We are inclined to think that the vases are old French china.

H. F.—It was duly advertised. You should look over our advertisement pages, even when you are not wanting to place an order. Goods may be advertised one month that you would be glad to hear of later on.

A. L.—After a long search, extending over official records for 23 years, we find no article of glass, china or earthenware has ever been registered under the number 21,351. The number was evidently copied incorrectly.

B. S.—We shall be pleased to assist you in tracing the maker you require, if you will send us an exact facsimile of the trade mark, as we cannot make out the letters which occur between the "J & P," and also state whether the mark is on glass, china or earthenware, or send us a sample piece.

P. K.—We again beg to confirm our last answer, and to state that the registered proprietors of the breakfast ware Design No. 36,343 are the firm in the Potteries whose name we gave you at first. We should advise you to send a piece of the ware to the makers as they may not keep a record of the registered numbers, and it may then be recognised.

C. T.—We consider that no particularly useful purpose would be served by obtaining the name of the maker of your plated frame, as we know of no instance whatever in which a silversmith is a manufacturer of glass also; and as the article is upwards of 25 years old, it is most improbable that the maker of the frame would be able to supply you with the linings.

A. N.—Any apparent delay which occurs is all for the benefit of the inquirer, for whom extra trouble is being taken to ascertain a correct solution to his query. The pattern in question is 20 years old. We are sure that our correspondents would prefer to wait a little longer time for a correct solution to their queries than receive a quicker reply, only to be found afterwards unsatisfactory. Reminders will not in the least expedite replies.

J. W.—The number you give us is of no use whatever in tracing the manufacturer of the tiles you refer to, as it is merely the maker's pattern book number, and is used by any number of firms. Our best advice is that you apply to the firms in the Potteries mentioned in our letter, sending a tile as pattern at the same time, and ask them if they are the makers, or if they can supply you with the information as to who are the makers.

Bankruptcy Statistics.—Four china, glass and earthenware dealers were gazetted as bankrupt in England and Wales during the month of November, 1908. This is twice the number gazetted in November, 1907.

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THE ENGLISH CERAMIC SOCIETY.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)

AT a meeting of the English Ceramic Society, held on Saturday evening last, at the Hanley Municipal Secondary School, a joint paper was read compiled by Messrs. J. Roger Preston, M.R.S.I., and Oswald Stott, M.I.H.V.E., on the subject of

"VENTILATION, GENERAL, AND WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE POTTERY INDUSTRY,"

and both subscribers shared in the actual reading of the paper. It was explained at the outset that this paper was an honest attempt to give manufacturers a helping hand in assisting them to overcome difficulties which were very important, but which they had little time to study. The necessity for ventilation need not be discussed, it being fully understood by all. A large amount of air was not actually required to breathe, but the trouble was to get it fresh to those requiring it. The air breathed inside an occupied building was mixed to a certain extent with the respired air from other persons, this mixing being caused by diffusion, convection, and other currents. The engineer's aim should be to prevent the fresh and foul air from mixing, both from a point of hygiene and economy, so as to allow a minimum of air being used to secure a healthy breathing plane. In ventilation tests the carbon dioxide was frequently estimated, not so much because it was a particularly harmful gas, but that it was easy to estimate, and being a fairly constant product of respiration, it was taken as an index of the air change. If there was an excess of this gas it was reasonable to suppose that there would be an excess of other impurities. Science rendered clear the principles of ventilation, but it was in the application of those principles where the difficulties were encountered. Ventilation, to be successful, should supply every person with a sufficient quantity of fresh air of proper quality, provide for the removal of respired air and local impurities, so as to prevent them as far as possible mixing with the incoming air, and the temperature and amount of moisture present must also receive attention, as high temperatures with a high dew point might cause a considerable rise in body temperature. All this must be accomplished in a practical and economical manner, and in such a way that there was no feeling of discomfort or draught. The movement of air might be caused by the wind, or the difference between inside and outside temperatures, in which case it was called "Natural" ventilation, or it might be set in motion by a fan or similar contrivance, in which case it was called "Mechanical." In all ventilation there must be a circuit of air, just as in electrical work there must be a circuit of electricity. It was no use having an expensive extract on the roof, if there were no suitable inlets for the fresh air. The wind was a very powerful factor in natural ventilation. Dealing with various roof ventilators extensively advertised, it was considered that when there was a brisk movement of air outside these were an advantage, but when the air was perfectly calm, they had no power to induce a draught. Proceeding to explain convection currents, it was stated that it would nearly always be found that air coming into contact with a window descended, without special means had been taken to prevent it, the reason being that the glass was rapidly conducting the heat from the air in contact with it, and thereby causing it to fall. These convection currents were very important. The down draughts often complained of in public buildings and Churches were often caused by the same thing, and, although it was a hard thing to say, there was no doubt that as regarded providing proper ventilation, religious bodies were amongst the greatest sinners. The results of tests made by the lecturers in various schools and public buildings, and which were fully described by means of lantern slides, showed that under proper conditions and suitable circumstances, natural ventilation could be successful, but that its application was very limited. Proceeding to describe mechanical ventilation, it was claimed that any system in which the movement of air was caused or assisted by mechanical means such as fans, must be regarded as mechanical. One of the most important points in mechanical ventilation was the method of introducing fresh air into a room, and the removal of the foul. It was considered that the practice of tempering the air and making up the required heat by direct radiation in the rooms themselves was preferable to the method in some systems of pushing into the room heated air at a high temperature near to the ceiling, where it gradually mixed with the air of the room, and found an outlet at the floor level. There was no doubt that the more the incoming air could be distributed in any system of general ventilation, the better. It was often asserted that carbon dioxide in a room was prone to fall, and would be found in excess near the floor level, but this was contrary to the experience of the lecturers, although under certain conditions this might occur. Careful tests taken in a modern naturally ventilated school under very favourable conditions, which were fully described by means of the lantern, showed that this gas actually increased towards the ceiling. As previously explained, the carbon dioxide of itself was not very harmful. It was the particulate matter and excess of moisture which would appear to be the greatest enemy, and there could be no doubt that much of this did fall to the ground. After explaining at some length the methods adopted in the measurement of the velocities of air currents, and the varied apparatus in vogue, the essayists proceeded to turn their attention to the ventilation of workshops, and especially as regarded pottery workshops. They took some pains to contrast automatic and mechanical means of workshop ventilation, and urged that owing chiefly to the ever present dust difficulty in the manufacture of pottery, automatic means of ventilation were essentially inefficient when it was considered that the incoming air must be introduced above the heads of the workers, and exhausted at or near the floor level. Any sytsem by which the air was removed at the top would be wrong in principle, for the downward movement of the air was essential. The floors of the workshops were constantly covered with dust and particles of clay. It was so by the very nature of the work carried on, and the avoidance of this was impossible. A method was described by means of the lantern screen, and suggested as a good one, by which the floor sweepings could be got rid of through a grated floor, connected with a duct carried under the floor joists. In this way, the dust, immediately it was thrown up by the feet, was likely to come under the influence of the exhaust gratings which should be at frequent intervals, so that the quantity of floating dust caused by sweeping would be materially lessened with beneficial effects to the general condition of the workshop. The exhaust fan, would, of course, be kept working all the time the sweeping up was being done. Different methods of shop ventilation by means of propeller and centrifugal fans were described at length, after which attention was turned to the difficulty of dust removing in the processes of towing, china scouring, ware cleaning, &c. It was very essential that this dust should be dealt with at the point of generation, otherwise it would be inimical to health. The specific gravity of the dust was considerable, and many plants had their extract openings much too high, and frequently without any hood. There ought to be a hood, even if only comparatively small, for the air to be guided. The slots should be as near as possible to the point where the dust was created, and wherever practicable the direction of the air through the slot should be at a downward angle, or directly downwards. The power required to remove air varied as the square of velocity. How many people realised what this meant? namely, that to double the velocity of a given quantity of air it was necessary to expend four times the power. The essayists concluded by venturing a word of warning as to false economies in initial outlays in ventilating systems. Two plants might be offered to a manufacturer, the smaller one at £26, and the larger at £35, but the power required for the smaller one would be $2\frac{1}{4}$ times as much as for the larger. Worked out at $\frac{1}{2}$d. per b.h.p. per hour, the cost of running the smaller plant would be £12 3s. for 48 weeks of 54 hours, whilst for the larger plant it would only be £5 8s., a difference of £6 15s. per annum for extra power only. In about fifteen months by using the larger plant, the difference in cost would be covered, and then the manufacturer would save £6 15s. every year. This difference was usually accounted for by the different friction in the ducts. After a number of other illustrative slides had been exhibited, the lecturers concluded by expressing the sincere wish that the suggestions made would be of assistance to those who had to deal with such matters.

Mr Bernard Moore proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturers, and this was seconded by Mr. R. H. H. Jones, and supported by Mr. J. Roberts, and Alderman Thos. Edwards, Mayor of Burslem.

Alderman Edwards said that he was present at the meeting because he felt so deeply interested in the question. He referred to the Commission which is now deliberating, and the importance of which both to employer and workman was recognised. He was a member of that Committee, and he would assure them that those connected with the inquiry were deeply anxious that nothing should be done to impede in any way the trade of the district. They were certainly anxious that everything that it was possible to do should be done to protect the health of the workers, because one of the finest assets that an employer had was, in his opinion, a healthy class of workman. He sincerely trusted that the discourse which they had listened to would convey an impetus to others to try to solve a question of very great importance, and which would add greatly to the general interest and well-being of the district.

Crockery Smashing at Funerals.—A custom which would improve the condition of the potting industry if it were more widely adopted prevails among the natives of a certain district of West Africa. When a chief dies, his neighbours meet at his palace and partake of a funeral feast served in the deceased monarch's bowls and dishes. At the end of the meal the presiding chief rises and, raising his stick high above his head, with one great stroke smashes to fragments the china bowl and plates before him. This is the signal. The chiefs all rise, and with their sticks destroy all that remains of the dead man's crockery.

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ILLUSTRATED SHEETS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION TO

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Buyers' Notes.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVES.)

The Flemish Art Pottery Company, 57, Long-row West, Nottingham, are represented in London by Mr. Thomas Porter, Gamage-buildings, Holborn-circus, E.C. Mr. Porter has a large representative assortment of the productions of the company at his rooms. I call it a representative collection because it does not profess to include samples of all the designs of the company. They are almost too numerous for tabulation, and novel forms are constantly being added. This speciality is intended to meet the popular demand for fancy goods of an artistic character, but at the same time inexpensive. Its principal features are its infinite variety of shapes and its beautiful glaze. The glaze is a rich and pleasing green. The shade is not too dark and heavy, neither is it too light. There is nothing pleasing about a self-colour weak green. The rich glaze on this ware may be described as the happy medium. The forms have been derived from many sources, and include Roman, Greek, and other early productions in faïence. The styles of these are followed, though there has been no slavish imitation of shapes. Modern tastes are also considered, while the artistic character of Flemish Art Pottery is maintained throughout. The accompanying illustration represents a few pieces which we have photographed from the samples in the London showrooms. All the shapes are well modelled; the tall pieces are especially good forms. The reproduction of a watchman's lantern (the third piece from the right) is quite a novelty in pottery. The samples on show include a great variety of forms in candlesticks—a special feature in this ware. Quaint vases, spills, flowerpots, grotesques, and imitations of the antique make up a useful and interesting collection. In addition to their green glaze the company show samples of richly tinted decorations, amongst which those of an arabesque character are especially attractive. The object of the company has been to supply art forms and decorations of an inexpensive character. The goods are cheap, without doubt—in our opinion, too cheap—but they are artistic all the same. The tinted designs are, of course, more costly than the plain glazed pieces, but they also are comparatively inexpensive. The head depôt is at 57, Long-row West, Nottingham, but in addition to the London showrooms the company have stockrooms at 20, Springfield-court, Buchanan-st., Glasgow.

Ridgways, earthenware manufacturers, Bedford Works, Stoke-on-Trent, are amongst the oldest potters in a district famous for its early potteries. The name "Ridgways" is familiar on both sides of the Atlantic, not only in connection with the manufacture of pottery, but with the literature of it. The firm are represented in London by Mr. Richard Wheeler, and their showrooms at 17, Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, E.C., are open daily. They have a full range of samples always in London, and their very latest novelties are displayed there. When I called recently Mr. Wheeler had just returned from the works with some new samples. The firm are manufacturers of high-class semi-porcelain toilet ware, dinner ware, tea and breakfast sets, and general useful household requisites. Toilet services and dinner sets are special lines, and in both they are showing several quite new forms and many new decorations. The new samples of toilet ware are artistic in form and ornamentation, and are quite in keeping with the modern taste for tall ewers and deep basins. They supply a very wide range of decorations, from neat printed patterns to rich enamels. In dinner ware there is a large assortment—many attractive patterns on good shapes. The firm are especially successful with their blue bands with gold lines, and in conjunction with pretty printed borders. A very pleasing decoration shown me has a small feather border in green round the rims of dinner ware, with a neat thistle and holly inside the border. The new decorations are too many to mention all by name, but the names indicate that the patterns are new—the "Marathon," for instance. The firm are reproducing many of their old Bedford patterns in dinner ware with excellent results. Their coloured combinations after the Japanese style are very effective productions in blue, brown, and gold. Ridgways are adepts in interesting fancy lines. Readers will be familiar with their "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways" series of decorations in coloured glazes. Though brought out some five years ago, the quaint views of old ruins, old castles, and pretty scenery are still shown among the current samples, and are as interesting as ever. This series is supplied in green as well as in brown. A new decoration is called "Tortoiseshell Ware," and is applied en suite to



FLEMISH ART POTTERY. [*Photo by "The Pottery Gazette".*]

all miscellaneous table ware. The ground is tortoiseshell colour and is embellished with natural roses. "Tortoiseshell Ware" is also supplied with imitation silver mounts. The tall pieces in this ware are graceful forms. Another decoration for fancy pieces is "Orlando Ware." It has a green body, and is covered with a pretty floral design. A silver and gilt decoration to teapots is very realistic, on the familiar silver shape. The samples shown fully maintain the high reputation of the house.

Mr. William Lowe, Sydney Works, High Street, and Sutherland Road, Longton, has appointed Mr. Richard Wheeler his London representative. Mr. Wheeler is showing samples of most of Mr. Lowe's leading lines at the showrooms, 17, Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, E.C. The samples include both china and earthenware in great variety for home and export trade. Table ware, toilet ware, vases, and flowerpots are on show in up-to-date shapes and decorations. A special feature is made of matt-blue band and line, and printed goods. There is a large variety of tea and breakfast sets in Mr. Lowe's "Court China"—the distinctive name he gives to his china ware. He is very strong in tea ware, and has an abundance of shapes and patterns. Some of them have obtained popularity and are still selling, while there are also many novelties in form and decoration. The "Surrey" shape is one of several new forms just brought out. It is a prettily shaped teacup, and appears in a neat form of blue and gold, as well as in several other decorations. There is a nicely modelled taper teacup, the "Court" shape—a new one for the present season. It is a pretty form, and will meet the wishes of those who like something out of the ordinary run but do not want anything of an eccentric character. There is an illustration of this "Court" shape at the extreme right of the group. The taper, as will be seen, is an acceptable shape. The cup shown has a bright decoration in the Japanese style of colour combination. The same shape is shown in various patterns. Mr. Lowe makes some pretty coffee cans and stands, one of which is illustrated. The foot of the cup is made to fit into a groove on the centre of the stand (or saucer, as it would be in the case of a teacup), so that there is no danger of the cup slipping away, if held slightly out of the perpendicular, as it may easily be in the course of conversation. We illustrate a teapot and another cup and saucer. A very pretty china rose bowl is made in two sizes. The bowl is oviform, and is divided into sections, or broad flutes, from top to bottom, and it stands on a foot. It is fitted with a brass wire cover. This cover has two rows of meshes, one inside the bowl and the other on the top. When the stalks of cut flowers are passed through these two rows the flowers are held steady while the ends of the stalks are always in the water. These two rows are connected by brass work and form one cover, which is easily lifted in or out of the bowl. The illustration includes, a very pretty flanged vase, fitted with the same wire cover and we also show a fluted vase with three knob feet and a wire cover. There is a large collection of fancy china, including view and motto ware for presents, with the usual inscriptions.



MR. WM. LOWE, LONGTON. [*Photo by "The Pottery Gazette."*

S. Bridgwood & Son, Anchor Pottery, Longton, have appointed Mr. A. J. Powell their representative for London. Their showrooms are at 23, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, E.C., and Mr. Powell has on view there a large selection of their samples, including some new forms and patterns in dinner, tea, and toilet ware. These are the firm's leading lines, but they also make all descriptions of domestic china and earthenware. Mr. Powell is well supplied with novelties. By a coincidence, one of his newest samples is on old lines. This is the "Saxon" shape dinner set, of which the vegetable dish and dinner

plate are shown in the illustration. The dish is a round one with "side tips" as handles and the old-style dome cover. It is an excellent form, and makes a pleasing variation from the oval shapes which have had such a long run. It has a "Chinese" decoration—a border of quaint design in blue and gold and a pretty central floral



S. Bridgwood & Son, Longton, [*Photo by "The Pottery Gazette"*

device. Another new dinner shape is the "Oxford." The firm brought out the "Cambridge" last year, so they are without prejudice in their selection of names. The "Oxford" has a well modelled oval cover dish, and is shown in several decorations. An attractive one has a neat border of laurel and roses in natural colours. The samples of toilet ware are good all round. The new ones are naturally given prominence, and are worth special notice. The illustration includes two of them, the "Eton" and the "Trent" shapes. The "Eton" is a beautiful form, and in the exceedingly chaste decoration shown has much the appearance of china. The "Trent" is also an elegant shape, and the plain surface admits of an endless variety of neat ornamentations. Both have deep, round, non-splashing basins. In miscellaneous pieces the firm have many pretty decorations applied en suite—the "Chinese" pattern seen on the dinner ware in the illustration is a very striking one in fancy pieces. The firm are showing a nice assortment of china ware, particularly tea and breakfasts sets. There are many shapes—several new forms among them—and decorations of every grade, from neat, inexpensive printed patterns to high-class enamelled and gilt. They are making a new range of attractive printed patterns at reasonable prices, and show samples of coffee sets, afternoon tea sets, white fluted, and all the usual stock patterns.

Johnsen & Jorgensen, Ltd., 26 and 27. Farringdon-st., London, E.C., are now comfortably settled in their new London offices, showrooms, and stock rooms. Their suite of offices is handsomely equipped throughout. The extensive showroom for table-glass was in course of arrangement the last time I visited the building, but now all is in order, and a most comprehensive assortment of glassware for every household purpose, and in almost every grade, is on show. The samples are arranged on long stands running the whole length of the room, and two tiers of shelves are raised above each stand. There is plenty of window light—practically along the whole front of the room—so that the visitor looks at the samples with the light on the opposite side of them. This is a good test of the quality of the metal, but the company have nothing to fear on that score. They have long enjoyed a good reputation as importers of glass bottles of all kinds, and also of table-glass, but they are now going very thoroughly into the table and general domestic glass trade, and it is for the purpose of pushing this latter branch that they have opened their present large rooms. A very striking feature in the display is the collection of Bohemian crystal glass ware. The quality of the glass is excellent, and there is ample variety of form. Indeed, the originality in shapes is a feature of the whole collection. In such articles as wines, tumblers, sugars and creams, and jugs there are some shapes that are common to all manufacturers, but they are in the minority in this collection. The company show a large number of forms made especially and solely for them, so that they can offer special lines that cannot be obtained elsewhere. They are also the sole agents in this country for several well-known firms of glass manufacturers, whose shapes, &c., can only be obtained through Messrs. Johnsen & Jorgensen. Some handsome ornamentations are included in these goods. There are many handsome suites of table-glass on show, and they are displayed



Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

Johnsen & Jorgensen, Ltd.

in a most attractive manner. The cut and etched patterns are very high-class. I was shown a handsome suite of table-glass named the "Pall Mall." The decoration accords with the name ; it is quite a West End ornamentation. There is similar excellence in general glass ware. Cut spirit bottles are shown in great variety. Heavy cut patterns are plentiful, and good heavy cutting is shown on bowls, dishes, jugs, &c. There are many pleasing heavy cut water-jugs on old lines. The taste for the quaint shapes that pleased our grandparents is increasing and the company are meeting it. Flower tubes in numerous shapes and a long range of sizes in flint and colours are specialities with them. In crystal pressed glass ware many excellent, inexpensive lines are displayed. The assortment of bowls and dishes is especially a good one—sharp designs on good forms and in good metal. The miscellaneous fancy moulded glass includes some pretty dishes and trays with floral designs. A series of leaf dishes in light green makes a good cheap line. There are many interesting and useful and fancy miscellaneous pieces, but the strong feature of the present display of samples is crystal and demi-crystal table-glass, in which several new and graceful forms are introduced. The liqueur bottle shown in Fig. 1 is one of them, and the honey-pot and cover (Fig. 2) is another. These both commend themselves by their neatness and simplicity. Fig. 3 illustrates a spirit decanter in the approved square shape, but with a pretty and deep-cut design. This is one out of a large number of spirit decanters in many styles of cutting. Fig. 4 is a flower-tube, attractive in shape, and with crinkled edge. The shape is supplied in many sizes. There are many shapes in flower-tubes, but the one illustrated is a fairly typical one. Clear glass sugars and creams, butter dishes and covers, oval, round, and square dishes, plain and cut ; water-bottles, water-jugs, and table suites in pleasing variety, make up a fine collection. The company claim to be able to supply the average dealer with everything he requires in glassware for household purposes. They handle the products of nearly a dozen manufactories, four or five of which supply special shapes and ornamentation confined exclusively to them. The company are developing a business in china table ware and fancy lines. Their china showroom is now being arranged. There will be a large assortment of tea ware in neat decorations at moderate prices. They have already on show a full range of white china tea ware and fancy lines, and by the time these lines are published many other samples will be displayed. They will also have a large range of faïence—new shapes and pleasing colour combinations. I saw a number of the samples being arranged.

Obituary.

JAMES HENRY STONE.—Aged 79.

THE death is announced of Mr. James Henry Stone, of The Dene, Sutton Coldfield, brother of Sir J. Benjamin Stone, M.P. for East Birmingham, and the famous photographer and traveller. The deceased had been living in retirement for many years, and his health had been feeble for some time. His condition, however, was not considered critical, but after a severe attack of sickness he suddenly passed away on December 17 at his residence at Sutton Coldfield. His connection with the glass trade will hardly be remembered by many now engaged in it. He was the son of Mr. Benjamin Stone, of Aston Manor, and was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham. He commenced his business life with Bacchus & Son, glass manufacturers, Dartmouth-st., Birmingham. That firm was succeeded by Stone, Fawdry & Stone, the firm consisting of the father and uncle of the deceased and Mr. Fawdry. The firm has been out of the trade for many years, and neither the deceased nor his brother, Sir Benjamin Stone, has had any connection with it since. It was while associated with the glass trade that Mr. J. H. Stone commenced his long and active public life, during which he did such good service for Birmingham. He realised the want of education among the working population, and he opened a free evening school for the boys and young men engaged in his glass-works, and he also opened a library and savings bank in connection with this school, and personally supervised them all. He was a member of the Aston Public Library Committee in 1870, and became a member of the Handsworth Library Committee in 1880. At the first School Board election for Aston (1875), he was elected a member, and in 1881 he became chairman. He was a member of the Birmingham Board of Guardians for some years, and in 1880 he was elected on the committee of the School of Art and Design. He became a member of the council of the Midland Institute in 1887, and chairman of the Education Committee in 1891. He was a Justice of the Peace for both the City of Birmingham and the county of Stafford. Deceased was connected with many important local movements, and was one of the principal promoters of the Handsworth Public Park. He collected an extensive and remarkable library, which includes a number of rare editions of works of local artistic and historical interest. He leaves one son and three daughters.

HAROLD WRIGHT, B.A., LL.B.—Aged 50.

MR. HAROLD WRIGHT, B.A., LL.B., the respected stipendiary magistrate for North Staffordshire, died at Colombo, Ceylon, on December 23, after an operation for appendicitis. He was the son of the late Mr. John Skirron Wright, M.P. for Nottingham, and was born at Handsworth on April 13, 1858. He was educated privately and on the Continent, and entered Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he obtained his degrees. He was called to the Bar in 1880, but at one time intended to follow a political career, and was encouraged in that direction by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. He contested the Chorley divison of Lancashire in 1885, and stood for Greenock in 1886,but was not elected. He was, however, appointed stipendiary magistrate for North Staffordshire in 1893, and has filled that position with considerable ability since that date. Mr Harold Wright has been exceedingly popular, and has given great satisfaction to all classes of the community. He wrote treatises on the Bankruptcy Acts and Debtors' Acts and on the office of magistrate, and has also contributed to professional journals. Deceased had considerable artistic ability, and as a caricaturist he was well known through his contributions to "Vanity Fair," under the signature of "Stuff." He was of an active temperament and was fond of shooting and fishing, and was most energetic in the performance of his heavy judicial duties. Appreciatory references were made to the deceased in the various Police Courts at which he had presided.

Austrian Porcelain Syndicate.—At the general meeting of the Austrian Porcelain Manufacturers' Association recently held at Carlsbad, the differences between the Council and the Association were adjusted, and the resignation of the former was withdrawn. At the Porcelain Dealers' Association meeting, held at the same place, it was unanimously decided not to agree to the proposal to allow freedom of sale of outshot ware from syndicated works, it being considered undesirable to permit such wares to come into the market at all.

SOME CHINA SHOPS IN SCOTLAND.

BY A "POTTERY GAZETTE" SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

(*Continued from page* 1422, *Vol.* XXXV.)

INVERNESS.

INVERNESS is a Royal and Parliamentary borough, the capital of the County of Inverness, and a place of unusual historical interest, even for Scotland. The preface to many of the remarkable episodes in the history of Inverness—"It is said"—tends, however, rather to diminish our interest in them. From what I have been able to gather, it appears that the accounts we have of the most momentous incidents in the career of the borough are legends more than records. It is said the town was built in the first century B.C. Whether this is the exact date of its origin or not, there is ample evidence that it is a town of great antiquity. It is a charming place, and I thoroughly enjoyed my brief visit, although my duty was the rather prosaic, if interesting, one of calling at the glass and china shops in the town and describing them as they are, instead of visiting the historical eminence just outside the town, where "it is said" there once stood an ancient castle, in which "it is supposed" King Duncan was murdered by Macbeth. Leaving antiquarians and historians to deal with these interesting speculations, I am content to enjoy Inverness as it is. I had plenty of evidence that it is an ancient—a very ancient—town, and yet it has quite a modern appearance, with its clean, wide, and handsome streets, and well-built shops and residences. It is pleasantly situated, and the river Ness divides the town in its graceful, curved course. It is a broad and rapid stream, and at the time of my visit it was in flood, owing to recent rains. The two parts of the town are connected by a handsome suspension bridge, and three other public bridges. Many of the streets are well laid out and appear to have been built within a comparatively recent period. I called first on

A. MACKENZIE & Co., glass, china, and fancy goods warehouse, 44, Union-st. This is one of the comparatively new thoroughfares and the shop is well situated. There is a remarkably good window display—just the sort of selection that a person would glance over, even if not looking for any article in particular. It is a suggestive window, containing samples (and samples only) of glass, china, and earthenware for household use, and specimens of fancy china and ornamental glass suitable for presents. Whoever dressed that window was not so anxious to show what an immense stock of any one line was kept, as to inform the public what an extensive variety there was to select from. I was pleased with the window; but more so with the display inside the shop. When I entered, I asked the young lady who met me, if I could see the principal. She took my card, and in a few minutes Mr. Mackenzie came to me. I have a slight infirmity—not a serious one—and as soon as I noticed Mr. Mackenzie was speaking I said (as I usually do to strangers on first meeting them), "Excuse me mentioning that I am slightly deaf." He smiled, and replied, "You must excuse me, for I also am deaf!" Whether it is as true that a "fellow failing" as that "a fellow feeling makes one wondrous kind," I do not know, but we got on admirably after that, and I had a pleasant interview with Mr. Mackenzie. I found him a glass and china dealer of what we now call the "old type." There is nothing of the "stores" about his business. His trade is in pottery and glass, and he does not want to dabble in goods pertaining to other trades. That he thoroughly understands his trade is seen in the well-selected stock, and is placed beyond doubt after a few minutes' conversation with him. Mr. Mackenzie has been connected with the trade from his youth, and, after an expe-



ONE SIDE OF SHOP: MACKENZIE & CO., INVERNESS.

rience in various capacities, he commeneed business on his own account in this same shop forty-two years ago. In that time he has seen many changes in the trade, in the town of Inverness, and in the street. Since he went there, almost every shop in Union-street has changed hands except his own. In some instances there have been two or more changes. The street has improved, but unfortunately the trade has not. Retail trading is not what it was away up in Inverness, any more than it is down South. Mr. Mackenzie makes complaints exactly similar to those so frequently made all over England. The competition of the stores, the selling of pottery and glass by dealers in so many other trades, and the increasing demand for ehcaper goods. People in Scotland, like those in the South of England, are not now so careful to have good quality in their china and glass. as they used to be. This is a pity from every point of view, particularly from that of the manufaeturers who are charged with making inferior, inartistic wares. The accompanying view of one side of the shop was taken during Mr. Mackenzie's absence, and, unfortunately, the photographer took the wrong side of the shop. On the other side the stock had been more carefully arranged, and all the shelves were full. In the illustration some of them are only partly filled. Mr. Mackenzie keeps a very heavy stock, as all dealers in our goods who have anything like a connection are obliged to do. He caters for all classes, and shows the best decorated porcelain and the best British crystal tableware, down to inexpensive white and gold, and banded teas and cheap foreign tumblers and wines. He has a good selection of tea and breakfast ware, dinner sets, toiletware, afternoon tea sets, luncheon trays, butter dishes, and a large stock of fire-proof china. He does a good trade in the last named, and always keeps a large assortment on hand., He shows a good selection of British and foreign glass—all kinds of wines and tumblers, cut and plain decanters, spirit bottles, claret jugs, water bottles, fruit and sweet dishes, flower stands and vases. He keeps some neat and attractive stock patterns in dinner ware which he makes up into large or small sets, or sells the pieces loose in any quantities. Customers find it convenient to obtain any odd pieces at once without the bother of getting a pattern "matched" from the works. There is a very large selection of souvenir china with "views" and arms of Inverness, and a number of quaint old Scottish mottoes. It would distress me to have to mention some of these verbally, and I must even be excused for not writing them. I am told they are "pure Seoteh." Mr. Mackenzie keeps a large number of ornamental goods. He makes a feature of showing special pieces of these suitable for Christmas, New Year, wedding, birthday, and complimentary presentation.

E. Todd & Son, china merchants, Royal Bank Buildings, Drummond-street, have a good corner shop, which does not appear to have been opened very long. Mr. Todd was out each time I called (twice); but, as my stay in the city was only a short one, I could not arrange to call again. The shop is nicely and conveniently fitted up for a medium and cheap class trade, and there was a good choice in dinner and tea ware, and table glass. I hope to meet the proprietor on my next visit.

Gilbert Brothers, Academy-street, are ironmongers with a very fine window display—by far the best in the street. They show pottery and glass of the useful domestic varieties. I did not see their showroom, but their window plainly announces the fact that they keep china and glass.

Mr. A. Walker, 11 and 15, Inglis-street, has an attractive shop for the sale of jewellery, toys, and fancy goods. Mr. Walker is noted far and wide for his large stock of souvenirs of Inverness and the neighbourhood. Visitors who want to take away with them mementoes of Inverness are always recommended by residents to visit his shop. Local specialities stocked by Mr. Walker include Highland jewellery, set with real Scotch stones, and china ware with local views, appropriate inscriptions, and, of course, coats of arms. The words "A Present from Inverness" appear on china ware of a somewhat better type than we sometimes see at watering-places similarly decorated. Mr. Walker seems to cater almost exclusively for visitors. China and glass dealers may learn from him how largely pretty glass ware and dainty porcelain may be utilised as presents. Mr. Walker's is not a glass and china shop, but I have mentioned it here because he deals in both classes of goods. He has large showrooms on the first floor.

PERTH.

Perth was an ancient city; it is now a royal and Parliamentary Borough, and the capital of Perthshire. In 1881 the population was 28,949, and in 1901 it had increased to 33,566. It is beautifully situated on the bank of the Tay, and at the foot of Kinnoul Hill. There had been a succession of wet days during my tour, but it happened to be exceedingly fine while I was in Perth, and I took advantage of the opportunity of seeing some of the charming surrounding scenery. The view from the top of Kinnoul Hill is a grand one. In one direction the windings of the river Tay, with its little islands, can be followed for many miles, while, in the other direction, there is a fine view of the town and of the two open spaces—the North and South Inches. The North Inch is an area of meadow land or parks of about 100 acres along the bank of the river. It had been held by the town authorities on behalf of the community for many centuries, but it is now secured in perpetuity for the use of the public. The ground of the Perthshire Cricket Club is in the middle of the Inch, and at one end of it there are what I am told are particularly fine golf links. The South Inch is a similar open park skirting the river, at the other end of the town. I have used my best efforts to ascertain why these fine public parks, consisting of about a hundred acres each, are called "Inches," and I have not succeeded.* Perth is very popular with tourists. Many are attracted to it by reason of its ancient civil and ecclesiastical history; but I imagine that the majority are more interested, as I was, in the picturesque beauty of its rural surroundings. Perth was for a long time the capital of Seotland, the residence of its monarchs, and the seat of its Parliament, and it is the knowledge of this that brings so many visitors—only to be disappointed. The city of Perth has been divested of practically every relic of antiquity, although, at one time, few places had so many. I became accidentally acquainted with one of them. I noticed a circle formed in the footway at the junction of two streets, and, on inquiry, I found that was the only memento of what was considered one of the oldest structures in Perth. It was the site of the "Old Cross" erected in the fifteenth century. It was repaired in 1578, when it was in a very delapidated state. After the damage done to it by Cromwell, the Old Cross was again repaired at the king's expense in 1668, at a cost of £200 in the money of that time, and yet a modern Town Council considered it an impediment to the thorougfare, ordered

* Our printer's reader has kindly furnished the following explanation, for which I thank him:—"Inch" is a form of the Celtic word "ynys" Welsh, "inis" Irish and Scotch, pronounced Anglicè "inish" or "insh"—ch soft as in French. It means an island, and occurs in place names, such as "Enniskillen," "Iniskea," "Inchkeith," &c. The word is applied to land round which or over which the tide flows, and on receding leaves it dry. Hence in some places—as at Perth—lands so affected are known as "The Inches." The name is retained, although the conditions which gave rise to it no longer exist, and there is now no apparent connection between the word and the appearance of the place it denotes.

it to be removed, and it was sold to a stonemason for £5. A municipality that removed a splendid palace (built by Earl Gowrie in 1520 and made famous in history) to make room for its county buildings, and which pulled down the Parliament House in which the ancient Parliaments of Scotland were held in order to erect a Masonic Hall on its site, is not much esteemed by antiquarians. My visit to Perth, however, was in connection with modern business methods, and not with the relics of antiquity, so I must return to the "China Shops." In doing so I experience a change of interest, but, happily, not a diminution of it.

Mr. Matthew S. Anderson, 29, St. John-street, if I may say so without giving him offence, is an ideal glass and china dealer. I intend it as a compliment, for he is the kind of dealer, and his is just the sort of glass and china business, that all who are really interested in the trade like to meet with. If we had more gentlemen like Mr. Anderson we should not hear the complaint that the individual glass and china dealer was being superseded. Unfortunately, my experience, which has been varied and extensive, is that the number of hereditary glass and china businesses is becoming smaller year by year. But my observation also satisfies me that there is no good reason why this should be the case. The principal cause of the diminution is, I think, the discontinuance of the system of apprenticeship. The son of a dealer to-day, who receives, as he is entitled to receive, a good education, and while doing so becomes intimate with other youths whose parents are perhaps not in trade—does not always like the idea of "going to the shop" when his school days are over. He does not feel disposed to bind himself for a term of years to learn his father's business, or any other. But in the glass and china trade the youth who has the good sense and the moral courage to choose his father's business in preference to either of the overcrowded professions, nearly always has his reward. Class distinctions have done serious harm to the industries of this country. The clerk at 40s. a week in the engineering works considers himself something superior to the skilled mechanic in the same works who receives 60s. or 70s. a week. But is he? The youth at school thinks it will be nicer to be a doctor, or a lawyer, or a minister, than to be a glass and china dealer. The parents who train their sons to think otherwise do them the best service. Very often it is the vanity of the father or mother that decides that their son shall be a gentleman and not a tradesman. They altogether lose sight of the fact that it is not only possible, but easy, for him to be both. The business now controlled by Mr. M. S. Anderson is a hereditary one. Mr. Anderson himself has been in it forty years. It was his father's business, and his grandfather was in the same line, but not in Perth. He introduced me to his son, who is in the business with him. We have here the fourth generation in one line, in one business. The shop is a good one in a busy thoroughfare, and there is a very effective window display of high-class goods. The interior is well and handsomely appointed, and best goods predominate. Most of the manufacturers of high-class porcelain and glass are represented, and there is every indication that Mr. Anderson caters for customers of taste—and means. He has an extensive and long-established connection with residents in the town and county, and the well-selected stock of beautiful china and crystal glass he offers them is calculated to secure their orders. Mr. Anderson shows the latest in form and ornamentation and the best in quality, with a variety that should meet the wishes of the most fastidious. Medium class goods and cheaper grades are also stocked. There is a large industrial population, and Mr. Anderson is able to supply their wants without any interference with his other class of trade. I called on Mr. Anderson on a Saturday, and I had an opportunity of seeing how judiciously he conducts his trade in cheaper goods. He tells me he does a good Saturday evening trade, and I saw the wares arranged for it. They were not expensive, but they were all in good taste—many were artistic. If a customer wants a cheap jug or a cheap vase, he can get it from Mr. Anderson, but I do not think he could buy an ugly one there. I saw some cheap lines in a window—nothing like the window display I have alluded to. Mr. Anderson explained that he had always a window specially dressed for Saturday. He called it his "Saturday window." No doubt he has regular customers for the goods shown in it, just as he has an established connection for best goods. He thoroughly understands every branch of his business, and he is just the man to inspire confidence in a customer. Whether buying a Rockingham teapot or a china vase, the customer likes to feel that he is dealing with a tradesman who can, and will, assist him with sound advice. I wished to give an illustration of the handsome shop, and asked for a photograph of it, but Mr. Anderson explained that he is about making some structural alterations which will give it a greatly changed and improved appearance, and he would rather not illustrate it until these have been completed.

Mr. William Watson, 165–167, High-st., has a very attractive place of business in one of the best streets in the town. He is a hard-working, enterprising young man, with a good knowledge of modern business methods generally, and with a thorough acquaintance with the china and glass trades particularly. He has made it his study to master the intricacies of the details of these complex trades, and he has done so with conspicuous success. The shop he occupies was for a long time one of "M'Burney's" China Halls. Mr. Watson had already been associated with Mr. M'Burney for twenty years, when eight years ago he was appointed manager of the Perth branch. He filled this position five years, and three years ago he purchased the business on his own account, and has made extensive developments in it. I did not see the shop before it came into Mr. Watson's hands, but I understand he has made very considerable alterations, with the result that he has now an admirably arranged display of all grades of goods in our trades. High-street is a good business thoroughfare, and well situated for a casual trade. It is right in the centre of the shopping part of the town, so that residents from the surrounding districts who come to "look at the shops" will almost of necessity see it. But Mr. Watson has a good and increasing family trade with residents for many miles around. He believes in the value of personal acquaintance with customers, and there is not a doubt that it is this, coupled with a complete knowledge of his business and the large and well-assorted stock in all grades that he keeps, that has made his business what it is. Mr. Watson understands the art of showing goods. His window is attractively arranged, but the interior of the shop is even more so. The whole of the fittings are in accordance with his own suggestions. There must of necessity be a certain extent of sameness in the shelves round the sides of china and glass shops, but Mr. Watson has contrived to impart variety to his. There is a judicious arrangement of samples of toilet ware on the top shelves all round the shop, so placed that the patterns can be plainly seen from the floor. In the principal showroom, part of which is seen in the illustration, earthenware and china are on one side and glass and fancy goods on the other. A wide table-board runs round, with an open underboard, and shelves reaching to the ceiling. There is plenty of room for customers to walk about comfortably, and the most striking feature of the interior is a large diamond-shaped stand in the centre of the room. It is in three

tiers, and is constructed round a pillar which supports the floor above. The grouping of the pieces on this centre stand (the diamond point of which faces the entrance) is very skilful. On the top section there are some beautiful porcelain figures (the upper one forming a useful and handsome electrolier), flanked on each side by tall vases, with

In this lowest section, as in those above, uniformity in arrangement on the two sides of the stand enhances the effect. There is a large assortment of flower vases in the rear, and high-class pedestals and pots are judiciously placed on the floor. Our illustration, unfortunately, shows a portion only of this very pleasing interior. I



WATSON'S CHINA HALL, PERTH.

covered vases, candelabra, and numerous small art pieces arranged all round. There is a beautiful china figured piece on the front point of the "diamond." The middle section of the stand contains principally high-class art wares, the productions of the best houses, while the bottom section is devoted to the latest and most attractive toilet services.

have described it in detail, thinking that it will perhaps furnish some suggestions to other dealers who may be contemplating making alterations. The fittings of a retail shop must, of course, be largely influenced by structural arrangements and by the space at command, but there is generally room for a centre stand of some kind, and Mr.

Watson's may serve as a model. He is careful to append the names of the wares he shows. I have frequently emphasised the desirability of manufacturers supplying dealers with artistic cards bearing their names or the names of their specialities to be shown with them, so as to familiarise the public with the names of the wares they use. Mr. Watson gives more prominence to these name-cards than our illustration indicates. Several of them can be seen, though the inscriptions on them are not legible. Mr. Watson does a cheaper trade as well as the best, and also a wholesale trade with some of the dealers in villages lying on the outskirts. He is a contractor to several of the local public bodies, and is in a position to supply pottery and glass in any quantities and for all purposes.

Mr. Alex. Ramsay, glass and china warehouse, 128 to 138, South-st., has an old-established business in a good wide street. Mr. Ramsay has been in it all his life. It was his father's business, and, I understand, was established even before his time. All grades of china and glass are stocked, but the majority on show are best goods. There is a very fine frontage, consisting of three windows, a recessed doorway, and a van entrance at one end of the block. The shop is not lofty, but the front is comparatively new, and is a handsome one, quite in accord with the high-class goods shown. The superior class of wares stocked is well indicated by the fine display in the window. the windows on each side of the doorway are alike in size, but the end window is a large one. All are attractive in appearance, but the largest is the most imposing, although the most expensive samples are seen in the other windows. Amongst other fancy lines shown in this large window there is an extensive assortment of "Cumnock Ware," for which Mr. Ramsay is agent, and of "Old Devon Ware." These are mostly in art and fancy shapes. The words "Wedding Presents" appear in large enamelled letters on this window, in a curve, and the words "Cumnock Ware," in the same white letters underneath. I have often noticed that glass and china dealers in the south do not offer their wares for presentation purposes as dealers in the north do. South-st., Perth, is a wide street, yet passengers on the other side of it who may be thinking of making a birthday or a wedding present can easily see Mr. Ramsay's announcement that he has such for sale. He makes good use of these legible white letters on his windows and on his glass door. In one of the other windows he has his name, "Ramsay," in large letters, and underneath it we read, "Minton," "Wedgwood," "Doulton," while under his name on the third window are the names "Derby," "Worcester," "Coalport." I mention these names here for a particular purpose. I frequently see them affixed to wares in windows, and more frequently inside shops; but I do not often see the names of glass manufactuers given in that way. We are constantly speaking in this Gazette of the superiority of "British hand-made glass," and urging dealers to recommend it. Why do not manufacturers label it more frequently? The public are more familiar with "Worcester," "Derby," and "Doulton" than they are with "Webb," "Walsh Walsh," "Osler," "Powell," "Richardson," or "Stuart." To some extent, this is the manufacturer's own fault. Mr. Ramsay has a splendid show of best china and glass. It is a remarkable collection as to size, quality, and variety. I confess I was surprised to find such a display in Perth. When I saw the large and well-filled front showrooms, I expressed to Mr. Ramsay my astonishment at the extent of his stock. He smiled, and said, "Come along," and took me to an immense stock-room, treble the size of the rooms I had seen, and packed with goods. It is a huge warehouse, lighted from the roof, with shelves all round. The shelves and the entire floor space were filled with goods. The showrooms are well arranged, and contain a large selection of everything useful and ornamental in china and glass. There are china tea, breakfast, dessert, and trinket sets, in the newest shapes and decorations. There is dinner ware, toilet ware, flower pots, vases, reed stands, pedestals and pots, and all miscellaneous table ware. In the glass section there is plain, cut, and engraved table glass, flower tubes, gas globes, épergnes, and fancy goods in great variety. I was pleased to find Mr. Ramsay's preference for selling British goods. He meets the same difficulty that other dealers complain of. The demand of the public for cheap glass necessitates the sale of imported goods. Manufacturers are now supplying British-made glass at lower prices. We have only to make the public pay more for foreign glass, and our home productions would have a chance.

Keegan & McKearney, 187 and 189, South-st., are wholesale as well as retail dealers in pottery and glass. I should think, however, their business was mostly wholesale. I could not see anyone with responsibility, and so did not obtain any information about them. They are also iron and metal merchants, and carry on that business in adjoining premises.

The City of Perth Co-Operative Society, Ltd., have many branches in various parts of the town. I called at their head depot. They have a floor devoted to pottery and glass and fancy goods. They supply customers from this depot, though it is principally the store from which their branch shops are supplied. Their stock consists for the greater part of medium-class and cheaper goods. As they supply everything the householder wants, our goods have not an important position in their stock.

GLASGOW.

If population is to be the criterion, Glasgow occupies the position so long held by Liverpool, as the second city in the Empire. Although it is a very old city, dating back to the sixth century, Glasgow has not taken a very conspicuous place in the history of Scotland. The real history of Glasgow is read in its commerce and industries, and may be said to commence with the union of Scotland and England, when the trading spirit of its inhabitants was roused to activity. How deeply they were imbued with that spirit, and how successfully they have exercised it, is abundantly demonstrated in the marvellous growth of the city. We are accustomed to the rapid growth of large towns in the west of the new world, but the phenomenal increase in the population of Glasgow has been more rapid than that of any other town in the old world. In 1801 the population of what is now the famous city on the Clyde was only 77,385, in 1871 it was 477,732, and in 1901 it was 760,468. The inhabitants stoutly resisted the union of England and Scotland in 1707, and the proclamation of the union was attended by serious disturbances. It was a long time before the citizens fully realised the advantages it conferred upon them. Their trading instincts, however, opened their eyes, and when once their export merchants saw the immense possibilities which the great waterway flowing straight through their town opened out to them, they began to share in the wealth which was then coming across the Atlantic. First they hired ships, and then they built them, for taking out goods to Virginia, Carolina, and Maryland in exchange for cargoes of tobacco. Glasgow flourished under its tobacco trade, and the money made by it was invested in establishing other industries. Glass-making was commenced in a small way in 1730. Calico printing, started in 1742, soon developed into a great industry. Brewing was carried on successfully, and in 1764 James Watt perfected his first model of a steam engine in a small workshop lent to him by the university, and situated



FIG. 1. McDOUGALL & SONS.

within the college walls. The river, however, has been the source of the city's greatness, its commercial prosperity having kept pace with its shipbuilding trade. Textile manufactures, bleaching, printing and dyeing, chemical manufactures, glass-making, pottery manufacture, iron, and some other metallurgical industries, and engineering, have all contributed to providing the manufactured goods which developed the facilities afforded by the port for exporting and inland distribution. But these are not things of spontaneous growth. They are the results of strenuous efforts, and it is only justice to say that Glasgow owes its eminent position to-day to the prestige, sagacity, and energy of its thrifty citizens. The distributing trade of Glasgow—both wholesale and retail—has been, and still is, in hands as capable as those which have managed its manufacturing and shipping industries. My recent visit to the city was to have short interviews with dealers there who are engaged in the distribution of pottery and glass.

McDOUGALL & SONS, 77 and 79, Buchanan-st., are glass and china dealers with a reputation acknowledged far beyond the limits of Glasgow. Their business is one of the largest, one of the best, and certainly one of the oldest in Scotland. They have an extensive wholesale and retail trade, which includes every grade of pottery and glass, from the very finest and most ornate porcelain and cut crystal, down to plain printed tea-ware, kitchen jugs, and pressed glass tumblers and dishes. They have several retail shops in Glasgow, that in Buchanan-st. being the principal one. They have also branches in Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Ayr. I called at Buchanan-st. first, and had a short interview with Mr. John McDougall, one of the two brothers who are the sole proprietors. I have had the pleasure of visiting them before, and am familiar with the history of their firm, but I was none the less greatly interested in going over their beautiful and spacious showrooms in Mr. McDougall's company. It was not necessary for me to ask so many questions about the firm as it would have been if I was calling on them for the first time. Buchanan-st. is admittedly the first in the city for high-class shops, and Messrs. McDougall's showrooms are in the best part of it. It is not appropriate to call 77, Buchanan-st. a "shop." When once the visitor is inside he finds a succession of six showrooms filled for the most part with artistic china and glass ware of the finest descriptions. The very best productions of our manufacturers are found here in profusion, and all artistically displayed. The appointments are all strictly in keeping with the high-class goods shown, and have evidently been specially prepared for them. I like walking through old-



FIG. 2. McDOUGALL & SONS.

established art depots like this one. I have seen a few others—there are not many. I was present at the opening of a large and handsome suite of rooms forming the glass and china section of new departmental stores of the highest class. No money had been spared in embellishment, and the goods shown were of the best. But I was not influenced by the display as I was by McDougall's rooms, and as I always am by similar collections. Perhaps it is only imagination, but there seems to me to be a rich mellowness about a fine old pottery and glass business that cannot be imparted to a new concern. The building up of a select business in artistic porcelain and glass is the work of brains, and patience, and time. Messrs. McDougall's business in Buchanan-st. is the product of all these. The business was founded by the great-grandfather of the present proprietors at the end of the eighteenth century, and it has remained in the family all the time. The first shop was a small one, but it was in what was then the leading street in the town, High-st. As the business increased, premises were taken in Jail-square, and in course of time Buchanan-st. was made the headquarters of the retail branch of the business, and it is so still. The extensive wholesale business is still carried on from Jail-square, where the firm now occupy several large blocks of buildings. The accompanying illustrations show two views of their showrooms at Buchanan-st., and they convey some idea of the class of goods displayed. Fig. 1 shows a fine selection of art ware, principally figures, vases, bowls, and pedestals, of the choicest description. Fig. 2 shows a large collection of dinner ware, vases, and the tops of some glass ware in the foreground. Some beautifully modelled figures and pedestals are also included. The richly decorated art forms in glass cases do not reproduce well. The firm show a large variety of good medium-class domestic ware in every style of ornamentation. Their rooms are so arranged that each class of goods is seen to advantage. They are importers of such foreign goods as they sell, and they have workshops where they decorate both glass and china. They are thus able to execute orders for special badges, monograms, or inscriptions themselves. Messrs. McDougall are the proprietors of the pottery at Possil Park, where they manufacture earthenware, art pottery, ivory ware, and the beautiful "Nautilus" porcelain, to which I referred last month.

William Macnair & Co., wholesale china and glass merchants, 205, Buchanan-st., have extensive showrooms, warehouses, and offices, well situated in the centre of the city. They are wholesale dealers exclusively, and do not, therefore, make much window display. They have been established five-and-thirty years, and keep a varied stock. I was, unfortunately, not able to see either principal or manager, and could not obtain any particulars as to their trade.

Mrs. I. McQuarrie, glass, china, and earthenware merchant, 193, Great Western-rd., has a good shop in what seems to be a favourable position for retail trade. The present proprietor has only had the business for about twelve months, and is scarcely able to say very much as to its possibilities yet. It has been established as a china and glass shop for more than twenty years, and at one time there was a good trade done there, but the proprietor died and the business went down very much. It is, however, picking up, and the present proprietor, who understands the requirements of the district, is hopeful as to the future. One unsatisfactory discovery she has made, however, is that the trams injure the local trade. Customers who used to walk as far as Great Western-rd. to make their purchases, now get into a tramcar and ride past it to the larger shops for a penny fare. This is a complaint I hear in all parts of the kingdom. It is unfortunate, but apparently unavoidable, that a great convenience to one section of the public should be a disadvantage to another class.

Pettigrew & Stephens, Ltd., 171, Sauchiehall-st. are general house furnishers, with an extensive range of handsome premises with a very imposing frontage. They show furniture, carpets, curtains, ironmongery, china, earthenware, and glass. A large house like theirs of course keeps all classes of goods, from the most expensive to the cheapest, but to see the grand entrance, with the noble wide stairway and the lofty ground floor rooms, does not convey the idea of cheapness. I confess I was amazed to see such splendid rooms devoted to retail trade. I made my way to the china department, and after what I had seen I was not surprised to find there a brilliant display of the very best goods produced in our industries. This department is not quite so lofty as the magnificent show rooms through which I had passed on my way to it, but it is a splendid room all the same. The manager of this section, Mr. W. Fraser, has every reason to be proud of his stock. Before I commenced to talk about that, however, I remarked upon the artistic and highly decorative character of the premises. He explained the matter in very few words and kindly took me through some of the most palatial rooms. It appears that the building was once the "Fine Art Gallery" of the city, and when it was acquired by Pettigrew & Stephens for their business they very wisely preserved all the artistic structural and decorative features, with the most satisfactory results. They have done more than this, for they call their premises "The Art Institute Furnishing Galleries." They are doubly justified in the name, for not only the premises, but the furniture, the curtains, the porcelain, the glass, and other goods include the latest and the most artistic productions. While the best goods are prominent, there is also an ample assortment of medium grades. At the time of my visit they were just concluding a great annual "jumble" sale, and one section of the department that had been devoted to it was rather in disorder, for which Mr. Fraser apologised. The assistants were busy restoring the stands and tables to their normal condition. I asked Mr. Fraser if he found it paid him to upset his stock to such an extent. His reply was a smile, but a most significant one: "I should rather think it does." He is an expert in pottery and glass, and knows how to buy and sell those goods. But he has evidently learnt something from his fellow salesmen in the other departments, and his "Great Autumn Sale" was the result. There were plenty of notices and labels and tickets over doorways, on shelves, and on goods. These were alluringly worded so as to catch the eye of the bargain-loving housewife: In this way dinner sets, toilet ware, jugs, and cups and saucers had been offered as "extraordinary bargains" in the great annual sale. But on the other side there was a perfectly sedate display of high-class china and glass. The department is in good hands—Mr. Fraser had a thorough training in the glass and china trade under his late father, who was in business in Aberdeen for fifty years. He does all he can to promote the sale of British pottery and glass. He is fully alive to the superiority of British hand-made glass, and he instructs his assistants to impress on purchasers the advantages in using it. The bulk of the business is in high class wares and the demand for these best goods is increasing. Pettigrew & Stephens are a very enterprising company, and their china department is in every respect quite up to date.

R. Wylie Hill & Co., Ltd., 20, Buchanan-st., have one of those gigantic businesses which have become so numerous in all parts of the kingdom, and which are usually called by the omnibus name of "Stores." The public speak of "Wylie Hill's Stores" because practically

everything can be bought there. The company are house furnishers and fancy goods merchants, and in addition to several other retail industries, they are also glass and china dealers with an extensive business. The company call each of these separate businesses "departments," as is customary in houses of this character, and I, as usual, inquired my way to the china department. That it is a very substantial department will be seen from the accompanying illustration of part of the show and sale room. Included in the "department" there are also extensive stock and packing rooms. In the sale rooms I met Mr. Petrie, who controls the glass and china business of the company, and it was by his courtesy in obtaining the permission of Mr. Hill that we were favoured with the photograph which we have reproduced. I am sorry Mr. Hill was not in when I called, because I should have been pleased to congratulate him on the splendid show his company give our goods; I do so now. I do not know the size in square yards of the beautiful room on the first floor in which the pottery and glass are shown. Open, without a break except by the classic pillars which support the girders overhead, a fine view of the whole room can be obtained from almost any part of it. I walked with Mr. Petrie round the greater part of it, and under his guidance I had a good insight into the architectural features of the building, and the beauty and convenience of the fittings. But more than this, I was also able to realise the extent, variety, and comprehensiveness of the stock. The goods are shown on shelves round the sides of the room and on flat tables, which cover the whole of the floor space. These tables are arranged in lines with plenty of room between them, the spaces forming avenues running from end to end of the room, with other avenues crossing them at right angles. The uniformity suggested by the positions of the noble pillars is thus preserved in the arrangement of the tables, and even, as will be noticed, in the placing of the samples on the tables. The tables are not too large, and customers walking round them can see every piece on them. There are dinner services, toilet sets, tea and breakfast ware, morning tea sets, after-dinner coffee sets, dessert services, trinket sets, and fancy goods in great variety. Handsome pedestals and pots, placed in convenient positions, add picturesque variety to the useful wares. The goods are arranged according to price, so that if a customer indicates about the cost of the goods she wants, she can be taken direct to samples of that value. Samples of a better class are close at hand if the saleswoman thinks it judicious to draw attention to them. I learn from an outside source that the china department is a special feature in Wylie Hill & Co.'s business, and I can quite believe it, for they show wares of the finest quality, including well-selected shapes and patterns by most of the leading manufacturers. I had pointed out to me several special shapes and decorations in dinner ware and tea ware that are produced exclusively for them. I asked (this has become a stereotyped question with me (whether they did much in foreign goods. I wish some dealers in other parts of the kingdom could have heard the vehemence with which he replied, "As little as possible!" I have rarely met with a firm so patriotic in trade as Wylie Hill & Co. We happened to be standing near the earthenware goods. He marched me briskly to the china tables and, pointing to a row of them, said: "Those are nearly all British. Not only British tea sets, but British china dinner and toilet services." He took me a little further and counted the contents of two tables, and then said: "There are forty china dessert services, and only two foreign ones—those two Limoges." I was pleased to hear this, and said so. We came to another section when he said, pointing to some specimens, "We can sell British trinket sets as well as foreign." The company adopts the same plan with glass goods—British productions have the preference. The price is the obstacle they had to surmount. People want cheap glass, but he says he loses no opportunity of explaining to customers the superiority of British glass, and he finds they listen to him. From his thorough knowledge of the trade he is able to explain that British glass is the better and why it is so. He argues that in glass the best is eventually



PART OF SHOW ROOM: R. WYLIE HILL & CO., LTD.

the most economical, and then, if he thinks it will be judicious to do so with that customer, he speaks of patriotism I wish the company's views were held and Mr. Petrie's methods followed by about a thousand other managers of china departments in the kingdom. No wonder the glass and china department is accounted by people outside a special feature in Wylie Hill & Co.'s business.

Mr. W. S. Maxwell, china and glass merchant, 293, New City-rd., has a very interesting shop, and if he will excuse me saying so, I found him a very interesting tradesman. He is doing much in his own quiet way to cultivate in the public a taste for good pottery and good glass for household purposes. He himself appreciates graceful forms and artistic decorations, and is careful not to place anything else before his customers. Those who think that cheap things must necessarily be devoid of taste or wanting in beauty should see Mr. Maxwell's stock. He has a large and tasteful selection of china and glass at moderate prices. Most of his stock may be described as artistic, none of it is ugly, though most of it is cheap. Mr. Maxwell has been there 16 years, and has gradually adapted the shop and adjoining premises to his requirements. He keeps a large stock, having ample store rooms under the shop. He has a convenient entrance for goods in the rear, where he has a packing room and other accommodation. He makes a very effective window display, and on my complimenting him on it, he said he has always taken a pride in the arrangement of the goods in his shop, and especially in the dressing of his window. He has a number of artistically-written cards and tickets in his window and in the shop. Amongst them there is an attractive announcement of "Goods Suitable for Presents." The assortment of dinner and tea sets is a good one, including neat printed patterns and many pleasing enamelled decorations. The medium class trade seems to be that which Mr. Maxwell has to provide for, and he does this with discretion. In reply to my question as to how he found business just then, Mr. Maxwell admitted it was not very good. "But," said he, "there are always fluctuations. I find I am keeping up an average trade through the year, and I must be content with that."

(*To be continued.*)

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY & LEAD POISONING.

Mr. F. M. SANDWITH, F.R.C.P., Gresham Professor of Physic, recently delivered a lecture at Gresham College dealing with "Employers' Liability for Injury or Illness," and "Lead Poisoning." In the opening sentences. Dr. Sandwith said that since the passing of the Workmen's Compensation Act, in 1907, particular interest has been attached to the question of the liability of employers in case of injury or illness sustained or contracted as a result of certain employments, and he added, "there is no more competent authority on this subject than Sir Thomas Oliver, of Newcastle-on-Tyne." Dr. Sandwith acknowledged that it was from Sir Thomas Oliver's very valuable work, "Diseases of Occupations," that he had gathered much information on the subject of these lectures. The report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1907 tells us that: "While recent legislation has tended to impose additional duties and responsibilities upon certifying surgeons, it has also led to an increase in the total number of accidents and cases of trade poisoning reported." By drawing attention to the "efforts made by employers to mitigate the dangers of certain industries, and by showing how loyally they have tried to co-operate with the Government in following the prescribed regulations," Dr. Sandwith hoped that a healthier co-operation and a greater amount of mutual trust would grow up between employer and employed, as this was the essential to a smooth working and success of all regulations. He was referring to good employers—but there were others who tried to evade the laws made for the benefit of all, and if the Workman's Compensation Act hit them hard, it was matter of small regret to any one. In addition to mutual trust between employer and employed, there was another essential: the workman or workwoman must have the necessary education and intelligence to understand the dangers of his or her employment, and must follow certain hygienic rules necessary for everyone to keep in good health. The lecturer then proceeded to speak of the

Duties and Responsibilities of Workers.

He said no amount of Parliamentary legislation will help a man to live a healthy life who neglects personal cleanliness, who does not obey the rules laid down for his welfare in the factory, who sleeps in an atmosphere saturated with the poisons emanating from his own body or from dirty clothes, who tries to keep himself warm by shutting out the health-giving air which should enrich his blood, who drinks to excess, or who eats bad or insufficient food.

"Accidents occur most often when the workman is tired, towards the end of the day or when his health is rendered feeble by some illness, for fatigue leads to carelessness, and we can well imagine how a momentary forgetfulness may have disastrous results. Fatigue, again, makes the workman less resistant to bad weather, and overworked groups of muscles are more liable to paralysis than those used more reasonably."

"I need hardly insist on the fact, which you must all realise, that bad hygienic habits are a predisposing factor, if not a cause, of many diseases contracted during employment. There is nothing that induces to certain forms of industrial poisoning more than alcoholism, besides being a frequent cause of accident. An intemperate man should never be accepted in any employment where there is the slightest danger of lead-poisoning, such as lead-mining, smelting, the manufacture of pottery and earthenware, enamelling, dye works, painting, and many other trades, for he will be the first to fall a victim to that dread disease. Also the excessive use of alcohol leads to carelessness and recklessness, causing a man to run many a useless risk. Again, it is the cause of sudden attacks of giddiness or faintness, which may be the explanation of many terrible and unaccountable falls, not following a fit of drunkenness, but being the result of a system slowly poisoned by continual indulgence in alcohol. The employer can only guard himself against such liability to accident by care in eliminating those workmen who are intemperate in their habits."

The lecturer then referred to the danger incidental to the use of machinery and the means for guarding against them. He spoke of the amount of nervous energy and constant attention required to operate fast running machinery. There is a limit beyond which the speed of machinery cannot be run without detriment to the health of the operators, unless their hours of work are materially shortened. He pointed out that where the nervous strain is great, fatigue is greater, and the body and mind both require rest. Some workers were wise and took proper rest, but others of them sought recreation and change, instead of rest, in music halls and other ill-ventilated places of entertainment. He emphasised the necessity for healthy homes, good food and healthy conditions in factories and workshops. Dr. Sandwith then specified certain occupations with their attendant dangers, the precaution that should be taken to avoid them, and the results of the neglect of such precautions.

Lead Poisoning.

After dealing seriatim with other dangers of occupations, Dr. Sandwith referred to the various industries in which lead is used. He said: "The evil effects of this metal have been known for centuries, and that it has caused more deaths than any other metal, partly because it is so largely used in manufactures, partly because its effects are slow and insidious. The poison lies in the dust and in the fumes that are inhaled from it, and persons who handle lead compounds or the metal itself are affected by it. During 1907 there were twenty-six deaths from industrial lead poisoning in Great Britain. Lead poisoning is usually easily recognised in its early stages, when it causes colic and is accompanied by a characteristic blue line on the gums, but there are more obscure diseases of the internal organs and of the nervous system which are not always traced to their cause, and which are yet undoubtedly due to the same subtle poison.

"It is a pity that lead enters so largely into our common domestic necessities, but when we consider how water is conveyed through lead pipes, how much food is preserved in tins that are frequently contaminated by the lead dissolved out of the solder, how our cooking vessels are enamelled with a lead compound, and our water is stored in lead cisterns, we may judge how largely we are subjected to this dangerous metal, and how great a part it plays in the manufactures of this country."

The lecturer dealt exhaustively with the manufactories of white and red lead as most productive of cases of lead poisoning, the next to them in this particular being the manufacture of pottery. He dwelt upon the results of the use of lead in pottery manufacture, drawing very largely on Dr. Oliver's book, "Diseases of Occupations." We need not quote Dr. Sandwith on this subject, seeing that we reviewed Dr. Oliver's book at the time it was published and gave copious extracts from it, and that the lecturer adopts all Dr. Oliver's views on the subject of the use of lead in pottery manufacture. Dr. Sandwith discussed the danger of lead poisoning in connection with the polishing and cutting of precious stones, in the manufacture of enamelled iron plates, in the hollow-ware trade, amongst printers, in dye works, and in the paint and colour trade. He concluded by saying that wherever lead enters an industry it brings with it the danger of lead poisoning, and only by e on stant care and watchfulness can the evil to the workers be avoided,

CAULDON WORKS.

(BY A "POTTERY GAZETTE" SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

I WAS instructed to pay a short visit to Cauldon (Brown-Westhead, Moore & Co), Limited, at Stoke-on-Trent. They are manufacturers of the high-grade pottery known the world over as "Cauldon China." They call their pottery "Cauldon Works," and they are situated at Cauldon-place. It would appear to anyone unacquainted with the facts that the use of the word "Cauldon" was developed in the order in which I have just mentioned it. I find it has been in the reverse order. There was a pottery in Cauldon-place at the end of the eighteenth century, and early in the nineteenth—that is to say, in 1802—Mr. Job Ridgway erected a new manufactory there and called it "Cauldon Works." On the death of Mr. Job Ridgway, in 1814, the works passed into the hands of his sons, John and William Ridgway. A few years later, Mr. William Ridgway retired, and Mr. John Ridgway remained the sole proprietor. Mr. John Ridgway was a very celebrated potter; he was appointed "Potter to the Queen," and at the first Great Exhibition in 1851 he was awarded first prize for the excellent quality of his productions. The jurors described the firm as "one of the first in England." In 1855 the works were acquired by Mr. T. C. Brown-Westhead and Mr. William Moore, who traded as T. C. Brown-Westhead, Moore & Co. Mr. John Ridgway retained an interest in the business for about three years, when he finally retired. The high reputation of the factory was not only maintained by the new proprietors, but was enhanced, with the result that the business was extended, and it became necessary to add new premises in order to cope with its requirements. Mr. William Moore had for many years been closely associated with Mr. Ridgway in pottery production, and his thorough practical knowledge of the science and art of pottery bore fruit in the continued improvement in the quality of the goods. Two sons of Mr. William Moore—Mr. W. B. Moore and Mr. F. T. Moore—succeeded their father, and happily were inspired by the same high ideals in pottery manufacture as their predecessors. The same spirit prevails to-day, and from the Cauldon Works we have still table porcelain of the highest grades—perfect in body and glaze, transparency and durability, and unsurpassed in the richness of its artistic decorative treatment.

The firm adopted the name "Cauldon China" for their porcelain productions—a name which has become famous. But they make practically every other description of pottery: china tea, breakfast, and dessert services, earthenware dinner and toilet services, ornamental goods in china and parian, plain and ornamental sanitary ware. The manufacture of all these is continued, and now, as always, the productions of Cauldon Works, from the plain printed earthenware dinner plate to the most ornate china vase, are noted for the superiority and soundness of body, the clear glaze, and the superb finish.



PART OF SHOW ROOM AT CAULDON WORKS.

In 1877 they produced a magnificent china dessert service for the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII.), each piece decorated with a unique and finely-painted hunting scene. They also supplied dinner, dessert, tea, and breakfast services for the Czar of Russia. It is interesting to notice that the orders for the Czar were secured in competition with Sèvres, Dresden, and other famous manufactories. They have exhibited at most, if not all, of the great international exhibitions, and have taken the highest honours obtainable.

Four years ago the firm was converted into a limited

liability company, under the name of "Cauldon (Brown-Westhead, Moore & Co.), Limited." Thus it has happened that the company has taken its name from its production, "Cauldon China." The china was named from the works at which it was made, and the works were called after the place on which they were built. It was called "Cauldon" for generations before pots were made there. Cauldon china will give the name an even longer life in the future than it has had in the past. Although it is now a company, the business is still controlled by that hereditary personal ability which made it famous. On the directorate are Mr. Fredk. T. Moore, Mr. Joseph Harrison, Mr. H. J. Warrington, and Mr. John Leyland, whilst Mr. P. B. Ross is secretary. During my recent visit I was favoured with a short interview with Mr. F. T. Moore, who had only just returned from a visit to the United States in the interests of the company. As Mr. Moore had seen many show rooms which I also had visited, I am sorry we had not time for a longer chat about our trade in the States. Mr. Moore is a keen observer, and I am sure he has gathered much information that will enable his company to increase their American connection. I incidentally asked him if he had visited a certain pottery. "No, I did not," he said, with a smile. "I was not there so much for seeing potteries—I see enough of them here; I was looking up our agents and customers, and ascertaining exactly the class of goods they wanted." At the time of my visit, Mr. John Leyland, who has been so long associated with the firm, was away on the Continent, visiting their various agencies and customers. On his return he will take up his residence in town as London Director. Mr. Moore left me soon, but I had a long interview with several of the heads of departments. Mr. T. Beresford, the works manager, showed me over parts of the works, and I noticed numerous additions and alterations since I was last there. He introduced me to Mr. P. B. Ross, the secretary, and between them they gave me details of the changes that have recently taken place in connection with the business.



FIG. 1.—"CAULDON WARE."

There seems to have been a little misapprehension amongst people outside, due probably to the fact that the company found it expedient to cancel existing agreements with their employees and to enter into new ones. The company remains unaltered; there has been no "reconstruction" in the sense in which that term is used in connection with a limited liability company. There has been a re-arrangement as to the wages. For a long time, it seems, the company have been paying higher wages for certain productions than are paid by their competitors. Furthermore, they have within the last few years made extensive and in some instances costly additions to their plant and appliances. They have steadfastly determined to instal the most perfect labour-saving and time-saving machines and appliances. By the aid of these accessories the workers are able to turn out better work and to greatly increase their output. It was reasonable that the employers, who had sunk a large amount of capital in providing the facilities for increasing their output, could not continue to pay their workers on the old terms. The case was submitted to the employees, together with notice terminating all engagements, and an intimation that the employers were willing to treat with the whole of them as to future engagements. The men have been well advised, and their leaders have rendered all possible assistance, with the result that a mutually satisfactory change has been amicably carried out. On inquiry, I found that some of the workers admitted that they were in a better position than they were under the old agreements. All is well that ends well, and there is every reason to believe that while the company hope to have a better chance of extending their business by opening up markets in which they could not have competed under the old conditions, the work people will also be benefited by the increased trade.

It was explained to me that the new business contemplated will be in addition to, and is not intended to supplant, the class of trade so long and so successfully carried on. The production of high-class ornamental and useful china which has brought the company renown in the past will be continued, but at the same time more attention will be given to the useful but less costly productions in other departments of the works. I had an insight into this when I saw how admirably the company are equipped for supplying their special vitrified hotel ware. The stout plates with roll edges are practically unchippable, and they combine every feature that contributes to dur-

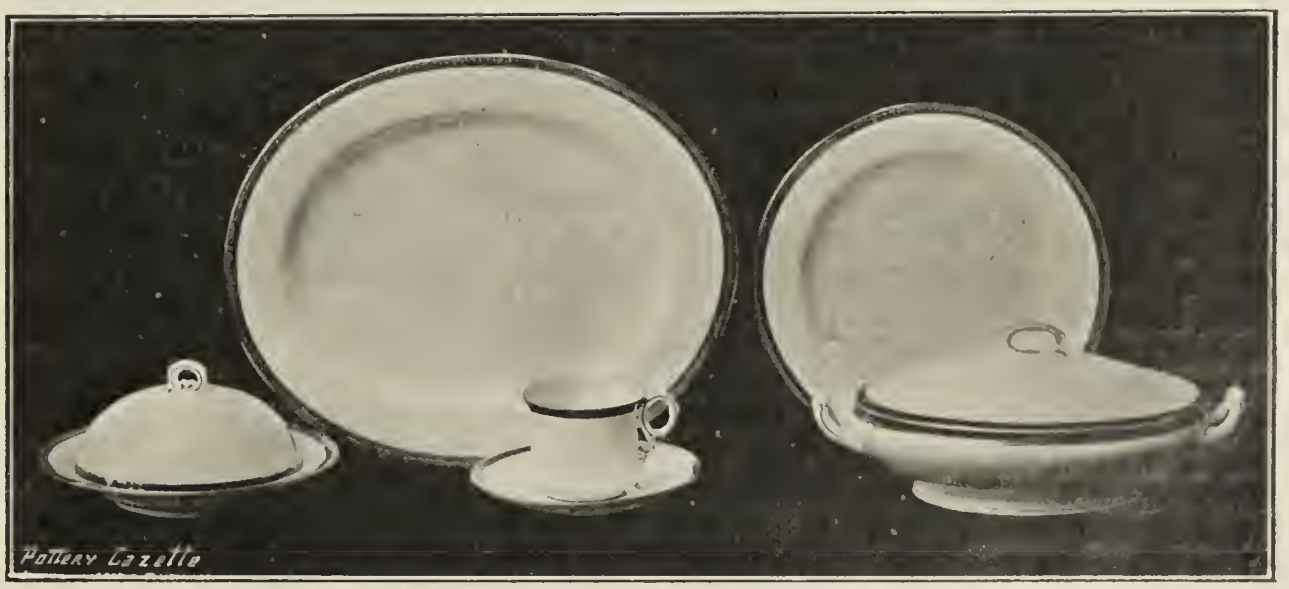


FIG. 2.—"CAULDON WARE."

ability. This vitrified ware is specially suitable for railway, hotel, and restaurant purposes, and the company are developing this class of trade with considerable energy.

I was introduced to Mr. S. P. Evans, the manager of the sanitary ware department. I was at once reminded of the wide field covered by the productions of Cauldon Works. Of course I know the company make sanitary ware, but I do not always bear it in mind so clearly as I do their beautiful artistic porcelain. No doubt there are many like me in this respect. If they could have a quarter of an hour with Mr. Evans as I had, and hear what he has to say, and see what he can show them about Cauldon sanitary ware, they would realise that this is not a mere "side line" but a substantial and important industry, conducted with as much energy and enterprise as though the prosperity of the company depended upon it. I am not an expert in sanitary pottery, so that I am afraid Mr. Evans would consider me a rather inappreciative visitor; but I can assure him I was greatly interested in his department. Since my return I find (and it may be useful for others to know) that sanitary ware has been a speciality of the Cauldon Works for more than half a century. Long ago they held numerous patents for improvements in the production of it, and in 1873 they were awarded a medal for their general excellence in it at the International Exhibition in Vienna. In addition to the two special lines I have described, the company hope and believe that the new arrangements just made all through their works, coupled with the improved plant they have installed, will enable them to produce inexpensive goods—useful and fancy—so as to compete successfully with those now on the home and in foreign markets.

Although the gentlemen who received me at the works appeared desirous of talking to me more about the extension of their productions in substantial, useful, and inexpensive goods, I felt, and made no attempt to conceal my partiality for the artistic branches of their many-sided business. I am sorry time did not permit me to seek a short interview with some of their decorative artists. I saw their work in the show room. I am referring not merely to the purely ornamental pieces, but to the neat and tasteful ornamentations of dinner ware, dessert services and tea and breakfast sets. They are showing an attractive variety of toilet services in quite new forms. I was shown a great number of new forms and decorations in dinner ware. The company are very strong in this line, and their new decorations are of an interesting variety. In Fig. 1 we give illustrations of a meat dish, a cover dish and dinner plate, with a pretty festoon border. This makes a pretty set, either printed or enamelled. Fig. 2 shows a good selling line in dinner and tea ware. It has a plain band in blue, and is supplied with or without gold. The band can also be had in other colours. These two patterns indicate the popular lines on which the company are developing their business. When in Mr. Beresford's office I noticed on his table two or three samples of dinner plates with beautiful borders in rich combinations of colour and traced gold. I intended to handle them and to ask some questions about them, but other matters diverted my attention.

We also give an illustration of the splendid show room at Cauldon Works, one of the best in the Potteries. It is a magnificent room, with artistic architectural features specially introduced. The noble arch at the end of the room with the two figures on stands in recesses at the sides is very effective. The arrangement of the samples is judicious for a sale room, artistic as a show room. Useful domestic ware occupies tables and stands in the centre of the room, while richly ornamented art pieces are in glass cases at the sides, with busts and vases on the top of the cases and plaques on the walls. Cauldon china is, of course, seen to perfection in a multiplicity of forms, both useful and ornamental. Its rich creamy body, beautiful glaze, and brilliantly coloured paintings are characteristics well known to most of our readers.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN NOVEMBER.

The Pottery Trades.—Employment in the pottery trades continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. Employment in Staffordshire continued bad. It was worse than a year ago, and much short time was worked. At Glasgow it continued very bad. In Devon and Cornwall employment was quiet generally; at Bristol there was a slight improvement; at Newcastle employment was fair; at Portobello good. In South Yorkshire there was some improvement on a month ago, but employment was worse than a year ago. With insulator makers in the Potteries and with china makers at Longton it continued bad, with much short time. With tobacco-pipe finishers at Glasgow employment was good.

The Glass Trades.—Employment, though still bad, was slightly better than in October. It was much worse than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 7,233 workpeople in the week ended Nov. 21, and paying £8,831 in wages, showed an increase of 3·1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3·9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 11·0 per cent. in the number employed and of 11·8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. The decline was principally in the Lancashire and Yorkshire districts. Employment with glass bottle makers was good at Bristol; moderate in the North of England; dull at Dublin; and bad at St. Helens, Castleford, and Mexborough. With medical glass bottle-makers employment was fair at Rotherham. At Birmingham it was good with flint glass makers. With flint glass cutters it was moderate generally; at Edinburgh it was fair, and at Wordsley, good. With plate glass bevellers at Birmingham it was slack. With sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens employment was moderate. With pressed glass makers at Gateshead it was bad. With London glass blowers it was dull.

Table showing the number of persons employed in the glass trade, and the amount of wages paid them in the week ending Nov. 21, 1908.

Branches.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
Glass bottle	4,772	£5,913
Plate glass	688	866
Flint glass ware (not bottles)..	1,513	1,730
Other branches	260	322
Total	7,233	£8,831

Number of persons employed in each district, and the amount of wages paid them in the week ending Nov. 21.

Districts.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
North of England	822	£1,049
Yorkshire	3,707	4,488
Lancashire	655	688
Worcester and Warwick ..	1,200	1,534
Scotland	799	1,027
Other parts of United Kingdom	50	45
Total	7,233	£8,831

Earthenware and Pottery of common varieties to the weight of 74,788 metric tons, and valued at £772,920 were imported into France during the first nine months of last year. The figures show a large increase.

A PIECE OF RARE MAJOLICA.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE.)

ONE of the choicest pieces of old Italian majolica that have appeared in public within the last century was sold at Christie's Rooms on Dec. 11. The circumstances of the sale were extremely pathetic. It will be remembered that Lord Amherst of Hackney, an ardent lover of curios and a successful collector of them, was defrauded by a solicitor of a quarter of a million pounds sterling. In addition to this, he had made himself liable to others for money which was also lost by the same defaulter. To meet this liability he had to sell objects collected by him with great zeal and skill, and treasured for many years for their artistic beauty and rarity. It was painful to see Lord Amherst seated with his daughter watching the dispersal by auction of his priceless collection. Amongst many fine examples of old Italian majolica there was one specially exquisite specimen—a Gubbio dish, painted by Maestro Giorgio. The subject is the "Death of Dido," beautifully painted, and with a landscape background in brilliantly lustred colours. The dish is signed by the famous Maestro Giorgio, and is dated 1522. It was purchased for 1,300 guineas by R. W. Partridge, Esq., of 19, St. James's-st., S.W. By the courteous permission of that gentleman we were enabled to take a photograph of this very rare "Gubbio" dish, and the accompanying illustration is a reproduction of it. This photograph is the copyright of Mr. Partridge, and must not be reproduced without his permission.

The painted pottery of Italy was called by the Italians themselves "Maiolica." In England it was at first called "Raphael ware," because of the rumour that the great Raphael had painted some pieces of it. The chief characteristic in the ware is a covering of thick opaque milk-white glaze, which renders the substance opaque, and not only covers the substance of the clay but forms a fine colourless ground for the painter.



Photo by "The Pottery Gazette." *[Copyright remains with R. W. Partridge, Esq.*

GUBBIO MAJOLICA: GIORGIO, 1522.

This dish is called the "Gubbio" dish because Gubbio, in the Duchy of Urbino, is known principally by the works of Maestro Giorgio Andreoli, the painter of it. He seems to have monopolised the secret of the ruby and yellow metallic lustre with which this specimen is enriched. It is probable that the painting of the piece and the application of the metallic lustre colours were two distinct operations. There is a plate in the Victoria and Albert Museum—a fine example of enamel glaze and rich lustre—representing "The Three Graces," with monogram of Maestro Giorgio and the date 1525. The secret of the metallic lustres employed at Gubbio died out altogether at the end of the sixteenth century. The known authenticated examples of Giorgio's work are very few in number. It is only on the rare occasions when the collection of an enthusiastic and discriminating collector are dispersed that the public get a chance of seeing one of them. This was one of those chances, and we appreciate the favour of being allowed to inspect the dish. When it again passes into the hands of a collector, as it will surely do before long, the fortunate possessor will no doubt consign it to privacy for an indefinite period.

Pottery and Glass in Konia.—Coffee cups are used in every house in the Konia district (Turkey). They are small, cheap and without handles for the most part; some of a better class for the richer people. The glass and china imported is principally Austro-Hungarian. Germany sends lamp glasses and the United Kingdom some china. The import is worth £T.1,500. Window glass is always sold in Konia by the iron merchants. The import is 800 to 1,000 cases at 61 pias. (10s. 4d.) the case, import price. Local price, 15s. the case. One truck of British glass arrived for the first time last year.

Pottery at Pará.—Roofing tiles are universally used in the cities, all the houses in Pará and Manáos being roofed with large red tiles. Some of these are imported, but a great many are made locally. The clay used would seem to be plentiful and eminently adapted to the making of pottery. Excellent specimens of filters, jugs, large earthenware pots and vessels for holding water are made in Pará, Manáos and many of the surrounding districts. The Indian tribes of the Upper Amazon and Ucayali make earthenware pots and utensils of various kinds of great delicacy and even beauty of workmanship and design, and bearing on their surface, where the pattern is burnt in, an enamelled glaze which is clearly a native secret and probably coeval with the civilisation of the Incas.

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS AND GLASSWARE (British Products) FOR NOVEMBER, 1908.

		Quantities.				Value.			
		Month ended Nov. 30.		11 Months ended Nov. 30.		Month ended Nov. 30.		11 Months ended Nov. 30.	
China or Porcelain, and Earthenware.		1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
To Germany	cwts.	10,278	6,981	94,917	79,739	£8,970	£4,670	£82,422	£56,661
,, France	,,	3,338	2,741	49,331	35,890	6,737	5,372	61,165	65,454
,, United States of America	,,	35,695	21,675	473,425	342,138	49,187	30,128	571,840	441,751
,, Brazil	,,	18,232	31,136	187,990	237,556	12,862	12,402	140,425	113,459
,, Argentine Republic	,,	29,104	34,527	318,409	286,356	12,791	17,646	159,261	181,540
,, British South Africa	,,	7,660	6,321	106,794	74,061	7,542	6,545	78,135	69,658
,, British East Indies	,,	25,528	22,823	278,134	288,890	16,605	12,760	152,650	165,579
,, Australia	,,	17,101	14,785	197,542	171,752	15,944	15,997	223,529	192,334
,, New Zealand	,,	8,545	7,008	80,476	83,177	11,075	8,793	114,744	104,435
,, Canada	,,	35,218	25,732	311,718	362,379	31,109	18,607	278,688	247,042
,, Other Countries	,,	87,686	79,674	949,188	901,290	61,878	52,748	580,928	540,497
Made up as follows :									
Porcelain Chinaware, and Parian	,,	1,931	1,730	19,707	18,622	22,870	13,436	179,490	129,892
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement	,,	136,776	6,312	1455048	74,217	171,714	5,456	1,821,283	65,203
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)	,,		7,240		89,524		5,537		67,131
Sanitary Ware	,,		17,194		171,105		24,394		251,186
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)	,,		83,640		1042653		106,209		1,327,033
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta	,,	380	759	2,474	7,804	582	1,533	3,084	12,618
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware	,,	126,138	126,049	1,432,191	1,384,609	23,031	21,398	269,626	233,638
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware)	,,	13,160	10,479	138,504	74,694	16,503	7,705	170,304	91,709
Glass.									
To British South Africa	value £	—	—	—	—	6,367	6,682	60,960	54,538
,, Other Countries	,,	—	—	—	—	114,319	115,275	1,233,714	1,196,065
Made up as follows									
Plate Glass	cwts.	16,265	16,950	141,148	155,552	27,274	26,961	232,876	254,265
Flint Glass	,,	5,706	5,209	65,953	55,227	19,599	19,446	200,496	174,912
Glass Bottles	gross	66,472	72,586	788,083	694,345	42,867	43,955	511,641	464,461
Glass Manufactures, other sorts	cwts.	36,458	41,152	431,572	434,017	30,946	31,595	349,661	356,965

IMPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS FOR NOVEMBER.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian	cwts.	5,934	3,729	50,796	54,246	26,356	17,296	244,209	245,847
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement	,,	33,465	907	314,115	3,988	71,086	295	621,327	1,422
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)	,,		1,363		24,299		1,259		16,283
Sanitary Ware	,,		67		534		124		1,153
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)	,,		21,313		252,132		44,817		513,899
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta	,,	18	20	201	199	79	15	626	655
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware	,,	4,896	9,376	73,077	88,372	858	2,537	13,821	28,199
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittingsand Chemical Ware)	,,	1,299	2,042	22,504	21,251	2,278	2,959	29,888	32,580
Window and German Sheet Glass	,,	120,972	113,716	1,178,442	1,092,289	68,371	62,363	665,948	620,282
Plate Glass	,,	27,660	24,139	374,051	300,219	34,329	30,931	460,837	376,986
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass	,,	71,506	64,647	725,606	651,156	105,688	95,630	1,074,256	964,817
Glass Bottles	gross	127,674	95,707	1,340,105	1,310,127	52,837	41,164	560,402	546,830
Glass Manufactures, other sorts	cwts.	1,154	257	12,125	5,326	1,364	604	15,178	7,914

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS (Foreign and Colonial Merchandise) FOR NOVEMBER.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian	cwts.	1,968	2,584	17,714	20,730	8,893	11,875	84,425	99,562
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement	,,	491	—	13,684	34	988	—	28,793	60
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)	,,		—		221		—		241
Sanitary Ware	,,		—		52		—		196
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)	,,		334		5,528		724		13,569
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta	,,	17	—	32	2	28	—	70	5
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware	,,	—	1	570	1,916	—	5	176	1,919
Other sorts(including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware)	,,	—	55	127	375	—	160	252	752
Window and German Sheet Glass	,,	543	696	7,659	7,817	335	329	3,590	4,145
Plate Glass	,,	222	248	4,251	1,908	307	315	4,851	2,151
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass	,,	401	858	6,250	5,173	1,312	2,206	14,620	17,214
Glass Bottles	gross	6,068	2,770	53,141	47,966	3,448	1,299	29,930	24,745
Glass Manufactures of other sorts	cwts.	761	138	7,158	4,375	2,236	317	17,827	10,453

EARTHENWARE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Compiled from the returns of D. Inglis & Co.

	Shipments, Oct. 29 to Nov. 25, 1908.	Corresponding period, 1907.	Exports, Jan. 1 to Nov. 25, 1908.	Corresponding period, 1907.
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.
To Boston	544	656	5,231	6,107
„ New York	601	725	5,756	7,076
„ Baltimore	954	1,531	15,653	18,368
„ Philadelphia	151	149	4,148	2,240
„ New Orleans	110	552	3,853	6,822
„ Newport News	1	68	591	1,827
„ San Francisco	—	44	242	556
„ Portland, Me.	216	645	4,246	5,770
„ Galveston	49	229	808	2,067
„ Portland, Or.	—	—	—	109
„ Inland Points	156	40	860	924
Total	2,782	4,639	41,388	51,866

Parliamentary Notes.

(FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.)

Lead Linings in Hollow Ware.—In the House of Commons last month, Mr. T. F. Richards asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it was his intention, before entirely prohibiting the practice of lining hollow ware with any percentage of lead included in the lining process, at the same time to prohibit the importation of hollow ware the lining of which contained any percentage of lead. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said: I understand the hon. member to refer to the proposal in the draft regulations recently issued by me to prohibit the use of lead in the tinning of metal hollow ware. Careful inquiries were made before the draft was issued as to competition from foreign manufacturers, and though exact information was not obtainable, the result was to show that little or no ware of this kind tinned with lead is imported into this country. I would refer the hon. member to page 14 of the report on this subject, which was presented to Parliament last year.

Government Pottery Contracts.—In the House of Commons on Dec. 15, Mr. John Ward asked the Secretary of State for War whether his Department invited tenders for the supply of earthenware and china goods and utensils from any British earthenware and china manufacturers, or whether only firms of middlemen were placed upon the contractors' list for this purpose by his Department; and if he could say in what other branch for the supply of war material manufacturers were prohibited from tendering and the tenders of middlemen only were invited or received. Mr. Haldane in reply said:—It is the established rule of the War Department to avoid dealings with middlemen, and to limit orders for manufactured articles to actual manufacturers as far as possible. It is open to any manufacturer to ask to be invited to tender, and all such applications are most carefully considered. No competent and satisfactory manufacturer is prohibited from tendering for any articles. Mr. Ward:—Would it not be much better and more effective to submit these tenders to open competition so that all manufacturers may have an opportunity of tendering? Mr. Haldane:—No, I do not think it would. All manufacturers are allowed to apply for permission to tender, and all who are satisfactory are allowed the opportunity to tender. Mr. H. J. Tennant:—Has the Right Hon. gentleman done anything to secure the provision of leadless glaze in any of these tenders? The Speaker:—Notice must be given of that question. Mr. John Ward asked the First Commissioner of Works whether his Department invited tenders for the supply of earthenware, china, or decorative tiles from any British firm of earthenware, china, or tile manufacturers, or whether firms of middlemen only were placed for this purpose upon the contractors' list of his Department. Mr. Harcourt replied:—Only British manufacturers are invited to tender for china and earthenware supplies in general. No foreign firms or middlemen are invited. Tiles for buildings are sometimes included in the builders' contract; but more generally are obtained direct from the makers, if they are in a position to fix them, otherwise from middlemen who undertake to provide and fix. With the exception of a very small quantity of hearth and stove tiles, it is believed that all tiles are of British manufacture. Mr. Ward:—Does not that amount to a prohibition in almost every case of the manufacturers. Mr. Harcourt:—I do not think so, but I will make further inquiries. Mr. J. C. Wedgwood:—In order to get over the uncertainty which at present exists as to what firms are asked to tender, will the Right Hon. gentleman consider the advisability in future of calling for tenders by open advertisement, so that anybody can tender, instead of going to a small and select interest? Mr. Harcourt:—I will consider the point. Mr. John Ward asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, whether, in asking for tenders for earthenware and china for use in the Navy, any British earthenware and china manufacturers were requested to tender, or whether tenders were asked only from firms of middlemen who often bought the rough ware in foreign countries and had it decorated here and sold to the Admiralty as British-made goods. Mr. M'Kenna stated in reply:—There is a notice on the form of tenders for earthenware and china that manufacturers only will be accepted, and we have never had any reason in this trade to suppose that contractors have supplied ware other than of their own manufacture. Mr. Ward:—Is it a fact that the Rt. Hon. gentleman has no manufacturers on the list, and that those invited to tender are middlemen and not manufacturers? Mr. M'Kenna:—So far from that being the case, the information given to me is that we have on our list none but manufacturers. I shall be happy to inquire into any particular case the hon. member may submit. Mr. Myer:—Is it not the custom of the Admiralty to expend the taxpayers' money to the best advantage and to obtain commodities in the cheapest market? Mr. M'Kenna:—When asking for manufactured articles we endeavour to deal with the manufacturer himself. Mr. Lupton:—Is it not a fact that you can get the best goods at the lowest price through middlemen? Mr. M'Kenna:—I cannot say that that is the experience of the Admiralty. Mr. Lupton:—Will you inquire whether it is not the experience of private firms? No reply was given.

FAMILIAR FACES IN THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES.

(BY A "POTTERY GAZETTE," SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

MR. HENRY P. POWELL.

IF I commence this sketch by saying that "Mr. H. P. Powell is the respected London representative of Bishop & Stonier, potters, of Hanley," I shall not excite much interest in the minds of many readers of THE POTTERY GAZETTE. They are as well aware as I am that Mr. Powell has held that responsible position for about thirty years, and that he is to-day one of the best-known and most popular representatives in the pottery trade in London. But if I say that Mr. Powell has retired from that position as from Dec. 31, I shall, I am sure, arouse a feeling of sincere regret on the part of every member of the trade who has not already heard of it. Mr. Powell's numerous friends in the trade in London — manufacturers, buyers, dealers, and manufacturers' representatives — have united in giving tangible evidence of their great esteem for him and in expressing regret at losing him. That demonstration took place at what was probably the most memorable social function ever held in the history of our trades in London. In view of what has been said in recent years as to the relations between buyers and sellers, it may be well to draw attention to the exceptional circumstances under which this compliment was paid to Mr. Powell. If he had been remaining at his post, it would not, perhaps, have been judicious for him to accept such a favour tendered, in part, by customers of his principals, and from my personal knowledge of him I feel sure that under those circumstances he would not have accepted it. But there cannot be the least suspicion of any ulterior motive in connection with the recent event, seeing that Mr. Powell was severing his connection with the firm.



MR. HENRY P. POWELL.

We were not present, but a report of the proceedings has been communicated to us, and it will be found at the end of this article. I must explain that it was decided to give this sketch of Mr. Powell, and that I had already collected much information for the purpose of it, some days before the interesting gathering referred to. The one incident was not suggested by the other. We should certainly have included Mr. Powell in our series of "Familiar Faces" if he had not been so signally, and, we will add, so deservedly, honoured.

Mr. H. P. Powell was born in 1844. It has been said that he was "born in a potter's oven," but he assures me this is not true, and that he was born in Piccadilly, Hanley. It is, however, evident that if he was not born in a pottery he was born a potter. He comes of a family of potters (his father, Mr. James Henry Powell, was a practical potter), he was apprenticed in a pottery, and he has been connected with the industry all his life. He was educated at a private school conducted by Mr. Charles Alfieri at Northwood. Trouble came to him early in life, for his father died when he was only twelve years old, so that he does not remember much more of him than that he was in very indifferent health for some years. The youth remembered more of his grandfather, who was a popular schoolmaster, and was one of the principal local speakers against the evils of the "Truck" system, then so prevalent. Mr. Josiah W. Powell, his father's brother, was Town Clerk of Burslem, and was one of those who introduced the Tonic-Sol-Fa system of notation in music into the district. Another uncle, Mr. Edwin Powell, in conjunction with Mr. William Livesley, started a pottery in Hanley in 1851, trading under the name of Livesley, Powell & Co., Mr. Frederick Bishop, solicitor, of Hanley, being the "Co." Mr. Livesley retired from the firm in 1866, and went out to the Western Continent to assist in developing the pottery industry there. The firm then was known as Powell & Bishop, and carried on a very satisfactory manufacturing business under that name for about twelve years. In 1878 Mr. John Stonier, a very successful pottery and glass merchant in Liverpool, acquired an interest in the business, and the firm became "Powell, Bishop & Stonier," a name which became popular far and wide for many years. Mr. Edwin Powell died in 1890, and the firm's name was changed to Bishop & Stonier. Mr. Frederick Bishop died in 1891, Mr. John Stonier in 1897. The sole proprietor of the business now is Mr. James Watson Bishop, but the firm name is retained—"Bishop & Stonier." The founder of the business, Mr. Edwin Powell, was very popular. He was an Alderman of the Borough of Hanley, and served as Mayor in 1871–72.

Very shortly after the death of his father, the subject of this sketch, Mr. Henry P. Powell, went to work at the earthenware manufactory of Livesley, Powell & Co., at Hanley. He was bound apprentice for the then usual term of seven years.

I asked Mr. Powell if he considered the system of apprenticeship desirable.

"Undoubtedly," he replied. "In my own case it gave me a thorough insight into the various branches of the industry—manufacturing and distributing. I spent my seven years in the warehouse, in the works, and in the office, and in course of time I was fully competent to undertake occasional journeys to Liverpool, Manchester, and London on the business of the firm. The value of apprenticeship is as great now as it was then; but it is much less appreciated although the conditions are far more agreeable to the youths of to-day. I may mention that for many years after I began to work, Factory Acts and Bank Holidays were undreamt of. Christmas Day and Good Friday were practically ignored. Early closing time on Saturday was for many years 5 o'clock, and was then altered to 4 o'clock, which caused some of the 'old stagers' of that period to wonder what things were coming to! For the first fourteen years I was on the works from 6.30 a.m. in summer and from 7 o'clock in the winter, until 9 p.m. every day, except Monday and Saturday."

Mr. Powell did not seem to me to be physically any worse for this severe training, and I ventured to say so. He readily agreed that he was not, but on the contrary, was much better for it. He says the all-round experience he had as a young man has proved of the greatest advantage to him. In addition to his duties in the works, in the office, and in the warehouse, for some years he had charge of the

decorating department, and under the tuition of his uncle, Mr. Edwin Powell, he was not only initiated into most of the mysteries of pottery manufacture, but was afforded ample opportunities of gaining an insight into the art of decorating. From 1879 he spent several months in each year in London as representative of the firm, and in 1887 he went to reside there. In 1895, however, he removed his home back to the Potteries, still retaining his position of "London representative" and devoting himself exclusively to the London trade. To do this he has been regularly travelling up to town every Monday morning and returning to the Potteries every Friday evening or Saturday morning. During all these years he has been spending four or five days a week in London, and three or two days a week in the Potteries, and travelling something like 15,000 miles per annum by railway.

No doubt this was arduous work, but it has been of the greatest advantage to Mr. Powell in enabling him to keep in constant and close touch with the works. His position as agent has been exceptional in many respects, and it was well that his training had been exceptional also. His firm manufacture dinner, toilet, dessert, tea and breakfast services. Jugs, teapots, dejeuner and afternoon tea sets, coffee sets, and all useful and fancy china and earthenware for domestic purposes. They also manufacture flower vases, flower pots, artistic ornaments in great variety, in ivory and semi-porcelain, and are noted for special white granite for export purposes. It will be readily understood that a representative who has to sell wares of such great diversity, should know more than a little about pottery manufacture. That Mr. Powell has been an efficient representative is evident in the fact that he has been associated with one house all his life. In this circumstance we see the esteem in which he has been held by his principals. I happen to have personal knowledge of the respect entertained for him by members of the retail trade, and the regard in which he is held by his fellow representatives, and by the leading buyers in London, has been most strikingly manifested.

It is easy to account for this. Mr. Powell is the very personification of good nature. He could scarcely conceal his geniality and good nature, if he tried to do so. I have never seen him make the attempt. He has always a cheerful smile for you whenever, and wherever; you meet him. It may vary according to circumstances, but it is always there. If he had ever given his attention to public duties he would certainly have done good service. But, as he says, he has been for so many years a "bird of passage," that he has not had the opportunity of taking an active part in either religious, municipal, or political affairs. Nevertheless, he holds very intelligent and strong views on all these questions. He admits that, with the experience of years, he has found it necessary (as many of us have) to modify some of the strong opinions he used to hold, and even to reverse others. He tells me this is true alike of his religious and political views. I am sure he is not the man to trim his faith in accordance with every breeze that blows, but he is capable of forming an opinion of his own on most subjects, and, having formed it, he has the courage to express it.

In his younger days he was fond of cricket and football, and even in recent years he has taken pleasure in watching both games, though his duties have not left him many opportunities for doing so. I asked him what were his recreations. He said, "First, work; second, gardening (that is work in another form), and, third, reading. I have always been an omnivorous reader—from the Bible to Voltaire, and from Plato to Filson Young." In gardening and reading he has healthy occupations for mind and body, and we wish him many years' happy enjoyment in both.

PRESENTATION TO MR. HENRY P. POWELL.

(COMMUNICATED.)

A notable gathering took place at the Restaurant Frascati on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 3, when a dinner was given in honour of Mr. Henry P. Powell by his many London friends in the pottery trade. Mr. John Osler, who was in the chair, was supported on his right by the guest of the evening, and on the left by Mr. R. Fendick, and between sixty and seventy of the most representative men in the trade were present. In proposing the toast of the evening, and in presenting to Mr. Powell a very handsome rose-bowl and an illuminated address, with a bracelet as a souvenir for Mrs. Powell, on behalf of those present and other subscribers, Mr. Osler said: Gentlemen,—When I look round this room and see so many who, from their long connection with this trade and their many years of friendship with our guest, are so much more fitted than I am



Silver Bowl Presented to Mr. Powell.

for the post you have asked me to fill, I am somewhat puzzled as to why I was honoured by being asked to occupy the chair to-night, unless it be that my qualification is of a cumulative nature, by which I mean that I am asked to stand here as the representative of four generations of a firm which has been a hundred years in this trade. If I may consider that I have this cumulative qualification, then I think I can claim to be patriarchal even as regards our guest himself. There is an old saying, about as profound as most old sayings, that "two of a trade never agree." I should imagine that it has seldom been more ignominiously discredited and more efficiently refuted than to-night, when sixty-three of a trade have most cordially fraternised over an excellent dinner, and are in entire agreement as to what they propose to do next. It did, indeed, occur to me that this might conceivably be due to the exigencies of the trade. If two cobblers fall out, and each take a stout leather thong, it doesn't hurt the cobbler seriously, and I believe that it actually does the leather good; whereas if two of our trade fall out, it is very

unpleasant for them and extremely detrimental to the stock; and we are reminded of the little boy who ran into the chemist's shop crying, "Oh, sir! please give me a bottle of liniment and a bottle of cement. Father's hit mother with a cup!" However that may be, we here to-night have a common ground and a common pride in being all connected with a very old and honourable trade, and in having all come together with the determination to do honour to one of its most respected members. I recently read in *The Times* a speech made by Sir Edward Fry to the medical students of University College Hospital. This speech, when I read it, caused me a good deal of astonishment and a good deal of indignation, and you must pardon me if I give you some extracts. Sir E. Fry said, "It might be supposed that the tradesman frankly admitted that gain, profit, or pecuniary reward was the primary object of his labours. He was aware that many manufacturers took a pride in the excellence of their work, and that many employers took great interest in the welfare of those whom they employed; but in spite of this fact, the primary object of the tradesman and the manufacturer was profit. Now, if any professional man said the same of his profession, then he declared that he would be unworthy of it. The advantage of a profession over a trade was that it set a higher ideal before a man; it required of him to benefit the persons for whom he acted without regard to any private interests of his own. The world expected of professional men a higher standard of intelligence and of morals than it required of the mere tradesman." Now, I am not going to-night to start to prove the absurdity of these arrogant pretensions, though it would not be difficult to do so. In "mere trade" we consider it bad form to advance the merits of our own wares by crying down other people's, and it seems to me a pity that Sir Edward Fry could not glorify an honourable profession without belittling another equally honourable walk in life. The impression left on my mind by his words is that if he knows little of doctors, he knows a good deal less of commercial life. When I think, gentlemen, of the men I know and have known in business, I warmly repudiate the idea that business men display to the world moral qualities any less high than any other responsible body of men. The fundamental error is to think that any walk in life of itself enobles those who follow it, and not to realise that the man of high purpose and fine nature enobles and gives dignity to whatever walk in life he is called upon to follow. It is absurd to think that in a country like ours any doubts can be entertained as to the dignity of commerce. It is often said that "trade follows the flag." The student of history knows that it is truer to say that the flag follows trade. First comes the trader, then the chartered trading company, and then follows the flag. If the commercial venture is unsuccessful, the flag stays at home. This is the secret of our success as a colonising nation, and the reason why we have so few worthless possessions. The historian Buckle wrote: "Among the accessories of modern civilisation there is none of greater moment than trade, the spread of which has done more than any other single agent to increase the comfort and happiness of man." So much, then, for the dignity of trade; now let us turn to the trader. We are here to-night to honour a gentleman who has for more than half a century upheld the very best traditions of English business life. Mr. Powell was by birth a native of the five towns; to use his own expression, he was born in a pottery oven. As a child he tells me that he was very delicate, and died of consumption at least twice before he was nine years old. It was before the days of Factory Acts, and at the age of twelve he went to work in the Potteries, and at that trade he has worked unceasingly ever since for fifty-three years, of which thirty have been passed in the London portion of the business. I say "have been passed in London," but this is hardly true, for Mr. Powell has remained faithful to his own town in that he has made and kept his home there, and has gone back for every week-end, travelling, he tells me, 16,000 miles a year between Euston and Stoke. Mr. Powell belongs to that type of man who is becoming increasingly rare as our towns and industries become more crowded and congested—that man who literally grows up in the business, learning it from top to bottom in the years between boyhood and manhood. Nowadays we have gone more for a departmental system, and I suppose that experience shows that it pays; but I have no hesitation in saying that to the customer and the buyer the loss is irreparable. Well, gentlemen, Mr. Powell is now, at the age of sixty-five, proposing to begin to learn a new business, and one which he has never yet mastered—the business of taking a rest and enjoying the repose and quiet he has earned so well. With all his busy commercial life, however, Mr. Powell has found time to take a good deal of interest in his fellow-men, and to a shrewd observer like he is, business life has provided a wonderful field for the study of men and morals and manners, and he has taken full advantage of his opportunities. He was everlastingly surprising me with glimpses of his experiences in all sorts of different capacities. As a young man he lived for some ten years in a public-house in Hanley, where he must have gained a knowledge of a kind that must have stood him in good stead in these days of a Licensing Bill—gentlemen, I beg your pardon, these days of *no* Licensing Bill! He had two years in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons and of the companionship of some of the best parliamentary correspondents of the day, and other varied interests and experiences of which, if we are lucky, we may hear something from his own lips to-night. Now there are some men who perform a great service to a nation or to a city and receive a great national reward or high civic dignities, and all honour to them; but I cannot help thinking that the man who, after working for fifty years, receives a spontaneous testimonial from the men, many of them competitors, among whom he has lived and alongside of whom he has worked perpetually, need be little less proud of his reward. In the years he has passed amongst us Mr. Powell, by his honourable life, his sturdy integrity and unvarying courtesy and good temper has won not only our respect but our affection, and those who have been engaged in organising this gathering and testimonial have been much struck with the eagerness with which men have sought to be associated in the gift. We know that Mr. Powell has gone through sad days as well as bright days amongst us, but it is a blessed dispensation of Providence that on looking backwards over one's life the sunshine always tends to predominate the gloom, and we hope, sir, that they will be glad memories of your days among us that you will carry into your retirement, and that there may remain many years of health and happiness before you. I have the honour, sir, to present to you, on behalf of those present and of very many who are unable to be present, but whose names are collected under this address, the silver bowl that stands before you; and we also beg that you will ask Mrs. Powell to accept from us this bracelet in order that she, too, may have something to remind her of the respect and affection in which his friends held her husband.

Mr. Powell, who, on rising to reply, was received with acclamation, said: Mr. Chairman, my very dear friends and fellow-labourers in this most brittle business,—Had I the silvery tongue of Demosthenes and the skill of your Chairman to use it, I could not possibly put my feelings into words. I have been asking myself during the speech you have just listened to what I have done to deserve this



THE BANQUET TO MR. H. P. POWELL.
(*For List of Names of those present, see page* 86.)

treatment at your hands, and I confess I fail to answer the question. Ever since I came among you I have tried to do my duty to my employers, to yourselves, and to myself, but to say that I have been always able to do this is to exercise a power of imagination I am not at all willing to do. Your Chairman has spoken of the many years I have been connected with the firm I now represent and also the years I have been in London. My father died when I was twelve years of age, and I began to work almost immediately afterwards. I well remember the first morning I went to see what it was my uncle, Edwin Powell, intended me to do, and his suggesting that he thought of starting me to wheel coal to the glost ovens, but again thought that as I was not strong enough I should go into the glost warehouse, and there I was placed. That was fifty-three years ago. In those days the title of the firm was Livesley, Powell & Co., the "Co." being Frederick Bishop, Esq., a solicitor. In 1866 Mr. Livesley went to the Western Continent to assist in founding the crockery trade of America, and the names were changed to Powell & Bishop. To my uncle, the senior partner, I owe a great deal, if not all, that I know. His father was a local preacher among the Wesleyans, and my uncle followed in his steps, having no small reputation in that office. When I arose to some position in the service of the firm, I well remember one thing our senior impressed on my mind, and that was, "Fear God, and do justly," which I have always tried to bear in mind. As you all know, my temperament is of a cheerful kind. There are some people who bear three kinds of trouble—all they ever had, all they have now, and all they expect to have. This is not my way. I have fortunately been able (as I have heard the great William Gladstone say he was), when I have gone into my bedroom at night to rest, to "shut the world and its cares outside." I have always slept soundly for six hours, and as a rule, when I awoke, I kept awake until I went to sleep again. It is possible in business, as in other things, to be too subtle. Tact is good, but tactics often defeat themselves. Victory comes ultimately to the man who knows what he wants, says what he wants, and, acknowledging no obstacles, goes right ahead until he gets what he wants. Your Chairman has spoken of my delicate health in the early years of my life. I am sometimes reminded of this by my wife, who came one evening to see me in my bedroom when we were both little more than children. That night was supposed to be the last I should spend on earth, and she remarked, "Had I known you were going to live, I should never have come to bid you good-bye." And now, in thanking you with all my heart for the too generous words your Chairman used in making to myself and my wife these most handsome testimonials of your appreciation, I desire to say that I seemed to hear all your voices concentrated in his words, as I am quite sure they came from him as the true mouthpiece of every one of you. I shall never have the honour of meeting you all gathered together in one happy family as I see you now, and after Jan. 1, 1909, I may never have the pleasure of seeing many of you individually; but as long as memory lasts I shall have you on my heart and in my prayers. I most sincerely hope that you will all live long, prosper greatly, fill full all your ambitions that are true to yourselves, and when the time comes for you to go to your long rest, may the God and Father of us all be able to say to every one of you, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

The toast of "The Chairman" was proposed by Mr. MacWilliam, and Mr. Woods proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. John Jenkins, who had organised the dinner and presentation. With brief replies from these gentlemen the function terminated.

Musical items were contributed during the evening by Messrs. G. D. Francis, F. W. Walker, J. Porter, J. E. Heath, and S. Allnutt.

The following is the text of the illuminated address, which was accompanied by a gold and diamond bracelet for Mrs. Powell:—

"Presented to Henry Penk Powell, London Representative of Messrs. Bishop & Stonier, Hanley.

"Dear Mr. Powell,—We, the undersigned, being amongst the number of your many friends, hereby desire to offer a small token of our sincere regard and esteem on the occasion of your relinquishing the above-mentioned important position. We also desire to assure you that in all our relationships, extending over a considerable period, we have found you a good friend and in every way an upright and honourable man of business. We beg your acceptance of the accompanying silver rose-bowl as a souvenir of our past associations, and at the same time we wish you all prosperity and happiness in the future.

"Presented at a Dinner held at the Frascati, Dec. 3, 1908."

J. Abrahams	E. P. Evans	George Lees
J. J. Adams	Robt. Fendick	J. Porter
H. H. Arnott	W. Fanner	William H. Leigh
Sidney Allnutt	H. Fletcher	J. T. Mogridge
P. Brooks	A. H. Folker	Christian Nestle
George E. Beach	Geo. D. Francis	John T. Osler
H. Charles	Frank Findlay	Frank Penman
R. W. Burbidge	T. Henry Green	J. Pointing
Harry Barnard	Minton Goode	J. Watson Roberts
W. W Boulton	Herbert Goode	J. Reynolds
E. Thos. Bennett	Charles D. Green	Wm. Rhodes
C. & H. Berry	John A. Green	F. S. Stanley
J. F. Bourne	J. H. Gray	Sydney Smith
Frank T. Cave	G. L. Gent	R. Stuart
J. Chomette	Geo. L. Gent, Jun.	A. J. Spencer
P. Chomette	Cecil M. Green	A. W. Tinsley
Fred Cox	C. Bowers	Fred Tugwell
Geo. Coles	J. E. Heath	Geo. F. Thirtle
C. J. Cooper	J. H. Hart	J. P. William Thomas
W. Christmas	W Handford	W, W. Wood
R. D. Doulton	A. O. Jones	E. W. Watling
Orrok M. Doulton	John Jenkins	Joseph Wm. Walton
Thos. H. Dudley	Congreve Jackson	Jas. A. Wood
C. J. Dale	S. N. Jenkinson	G. G MacWilliam
W. Dunand	James B. Jenkins	R. H. Wood
A. C. Edis	A. E. Jacobs	Geo. Whetman
E. E. Edis	James Kendall	Peter Wheaton
T. W. Esland	R. C. Lampard	Jno. Walker
Henry Elworthy	Martien Levien	J. Weeks
G. W. Edwards	F. Linnett	Algernon J. Prickett

China and Glassware in Italy.—A British Consular report from Florence says:—In Italy there are two large china factories. However, Austria-Hungary, Germany and France succeed in doing considerable business, chiefly in coffee and tea services, small vases with figures, toothpick holders, candlesticks and a variety of similar articles. At Sesto Fiorentino (Doccia) a large china factory, with a capital of £280,000, has recently erected four additional very large kilns, and almost doubled its producing power. At Signa an artistic terra-cotta factory is increasing greatly in importance and repute. There is a very considerable importation of glassware from Styria, Bohemia, and Alsace, also from Baccarat and St. Louis. Belgium and the Netherlands are just beginning to introduce their goods with success. The United Kingdom would also find a sale for her goods if prices were suitable to the market. Germany and Austria-Hungary have a very large business in glassware for lamp fittings. In 1906 the prineipal table glass factories in Italy amalgamated at Milan under the name of "Soeietà Cristallerie e Vetrerie Riunite," with a capital of 12,000,000 lire (£480,000), for the object of preventing competition and maintaining uniform prices.

Trade Notes.

The Editors are always glad to receive items of trade intelligence, such as removals, new premises, personal items, &c.; also marked local newspapers.

The Hoxton China and Glass Stores have been opened at 210, Hoxton-st., Hoxton, N.

"Buck's Stores" have been removed from Yarmouth to 85, High Street, Lowestoft.

The Streatham Bon Marche (china and glass) is about to be opened at 92, Mitcham-lane, Streatham, S.W.

Knapton & Son, china and glass dealers, will shortly open premises at corner of Links-road, Tooting Junction, S.W.

Mr. S. Harrison, china, glass, and earthenware dealer, has removed from Aberystwyth to 12A, Chapel Street, Chorley, Lancs.

Mr. F. Beavis, china and glass dealer, &c., has taken over the business of Mr. A. Powell, 86, West Green-road, South Tottenham, N.

Colonel W. W. Pilkington, glass manufacturer, of St. Helens, has been appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Lancaster.

A. Lewis & Co. are now proprietors of the business of china, glass, &c., merchants, formerly carried on by Wallerstein & Lewis, at 76, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

Key Glassworks, Ltd.—Registered capital, £6,050. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in bottles, jars and glassware, &c. Private company.

E. Steele & Co., Ltd.—Registered capital, £2,000 in £1 shares. Objects, to take over the business of earthenware manufacturers carried on by E. Steele, W. Edwards, and J. Bennett, at Coronation Pottery, Stoke-on-Trent, as E. Steele & Co. Private company.

Unmanufactured Clay to the weight of 46,454 tons, valued at £51,740 (including 3,182 tons of fire-clay, valued at £2,592), was exported from the United Kingdom during the month of November. These figures show a decrease from last month's returns, as well as from those of November, 1907.

Don Brick Co., Ltd.—Registered capital, £5,000 in £1 shares. Objects, to adopt an agreement with Priscilla Mottram, and to carry on at Middlewood-rd., Wadsley, Sheffield, and elsewhere, the business of brick, tile, pipe, and pottery manufacturers, &c. Private company. Registered office, Middlewood-rd., Wadsley, Sheffield.

The business of the late Mr. E. Brooke, designer and engraver, has been purchased by Mr. A. Brooke, his brother, and Mr. H. E. Moss, his manager, who had been with him for twelve years. The whole of the staff engaged by the late Mr. E. Brooke will be retained. The firm will carry on the business in the same name at Sutherland Chambers, Stoke-on-Trent.

Mr. Peter Harris, a member of the firm of Harris & Pearson, fire-brick manufacturers, Stourbridge, died at his residence, "The Elms," Brierly Hill, on Monday, Dec. 7, somewhat suddenly. Mr. Harris was at business on Saturday, Dec. 5, but had a paralytic seizure during the night and never regained consciousness. Mr. Harris was 57 years of age and a bachelor.

Mr. N. A. Rubens, of N. A. Rubens & Co., crockery and glass merchants, 277, Flinders-lane, Melbourne, Australia, left for Europe on Dec. 1, by the s.s. "Bremen," via Naples, direct to London. Mr. Rubens will be visiting the Potteries during his visit and hopes to make some purchases. Correspondence can be addressed to him, c/o McEwen & Co., 97, Cannon-st., E.C.

Non-porous Tile Co., Ltd.—Registered capital, £3,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To take over the business carried on at High Carr, Chesterton, N. Staffs, as the Non-porous Tile Company, and to carry on the business of roofing, paving, encaustic and other tile, ridge, coping and brick manufacturers, &c. Private company. Registered office, Central House, 75, New-st., Birmingham.

Acme Bottle Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Registered capital, £50,000 in £1 shares (20,000 preference). Objects, to acquire the benefit of certain existing inventions relating to the treatment of glass and the production of glass bottles, to develop and turn to account the same, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of bottles, vases, caps, pots and vessels of glass, pottery, and earthenware, &c. Private company.

Mr. Howard Green, of 25, Ely-place, Holborn Circus, E.C., has pointed out that a paragraph referring to R. Frugier & Co.'s agencies which appeared in our October issue might be liable to misconstruction. Mr. Howard Green has the London agency and the country agency for the South Coast, West of England, and Eastern Counties. Else & Co., of Crane's-buildings, Liverpool, are country agents for the rest of England.

Champion Bottle Seal Co., Ltd.—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital, £10,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire from Jacob Kermann, 22, Montgomerie Road, Scotstown, Glasgow, the benefit of certain inventions relating to a patented bottle seal, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of bottle seals and of all machinery, articles, and things used in the working thereof. Registered office, 90, Mitchell Street, Glasgow.

Recent Wills.—Mr. Henry Martin Grose, of Abbey-road, Llandudno, Carnarvon, and of "The Hawthorns," Trent Vale, Stoke, china clay merchant, who died on July 19 last, left estate of the gross value of £138,975 9s. 5d., with net personality £136,327 8s. 3d.——Sir Joseph Joel Duveen, of Old Bond-st., W., head of the firm of Duveen Brothers, left estate of the gross value of £540,409 13s. 7d., of which the net personality has been sworn at £486,675.

China Dealers' Contest.—The ratepayers of Huddersfield had a novel experience during the recent elections for vacancies on the Borough Council in the fact that one of the wards was contested by two of the most prominent glass and china merchants in the town, in the persons of Mr. E. W. Buckley, of 40, Westgate, and Mr. W. Neaverson, of Kingsgate, Huddersfield, who fought for the seat for the Fartown Ward. Mr. Buckley stood for Conservatism and Mr. Neaverson for Liberalism. The result of the poll was Neaverson 487, Buckley 391.

Worcester Porcelain.—Mr. J. M. Rogers delivered an interesting lecture on "The Porcelain Industry in Worcester" before the members of the Science Society, at the Victoria Institute, on Dec. 12. After referring to the 157 years' uninterrupted career of the Worcester china industry, and claiming for it the title of the oldest china factory in England, Mr. Rogers described the character and style of the Worcester productions through the various periods of the factory. He said it must always be of interest to Worcester citizens that local talent was almost exclusively responsible for the splendid results attained.

The Supply of China Clay.—At a rent audit dinner at Nanpean last month, reference was made to the china clay industry. Mr. T. Medland Stocker, director of the West of England China Stone and Clay Co., replied to a toast wishing success to the china clay industry. He said exports of china clay had not been brisk, but the output was hopeful. China stone exports had been good, and they had no labour troubles in the district. Mr. Robert Varcoe responded to the toast of agriculture. In responding to the toast of the other officials of the estate, Mr. Skentlebury said St. Stephens was the richest parish in the county; as yet only the fringe of the china clay deposits had been touched, and he believed there was an inexhaustible supply.

Interesting Gathering.—The goodwill that exists between the employers and the employees at the Regent China Works, Longton, was indicated by an informal but very enjoyable entertainment given at the works on Christmas Eve. It was described as a christening feast of the new offices and show rooms. After an agreeable repast Mr. W. H. Davis explained his reasons for the festivity. He had been anxious to increase their trade in better-class goods and in novelties, and he had remodelled their show rooms in order to make a better display of them. He invited them all to join him heartily in developing the trade on the lines he had indicated, and he wished them all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. The evening was spent in a very enjoyable manner.

Old English Pottery.—At the last of their sales for 1908, on Dec. 22, Sotheby & Co. disposed of a collection of old, English and other pottery, works of art, &c. A fine plaque of Limoges Champlevé enamel, with figures of saints, and the "Crucifixion," brought £111 (J. R. Thomas); a Posset Pot of yellow slip ware, with three handles, and inscribed "William: Simpson; His Cup, 1685," £55 (Stoner); a two-handled tyg of red ware, 1696 bearing the name of Richard Mare, £17 10s. (Stoner); two dishes, one inscribed "Goose" the other "Beef," £7 10s. (Stoner); a silver lustre bust of a Madonna, £7 10s.; a small Delft vase, £9 10s. (S. Fenton); and three English Delft plates, dated 1704, having in the centres the following inscriptions and numbers, "3. To Entertain his Guests, 4, With Wine and Merry Jests, 5, All Merriment go down," £13 5s. (Irving). The total was £726 19s. 7d.

Diaries, Calendars, &c.—We have received, and acknowledge with thanks:—A large leather blotting-pad from the International Bottle Co., 19, St. Dunstan's-hill, E.C.; the "Taschenbuch für Keramiker," from the publishers of the "Keramischen Rundschau" (this is a neat note-book and diary with useful ceramic tables and formulæ).——The "Sprechsaal-Kalender" for 1909, a similar work for the glass trade issued by the publishers of "Sprechsaal," Coburg.——The "Tonindustrie Zeitung"—Kalendar, in three parts, containing a directory of German potters and makers of potters' machinery and materials, besides a quantity of technical information and the usual diary and notebook. This is issued by the publishers of the "Tonindustrie Zeitung," Berlin.——A wall-calendar, well printed in good bold type from Mr. Warwick Savage, of Wedgwood Printing Works, Burslem.

Lead Poisoning.—The total number of cases of lead poisoning reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workships Acts during November last, was 46, and there were six deaths during the month from the same cause. In addition to these, 25 cases of lead poisoning (3 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers. In the china and earthenware trades there were 7 reported cases, and 2 deaths from lead poisoning, compared with 10 reported cases and 1 death in October. During the eleven months ending with November last, the total number of cases of lead poisoning was 603 as compared with 521 in the same period in 1907. The total number of deaths in those eleven months of 1908 was 31 as compared with 24 deaths in the same months of 1907. During the first eleven months of 1908 there were 214 cases and 36 deaths among house painters and plumbers, as compared with 158 cases and 34 deaths in the same period of 1907. In the china and earthenware trades there were 112 reported cases, and 12 deaths, in the eleven months of 1908, as compared with 95 cases and 9 deaths on the same eleven months of 1907.

Old Mortgages and Charges.—The following statements of the total amounts outstanding on July 1 in respect of mortgages and charges created prior to that date and not required to be registered under Section 14 of the Companies Act, 1900, have been filed pursuant to Section 12 of the Companies Act, 1907:—O. C. Hawkes, Ltd. Mortgages, dated 1906, securing £2,000.——Josiah Lane & Sons, Ltd., flint and coloured glass manufacturers, Birmingham. Mortgage debentures, dated 1897, securing £3,000.——Kinson Pottery, Ltd., Parkstone. Mortgage debentures, dated 1897, securing £12,000.——John Wood & Co., Ltd., earthenware manufacturers, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mortgage, dated 1908, securing £3,040.——Barker Brothers, Ltd., china manufacturers, Longton. Mortgage debentures, dated 1900, securing £10,000.——Gibbs & Canning, Ltd., terra-cotta manufacturers, Tamworth. Mortgage debentures, dated 1893-1895, securing £15,000.——George Skey & Co., stoneware manufacturers, Tamworth. Mortgage debentures, dated 1885, securing £20,000.——Pountney & Co., Ltd. (pottery manufacturers, Bristol)—Mortgages securing £6,300.——George Skey & Co., Ltd. (stoneware manufacturers, Tamworth)—Mortgage debentures, dated 1885, securing £20,000.

New Trade Marks advertised for registration up to Dec. 16 included EFESCA, 307,531. Glass Class 15. Falk Stadelmann & Co., Ltd., 83. 85, and 87, Farringdon-rd., E.C.——CONE, 305,911, Domestic and sanitary earthenware included in Class 16. Kittel & Co., Ltd., 5, Fenchurch-st, E.C.——306,557. Glass bottles sold empty, that is to say, independently of any contents. Class 15. Also



306,338. Earthenware jars or flagons or other earthenware vessels included in Class 16 sold empty, that is to say, independently of any contents. John Lovibond & Sons, Ltd., The Brewery, Greenwich-rd., Greenwich.——


TRADE MARK



307,042. Porcelain and earthenware Class 16. The Lagos Stores Ltd., 6, Stanley-st., Liverpool.——FORTAFLINT, 306,855. Glass. Class 15. W. Limberg & Co., 235, Braunschweiger Strasse, Gifhorn, near Hanover, Germany. Address for service in the United Kingdom is c/o B. Dukes, 1, Great James-st., Bedford-row, W.C.

Tenders Accepted.—The Stores Committee of the L.C.C. have accepted the tenders of the following for annual supplies of sheet, plate, &c., glass:—Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Glass Works, nr. Birmingham, estimated value of goods to be supplied, £16; J. Chater & Sons, St. Dunstan's-hill, E.C., £80; J. Clark & Sons, Ltd., Scoresby-st., Blackfriars-rd., S.E., £37; The Consolidated Equipment and Engineering Co., Northampton Park, Canonbury, N., £7; G. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., 34, St. John-st., West Smithfield, E.C., £144 (no quantities given for certain items); T. & W. Farmiloe, Ltd., Rochester-row, Westminster, S.W., £344; A. Goslett & Co., Ltd., 127, 129 and 131, Charing Cross-rd., W.C., £47; Molineaux, Webb & Co., Ltd., Manchester Flint Glass Works, Kirby-st., Ancoats, Manchester, £38; J. M. Newton & Sons, Ltd., 22 and 23, Charles-st., Hatton-garden, E.C., £8; Pilkington Bros., Ltd., 10, Upper Thames-st., E.C., £390; A. Webb, 6, Glenfyne-rd., Pendleton, Manchester, £3.——The following tenders have been recommended for acceptance by the Stores Committee of the L.C.C., for the supply of electrical fittings, globes and shades:—British Electrical and Manufacturing Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, 11s.; for the supply of fire-bricks, fire-clay, lime, chalk, &c., The Glenboig Union Fire-Clay Co., Ltd., Glasgow, £196.——The tender of Pope & Son, Folkestone, for the supply of crockery, and that of Mr. Piggott, Cheriton, for lamp glasses, have been accepted by the Eltham Guardians.

Company Liens.—John Lumb & Co., Ltd., glass bottle manufacturers, Castleford. A mortgage to secure £1,500 charged on certain freehold land with buildings thereon in Castleford, has been registered. Holder, C. I. Hartley and J. Hartley, Castleford.——Stafford House (Edinburgh), Ltd., glass and earthenware dealers, Stafford and Edinburgh. Particulars of £2,500 "A" and 2,500 "B" debentures have been filed, the whole amounts being now issued. Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any).——F. H. Barker Rhead & Co., Ltd., pottery manufacturers, Manchester and Hanley. A memorandum of satisfaction in full of debentures securing £500 has been filed.——Hobson's, Longton, Ltd., earthenware manufacturers. A memorandum of satisfaction in full of mortgage debenture securing £100, has been filed. ——Brookes, Ltd. (Pottery Decorators, Longton).—Debenture dated Nov. 20, 1908, to secure £350, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.——Burslem and Tunstall Fireclay Co., Ltd.—Issue of £150 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.——Stafford House (Edinburgh), Ltd. (Glass Dealers, &c., Stoke and Edinburgh).—Particulars of £2,500 "A" and £2,500 "B" debentures have been filed. Property charged, the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any).——John Wood & Co., Ltd. (earthenware manufacturers, Newcastle-on-Tyne)—Particulars of £1,000 debentures have been filed, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged —The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

THE POTTERY TRADE IN 1908.

(BY OUR POTTERIES CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Old Year is dead. Its obsequies have been performed; its successor has already been installed; within the past few days many pens have been busy writing its obituary, and, though the old injunction which bids us speak nothing but good of the dead is rigoronsy adhered to when human beings are concerned, nobody cares a straw what hard things are set down on paper concerning Anno Domini 1908. Many columns have been published within the past few days tracing the career of the byegone year from January to December, recording its varying achievements in the realms of trade and commerce, of finance and politics, of science, invention and general progress, and while some writers find a good deal to discuss that calls for satisfied comment, few, if any, of the trade writers, have anything to tell but a tale of woe. So far as the potting trade is concerned, it may at once be said that the year 1908 has been a year of difficulty and disappointment, a year which has sorely tried the resources of some of the oldest and most honoured firms in the industry, and which has administered a check—let us hope only a temporary one—to some of the young, vigorous and enterprising concerns that, in recent years, have been forcing their way to the front. The depression has been felt the more keenly because it has followed so closely in the wake of a period of remarkable activity. But it must be admitted that a spell of bad trade was not unexpected. Everybody realised that the pendulum was swinging backwards and that awkward times were coming; the point is that few people anticipated that they would come so quickly and with such severity.

When the year 1907 came to an end there were not wanting signs that the potting trade was beginning to feel distnrbing influences. An extraordinary condition of affairs prevailed in the United States, occasioning unrest throughout the world's financial centres and adversely affecting commercial interests everywhere. South America was in the throes of a financial crisis of its own, and the Canadian market showed a decided tendency to weaken. Three of our principal markets for pottery goods were thus "under the weather" simultaneously, and, in the train of this, came rumours of labour troubles from many quarters at home. The New Year had not grown very old before we were threatened with a gigantic railway strike which would have paralysed every industry in the country, and which was only avoided at the eleventh hour. A dispute broke out in the shipbuilding and engineering yards of the North-East Coast which seriously affected northern counties Naturally enough, under these circumstances, trade became restricted, and the life went out of the markets. The Scottish and London trade became depressed, and the provincial trade gradually lost its buoyancy.

The position became increasingly gloomy when the trouble which had been foreseen in the potting trade itself developed, as it did towards the end of March. Large numbers of workpeople in various branches of the earthenware and jet and rockingham trades had given notice, in February, of their intention to seek an increase of wages when settling time (March 25) arrived, and the masters, in view of the precarious state of the markets, felt compelled to resist. Negotiations, for a long time, were fruitless, and there seemed every likelihood, at one time, that a long struggle would occur between capital and labour. Dealers, seeing the seriousness of the situation, began to prepare for it, but ordering consignments of ware for immediate delivery, ahead of their normal requirements, and, under the influence of this artifically stimulated demand, the home trade picked up for a while, but obvoiusly this super-normal demand only served, later on, to accentuate the depression which set in, dealers having overbought themselves, and being compelled to reduce stocks before placing new orders. Happily the district was saved the misery of the stoppage which at one time threatened. Thanks to the good offices of the Rector of Stoke and others, and to the conciliatory spirit and common sense manifested by both sides, a Board of Conciliation and Reference was formed, to which all the questions at issue were referred. The work of that Board is now a matter of trade history. The negotiations were protracted until September, when Mr. Ernest Moon, K.C., Counsel to the Speaker of the House of Commons, sat at Stoke as arbitrator on the question of the demand for a general advance in wages, and, as readers will readily recall, whilst granting certain concessions in the case of the wages of oven-men, he decided that the state of trade then prevailing, whatever it might have been in March, did not admit of any general advance being granted. The arbitration is over and done with, but the Board of Conciliation still remains the one and only achievement of the trade year (always accepting the Federation of the Potteries, which is not, strictly speaking, a trade matter)—which calls for general and unreserved congratulation. It stands, a mighty bulwark, between the potting trade and the misery of strikes; its main purpose is, as expressed in its constitution, to effect a settlement of all trade disputes without recourse to a stoppage of work; it is a guarantee for the stability of the trade and for the peace and happiness of all who depend upon it; it marks a definite step in the march of progress, and forms a beacon of hope shining out brightly amid the disappointments and difficulties of the year.

To return to our brief retrospect, it may be mentioned as a matter of interest, that, although early in the year, the exports of British ware to the United States and South America began to mark a heavy decline the total of our exports for the first three months of the year was appreciably ahead of those of last year, the figures being £634,768 for the first quarter of 1908, against £613,468 in the corresponding period of 1907, and £558,561 in 1906. As the year wore on, the dislocation of the world's markets, due to the back-wash of the American financial crisis, became more and more pronouced, and the Presidential election helped to unsettle the United States trade still more. At the end of the half year it was found that the value of the British ware sent abroad during the six months was £1,225,278, compared with £1,265,095 in 1907, and £1,114,062 in 1906.

These figures, however, afford no criterion as to the actual condition of trade at the end of July. Judging from them alone, one might come to the conclusion that things were not so bad after all, but, as a matter of fact, the depression in the home market—which of course, is not indicated in the export figures—had become pronounced. The officials of the Operatives' Trade Union admitted that employment had not been so slack for many years, the percentage of unemployment on their books was abnormally high, and the Union was paying out over three times as much money as unemployed Union was paying out over three times as much money in unemployed benefit as it was doing at the corresponding period of the previous year. The seaside trade had been far from good, money was exceedingly scarce, and orders were difficult to obtain. Firms making high-class ornamental goods were suffering particularly, and most factories were running short time. Any hope that business would liven up after the August holidays vanished when the long and costly strike broke out in the cotton trade. Lancashire is recognised as one of the most important markets for English china and earthenware, and it was disheartening to know that several millions of pounds were being lost in wages, in interest on the huge capital involved, and in strike pay to the workpeople, when other industrial districts so much needed all the help that Lancashire could give them.

During the latter half of the year the declension in the exports has been remarkable, and the Board of Trade returns for the eleven months ended Nov. 30 showed that the total exports of British ware had fallen from £2,443,787 last year (for the eleven months) to £2,178,410 this year. The exports for the same period in 1906 were £2,183,983, so that the present year compares unfavourably with both its immediate predecessors. The exports to Germany

this year have declined, so far, by £26,000, to the United States by £130,000 to Brazil by £37,000, to South Africa by £9,000, to Australia by £31,000, to New Zealand by £10,000, to Canada by £31,000, and to minor countries by £40,000. The only countries to which the exports have increased are the Argentine, where an improvement of £22,000 is recorded, the East Indies, an increase of £13,000, and France, an increase of £4,000. The imports of foreign ware into this country during the eleven months ended November, after deducting re-exports, have amounted to £723,734. The following figures, taken from the Board of Trade returns, show the exports of British ware for the years mentioned, and may be useful in making comparisons :—

Year.	Total.	Year.	Total.
1872	£2,142,047	1901	£1,814,219
1873	2,205,985	1902	1,731,731
1880	2,065,518	1903	2,175,988
1889	2,286,688	1904	2,106,324
1894	*1,607,845	1905	2,098,223
1900	1,851,626	1906	2,361,663
1907	£2,649,869		

* Lowest year for exports during the last 40 years.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY CLASSES.

DR. MELLOR presented a report of the work of the pottery classes conducted by him under the auspices of the Staffordshire Education Committee at a meeting held at Stoke-on-Trent on December 11. Mr. Ashley Myott presided. The report said that the work of the past session had been satisfactory, and it was a pleasing feature to find the students growing more and more keen about their work. The students of the classes soon felt the need for knowing something about other sciences if they were to understand the details of pottery manufacture. That, therefore, appeared to be a fitting opportunity to emphasise the fact that chemistry, physics, and the more elementary parts of mathematics were but tools with which the potter worked. A student could not progress very far unless he were equipped with these auxiliaries. The more expensive apparatus provided by the County Education Committee for the advanced classes had hitherto been located at Tunstall, and, in consequence, was of comparatively little use to students at, say, Longton and Fenton. This fact considerably hampered the work at the other centres, and, in consequence, the County Education Committee had centralised the advanced classes at Stoke. Although they were there somewhat cramped for accommodation, the work of the advanced classes had been considerably strengthened.

There was a scheme under consideration whereby students could obtain a diploma showing that they had qualified, by practical work in pottery and in related sciences, to take charge of the chemical and research side of the industry. Dr. Mellor thanked his assistants—Messrs. A. D. Holdcroft, A. C. Richardson, and F. Turner—for valuable help during the session ; Messrs. Schmatolla and E. J. and J. Pearson, of Stourbridge, for presenting a gas-fired kiln for work at the temperatures of hard porcelain ovens ; Mr. F. Rigby, for presenting a standardised Wanner pyrometer and an electric furnace for work on refractory clays ; and Mr. Ashley Myott, for presenting a special prize.

The chairman said the report just read was most encouraging. He had been a student of the pottery classes himself, and he acknowledged that the education he had received there had been of great advantage to him as a manufacturer. He said technical education was necessary for workmen, managers, masters, and—for members of the Lead Committee then sitting. He referred to the importance our foreign competitors attached to technical education, and as a manufacturer, he was convinced we should have to pay more attention to it in this country. He congratulated the students, the manufacturers, and the district generally on having retained the services of Dr. Mellor. Dr. Mellor considered the pottery school only as something on account, and was looking forward to the time when they would have a real technical college for the industry in the district.

Mr. C. W. Thomas, of the firm of E. J. & J. Pearson, Ltd., Stourbridge, delivered an instructive address to the students, pointing out the many advantages of a sound commercial, general, and technical education. He advised them to study foreign languages, and to cultivate a love of literature. Apart from the intellectual pleasures to be derived from literature, there was so much technical information written in other languages that the student who only understood English lost much. He went on to explain the importance of instruction in the scientific working up of clays, and said much individual work was now done both in America and England in this direction. "Who knows," he continued, "but that among the students of the pottery school there might be one destined to advance the potter's art as greatly as Wedgwood, Minton, or Doulton ? Though it was undoubtedly a reproach that we had fallen so far behind in this branch of applied science, yet, now that clay workers had awakened to the importance of making use of scientific methods in their work, he saw no reason to doubt that the English clay worker would in the future hold his own with the rest of the world. This desirable result would be found to be due in no small measure to the work done in their pottery school." At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Thomas presented the prizes and certificates, and votes of thanks to Mr. Thomas for his address and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

Legal.

Illegal Use of Trade Mark.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court on December 5, the action of Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Ltd., Etruria, against J. & R. Griffin, Ltd., Birmingham, came up before Mr. Justice Eve. It was a motion to restrain defendants ,their servants and agents, from selling, advertising, or offering for sale, any earthenware, jasper ware, stoneware, pottery, or porcelain, not being plaintiffs' goods, as, and for, such goods, either by the name of Wedgwood or by any name resembling it. It was agreed that there should be a consent order, the defendants undertaking that nothing should hereafter be done by them infringing the plaintiffs' rights. The motion would be treated as the trial of the action. There would be a perpetual injunction in the terms of the notice of motion, and defendants would pay an agreed sum by way of damages and the taxed costs of the action.

The Factory Act in the Potteries.—At the Longton Stipendiary Court, on Dec. 23, Elijah Cotton & Co., of the Nelson Pottery, Hanley, were charged under the Factories and Workshops Act with a breach of Special Rule 6. Mr. Sidney Shuter, the inspector of factories, had found a female employee engaged in stacking ware in the dipping house, and he submitted that the work on which she was engaged was included in the phrase "dipping or other process carried on in the dipping house." Mr. Llewellyn, who defended, urged that "other process" meant a process allied to dipping. The operative in question was merely taking ware into the dipping house, which was being used as an overflow warehouse. It was admitted dipping was being carried on at the time. There were two charges against the defendants—(1) Allowing the woman to work without being medically examined, and (2) without providing her with proper overalls. A nominal fine of 5s. and costs was imposed in each case.——Wild Bros., manufacturers, of Edensor-rd., Longton, were charged with a breach of Special Rule 10, which provides that where the operation of china-scouring is carried on the dust shall be removed by means of an exhaust fan. Mr. Shuter found the air-channel choked, in consequence of which the dust was covering the faces, hair, and clothes of the operatives. The Deputy Stipendiary considered it a bad case, and imposed a fine of £7 and costs.

Husband's or Wife's Account?—At the County Court, Manchester, on Dec. 17, Krell & Zeligman, wholesale and retail glass and china merchants, of Strangeways, claimed £8 14s. 8d. as the price of goods sold and delivered to "Mr. Rosenstone," who gave addresses in Mayes-st., and Broughton-st. The plaintiffs' case was that on July 20 the defendant personally called at their warehouse and gave an order for the goods to be sent to Wigan, where he intended to sell them by auction. The plaintiffs consented to give him thirty days' credit. Nothing was said at the time about the goods being ordered by the defendant on behalf of his wife. When the credit time expired a statement was sent to the defendant in the name of "Mr. Rosenstone," as his first name was not known. In response they received a bill of exchange payable at six weeks, and accepted by "R. Rosenstone." The bill was not presented, and when Mr. Rosenstone was pressed for payment the plaintiffs were sent a circular recently issued by "Mrs. Rosa Rosenstone" to her creditors. This was on Oct. 31, and the meeting of creditors had been held on Oct. 14. Then the defence was set up that the goods had been bought for the wife and not for the husband. Mr. Krell, one of the plaintiffs, said that he did not know before entering the action that the defendant was made a bankrupt in 1904. Mendel Rosenstone, the defendant, stated that in 1904 he was carrying on business in Manchester as a smallware dealer, but got into difficulties and was made a bankrupt. He was still undischarged. Then his wife took up the business, with him acting as manager. Mr. Krell had visited him at his home many times during the last 12 or 13 years, and had addressed him as Mendel "many hundreds of times." Deputy-Judge Leresche : When you ordered the goods did you say they were for your wife ? No, but I said they were for "R. Rosenstone." But why did you not give the full name ? It might have been Robert or Richard Rosenstone. I suppose if you had given the full name of Roso or Rosa, you knew he would not have given you the goods, would he ? I do not know that. In cross-examination, defendant admitted that although he had been given notice he could not find the invoice showing to whom the goods were addressed. The Deputy-Judge said he had no doubt on the evidence that the goods were bought by the defendant as purporting to be for himself. He gave judgment for the plaintiffs for full amount claimed, with costs

Foreign Notes.

U.S. Glass Trade Strike.—A wire from Cleveland (Ohio) on Dec. 19 reported that the members of the National Union of window glass makers, throughout the country, numbering several thousands, had struck for higher wages.

Russian Pottery and Glass Works Profits.—The Sombovitsk Glass Works Co., Warsaw, made a profit of 73,460 roubles in its eleventh (1907) working year, and pays 9 per cent. dividend.——The D.V. Bolotin Glass and Chemical Works Co., Moscow, made a profit of 13,622 roubles in its tenth (1907) working year, and makes a 2·66 per cent. dividend.

The Exports of Austria-Hungary during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1908, included (d) 46,942 metric tons of hollow glassware, (i) 112,526½ metric tons of china clay, and (d) 56,846,400 kilogs. of pottery, including (i) 12,155,100 kilogs. porcelain. The figures marked (i) show an increase, and those marked (d) a decrease, as compared with the exports during the corresponding period of 1907.

Designs for the Russian Imperial Porcelain Factory.—The Technical Committee of the Imperial Porcelain and Glass Works, under the chairmanship of the director, Baron Wolff, has inspected the designs for the annual competition advertised by the factory. The number was unusually large—30 in all; and they have been submitted to an art jury consisting of the Presidents of the Academy and of all the art and liberal art societies.

Association of Swedish Glass and Pottery Dealers.—At a recent meeting in Norköping it was resolved to form an association of Swedish glass and pottery dealers, for the more efficient protection of the members, both in buying and selling. The statutes and other particulars of the association will be settled at a meeting to be held in Linköping early in the new year. Messrs. Christman, of Norköping, and Back, of Västervik, have been appointed temporary chairmen of the association.

The Servian Glass Trade.—The Belgian Consul at Belgrade (Servia) reports than an important trade is done in glass and glassware. The movement is chiefly in plate glass, window glass, and table glassware, of varying thicknesses, and of different makes—blown, cast, moulded, polished, tinted, doubled, facetted, silvered, gilded, and painted in different ways. Belgium is the principal source of supply, but Austria-Hungary and Germany have made considerable advance in their exports to Servia in 1907. France also did a slightly better trade. There is also a demand for spectacles and other mounted glasses, lenses, microscopes, photographic plates, &c.

Burnished Colours on Pottery.—In the ordinary method of producing a glossy surface on pottery by burnishing with a piece of stone, wood, or cloth, before baking, the results are imperfect, and lack the uniform brilliancy, velvety appearance and handsome colour of the well-known Roman terra sigillata. K. Fischer, however, claims to obtain superior results by applying slip body to ware that is half-dried, dried or in the biscuit stage, burnishing the slip and then baking. The slip is coloured with suitable pigments, and is allowed to dry more or less before burnishing. The slip is burnished until the ware is very brilliant, and the slip is transformed into the refractory condition without loss of lustre. Specimens of the products submitted for examination closely resembled old Etrusean ware.

Pottery and Glass in Brazil.—In the imports of earthenware and china, unspecified, into Brazil, both in 1906 and 1907, the United Kingdom comes first and Germany second, other countries being far behind. In the importation of bottles, flasks, goblets and tumblers Germany is first, and other countries entirely out of the running. As regards glass and crystal, unspecified, Germany comes first, France second, and Austria-Hungary third. In window glass Belgium is well ahead of other competitors, and the United Kingdom comes second. The import statistics are as follows, the 1906 figures being given in brackets for comparison:—Bottles, flasks and goblets or tumblers of all kinds, (4,545 tons) 5,345 tons, (£98,815) £122,579; insulators, (392) 506, (£17,024) £22,037; gauges and other graduated glasses, (90) 66, (£9,916) £7,625; polished glasses with or without foil, (126) 132, (£9,109) £9,473; window glass, (2,534) 3,197, (£43,084) £52,443; manufactures of earthenware and china unspecified, (6,892) 7,579, (£281,097) £322,036; manufactures of glass and crystal unclassified, (1,152) 1,167, (£104,852) £125,057.

The Lead Glaze Question on the Continent.—The question of lead pottery glazes was discussed at the recent meeting of the International Association for the Legal Protection of Workmen, held in Lucerne. It was pointed out that the researches of Prof. Seger and others have demonstrated the possibility of dispensing with lead glazes, and that 20 pottery makers in England have given up these glazes altogether; and specimens of leadless-glaze Dutch tiles were exhibited of beautiful colour and gloss. The majority of the members, however, held that, for the settlement of the question, further combined action on the part of Governments and manufacturers was necessary to investigate the possibility of introducing a substitute for lead glazes. The evils attending the manufacture of pottery as a home industry were expatiated upon by Dr. Chyser, of Budapest, who stated that where lead glazes are prepared in living rooms the ceilings, floors and all parts of the room become contaminated with the poisonous metal to the injury of the inhabitants. He recommended compulsory separation of the workroom from the living rooms. Eventually the meeting decided to appoint a committee of experts to draw up regulations for combating the lead peril, the results to be reported to the next congress.

Chinese imports of chinaware, including crockery and earthenware, most of which comes from Japan, were valued at £80,758 in 1905, at £92,867 in 1906 and at £86,701 in 1907, so that, although there was a decrease of about £6,000 in 1907 as compared with the import of 1906, the 1907 figures exceeded those of 1905 by a like amount. So with enamelled ware, principally of the Austro-Hungarian and German manufacture. The value in 1907 was £119,299, or over £10,000 less than in 1907, but some £40,000 more than in 1905. This ware is cheap, serviceable and a great favourite with a great future. Japan has become a strong competitor for supplying China with glass and glassware; in 1906 she sent nearly 50 per cent. of the total. The secretary of a leading hotel in Shanghai told me that he had taken to buying Japanese glass, which, he said, was not so fine as European, but quite good enough for use in a hotel where breakage is common. It was cheaper, and could be replaced at a moment's notice, for stocks were kept in Shanghai. It was, of course, more difficult to replace European glass, and there was always the risk of breakage en route. The value of the total import of glass and glassware into China in 1907 was £176,901, nearly £20,000 ahead of 1906, and 56·34 per cent. greater than the average annual import of the previous five years. There was a decline of £4,134 in the value of lamps and lampware imported into China in 1907 as compared with 1906, but the import was 41·75 per cent. ahead of the average import of 1902-06. Price is the great consideration in China, and much rubbish, in the shape of inferior and dangerous glass lamps and lamp chimneys, is annually introduced into the country. Cheapness overrides utility or endurance. The customer thinks little of the risk that may follow his purchase of the inferior and cheaper article.

Trade Reports.

The Proprietors do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

NOTES FROM THE POTTERIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ENQUIRIES made throughout the district go to show that since our last notes were written there has been no appreciable improvement in the general earthenware trade, either at home or abroad. The Colonial trade, perhaps, shows a slight improvement, but the foreign demand is quite stationary, and at home the Christmas trade is generally reported to have been unsatisfactory. The outlook for the New Year is a little brighter than usual, but January is always a dull month. There are grounds, however, for hoping that the American trade will pick up again soon, now that the presidential election is over. Of course much depends upon whether a good Christmas trade is experienced in the United States or not. If trade is brisk, then the heavy stocks at present held will be depleted, and in that case there will be purchases to be made in the early spring. Too much must not be expected from that direction just yet, for it is notorious that the stocks held on the other side are exceedingly heavy. The china trade continues to find orders scarce, and many works closed down on the Saturday before Christmas for a fortnight or more. The Australian market offers better prospects, and some fair orders from the Antipodes will, it is expected, be received in the district early in the New Year.

The proceedings of the American Committee of Ways and Means, which is now taking evidence on the subject of the proposed reform of the United States tariff, are naturally attracting a great deal of interest here, since any changes that may be made in the American fiscal system will be of vital importance to the Potteries. Evidence on behalf of the potting trade was given some weeks ago. The statements of Mr. Burgess, who was formerly the American Consul in North Staffordshire, and who collected a wonderful amount of information relating to the English potting trade, should prove informing and instructive, and will be closely examined by his old acquaintances on this side. It has been stated that the Republican party are pledged to a reduction in the tariff, not only as the result of the platform adopted at the National Convention, but also as the outcome of the revenue deficiency of $120,000,000, which Mr. Cortelyou has to face, the contention in the latter case, of course, being that the tariff is at present so high as to be prohibitive, and has consequently restricted revenue. But it is not yet safe to rely too confidently on such a "downward revision" as has been talked of, for while much evidence seems to have been presented favouring such an amendment, there are many powerful interests arrayed on the other side, and some of the leading commercial men of the country have been emphatic in their demands for greater protection instead of less. The general opinion seems to be that the duty on pottery may be slightly increased, and, whether it is advanced or reduced, considerable dislocation of the local industry will assuredly occur. Should the tariff be lowered, obviously it will cause the export trade to America to be temporarily very bad indeed, for nobody will want to send in ware at the old rates, but rather to delay delivery until the reduction actually comes into operation. On the other hand, if the tariff goes up, trade will be temporarily stimulated, because there will be a rush to get as much ware as possible into the country at the old rate before the increase takes effect. Naturally, however, we all desire to see the duty placed on a more reasonable footing than the prohibitive rates which obtain at present—rates which have crippled our American trade, and which, it can hardly be doubted, have forced American consumers in many instances to content themselves with home-made, low-grade ware when, but for the costly tariff, they would have purchased the better-potted and more artistic products of our factories here.

So far the evidence tendered before the Committee of Ways and Means on behalf of the potting trade falls into two distinct classes, that of the American manufacturers, who demand a higher tariff, and that of the jobbers—the importers—who ask for a decrease. A proposal which has been put forward by the manufacturers in regard to earthenware is that the present duties should remain in force, but that there should be an alternate specific duty of so much per pound weight on the articles imported, including packages and packing materials, and that whichever of the two duties totals up to the higher amount shall be the one adopted as the basis of calculation. With regard to imported china a proposal has been made that the present duties should be retained, but that there should be an additional charge of two cents per pound weight on each consignment. The object of this proposition is to put a stop to the under-valuation of which certain German and French manufacturers are supposed to be guilty. It was admitted by the witnesses who appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means that the English manufacturer was honest, and declared the proper value of the ware he sent out. This is a deserved compliment to the integrity of the manufacturers of North Staffordshire, but all the same it is not consoling to think that we are to be penalised for the offences of French and German potters, because, of course, if the extra charge is adopted, it will be impossible to make any differentiation in favour of English exporters; all—English, French, German and Japanese—must receive equal treatment. Another proposal which has been laid before the committee is that there shall be a special penalising duty placed upon the goods of English Crown Colonies which give preferential treatment to English imports as compared with American. This, it is evident, is intended to be a blow at the preferential treatment which Canada now accords us. English pottery in Canada, for instance, receives preferential treatment as compared with American, and the United States manufacturers, chafing under this disability, seek to rob the British manufacturer of the advantage he enjoys by hitting back at Canada, and placing a special penalising duty on Canadian goods. This, however, is "a game that two can play," and if the penalty tariff were to become a serious question of policy, Canada might reply with a penalty tariff against the United States. But all these points are as yet in the air. That they should have been discussed at all is evidence that some of the countries which at present surround their own markets with high tariff walls are beginning to view with trepidation the possibility of England joining hands with her colonies and dependencies in a great imperial zollverein. A straw will show which way the wind blows, and from stray points in the proceedings of the Ways and Means Committee the English tariff reformers will not fail to derive cause for hope, and to extract arguments in favour of an alteration in the fiscal policy reform for this country.

At last, to the relief of all concerned, the end of the long-drawn-out proceedings in the House of Lords respecting the Bill for the Federation of the Potteries can be recorded. All through the controversy which has raged so violently during the last two years there have not been wanting those who, in spite of the great expenditure of time and money upon the proposed amalgamation of the six towns, predicted that the scheme would ultimately fall through, and all the labours put forth go for naught. If asked for their reason, they would declare that the jealousies existing between town and town would prevent the consummation of the proposal. Happily these have proved to be false prophets, for after a tug of war, which lasted about seven weeks, in the Houses of Parliament, after almost endless contention and the discussion of many schemes, after the expenditure of between £20,000 and £25,000 in legal and other costs, we have suddenly agreed to join together in one big and progressive family, and take the place we ought to occupy as one of the largest and most important towns in the kingdom, instead of remaining, as we have been for so long, six disjointed towns, with each honestly striving to do its best by those it represented, but hampered by constant difficulties because the problems and labours upon which each was engaged were problems and labours which ought to have been dealt with broadly by the whole of the townships working unitedly together for the common good. It was at 1.25 p.m. on Monday, Dec. 21, that the Bill for the Federation of the six towns into one great county borough received the Royal assent, and became an Act of Parliament. The Act is now on the Statute Book, but we have a breathing space granted us before federation actually becomes operative. The first council, consisting of 104 members —78 elected and 26 aldermen—will take office in March, 1910, a convenient date because it is in this month that the financial year ends. The terms of the financial settlement embodied in the Act provide that for 20 years there shall be a differential rate for ordinary expenditure; that each town shall pay off its own debts contracted prior to federation taking place, but that at the end of the twenty years the new borough shall take over what is left of the main roads loans, thus relieving Longton of a sum said to approximate to £20,000; that towns owning gas and electricity works shall sell their gas and electricity at cost price, to avoid profits going outside the area of manufacture, and that the costs incurred in connection with the promotion of the Bill shall be borne by the whole borough. The name of the new city is to be Stoke-on-Trent, and the seat of Government has to be decided later on by the united counsel. On the whole the settlement has been received with general satisfaction, and the disposition of the towns, now that the fight is over, is to settle down and work together for the welfare of the district, its trade, and its people as a whole.

Albert Hunt, of Longport, who so heroically jumped into a tank of scalding water in an attempt to rescue his brother, who had fallen therein, at Johnson Bros.' Tunstall factory in August, received a call to Buckingham Palace on Dec. 16, and His Majesty the King there decorated him personally with the Albert medal of the second class for his conspicuous act of bravery. Albert

Hunt was not a potter, as many papers have described him, but none the less the potting industry is proud that a man of such heroic attributes should have won so high a mark of distinction whilst working at a potting factory. It will be remembered that, whilst the factory was closed during wakes week, Hunt and his brother were engaged to empty a tank of hot water and oil beneath the engine room. It was thought that the water was comparatively cool, as it had been standing for some days, but the accumulation of oil on the surface of the water seemed to have kept the heat in, and the liquid was, in point of fact, scalding hot. Hunt was engaged in emptying a bucket of liquid which had been drawn out of the tank when his brother stumbled and fell in. Without hesitation Albert Hunt jumped in after him, but both were terribly scalded, and Hunt's brave rescue did not avail to save the life of his brother, who died from shock resulting from his terrible experience. The medal which Hunt received from the King is inscribed: "Presented by His Majesty to Albert Hunt, for gallantry in endeavouring to save the life of his brother at Tunstall on August 7, 1908." The "Longport hero" has also received from a Southampton lady a valuable gold ring, as a mark of appreciation of his gallant deed.

Mr. J. A. Austin, one of the principal designers employed by Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Ltd., Etruria, recently read an instructive paper on "Josiah Wedgwood" to a large number of the employees of the company and some of their friends, at the Temperance Hall, Hanley. Mr. Austin gave a detailed sketch of the early life of the great potter, dwelling particularly on the good use he made of his time during his apprenticeship, and on the difficulties attending his first partnership, and then repeated (what most of our readers are already familiar with) the account of Wedgwood's commencing as a manufacturer in a factory consisting of two ovens, appropriate tile-covered sheds, and rooms, and a small cottage adjoining. As Mr. Austin remarked at the time, his audience included not only old employees of the company, who were well conversant with everything pertaining to Wedgwood, but many who had only recently joined the firm, and it was his intention to try and interest the latter especially. We have read Mr. Austin's paper, and are sure it would be exceedingly interesting to any one who was not already familiar with the career of the famous potter, and it would be especially so to those who are employed at the works founded by him. Mr. Austin is preparing a second paper, which is to be more advanced. It will deal with the methods of working, and will be illustrated from the original trials now in the museum at Etruria.

A rather disquieting statement was made the other day by Mr. S. J. Simpson, of Burslem, at the annual dinner of the local Association for the Prosecution of Felons—an organisation which performed useful functions in days gone by, but which now principally exists as a social institution which unites its members in a pleasant "junketting" every year. Mr. Simpson, speaking in response to the toast of "The Town and Trade of Burslem," had some outspoken words to say upon the effect of high rates, which he suggested had a tendency to cripple trade development. He went on to say that the Home Office restrictions on the potting trade were a burden to the industry, and he remarked that "he was informed that new restrictions were about to be put on the potting trade that would amount to something like 5 per cent. on the workers' wages." The same subject was alluded to a week ago by Mr. Ashley Myott (Messrs. Myott, Son & Co.), in a speech delivered at Stoke. Mr. Myott was alluding to the question of technical education for pottery workers, and he significantly observed that "if some of the members of the Lead Committee now sitting were to come down to the Potteries to be technically educated into some of the difficulties potters had to contend with, they would not be quite so sure of some of the ground they had already taken up, and we, in this district, would be more satisfied that they were not going to kill the goose that laid the golden egg." From all of which it would appear that manufacturers entertain considerable misgivings concerning the result of the investigations of the departmental committee on the use of lead, &c., in the potting trade. Sittings of the committee have been held in London within the past fortnight, and evidence was given on behalf of the manufacturers. The publication of the committee's report is awaited with a good deal of anxiety.

The recent visit to Windsor Castle of a Potteries choir, composed to a large extent of ladies and gentlemen connected with the potting trade, serves as a reminder that the sub-organist at the Chapel Royal of St. George's, Windsor, Mr. Harold W. Rhodes, F.R.C.O., has an intimate family connection with North Staffordshire. His father Mr. W. Rhodes, lived for a time at Hanley, and left the Potteries to commence business as a china and earthenware dealer at Leek. From Leek the family went to Malvern, where they remained in business for some years, extending their trade by opening shops in different towns in the district. The joint concern is now conducted by a limited liability company.——The announcement is officially made that the recent rearrangement in connection with Cauldon Place Works has been satisfactorily carried through, practically the whole of the staff and workpeople having been re-engaged. It is stated that hitherto neglected markets will in the future be exploited, and it is quite expected that the changes made will ultimately prove substantially advantageous to the workpeople. This subject is fully dealt with elsewhere in this issue.——The annual staff dinner in connection with the firm of W. T. Copeland & Sons, of Stoke, was held on Dec. 19, at the Copeland Arms Hotel, when a company of about fifty sat down to an enjoyable repast. Afterwards a musical programme was gone through, and during the evening Mr. H. Arnold, the manager, who presided, gave an interesting *résumé* of the year's work, expressing his pleasure at the manner in which the whole of the employees worked together. A vote of thanks to the chairman, the host and hostess, and the various artists engaged was carried on the motion of Mr. Hundley.——The members of the North Staffordshire branch of the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Association have elected Mr. Samuel Johnson, manufacturer, of Burslem, as their new president, in succession to Mr. R. W. Young, lately of Messrs. J. & G. Meakin, Hanley. The branch is in a very prosperous condition, and has recently augmented its membership appreciably.

THE STOURBRIDGE, BIRMINGHAM, AND NORTH OF ENGLAND GLASS TRADES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THIS article, written as it has been in the closing days of December, and published on New Year's Day, will to some extent partake of the character of a review, and it is to be regretted that it cannot be of a favourable character. As is too well known, trade depression has prevailed all over the United Kingdom, and extended, with more or less severity, to other places abroad, including our own colonies and dependencies. The downfall of trusts and other commercial concerns in the United States of America in October, 1907, gave the fell movement a start, and it has not yet been arrested. The glass trade of this country, however, has withstood it fairly well, but production has had to be checked, men thrown out of work or put on short time, and manufacturers have had to compete as best they could against German, French, and Belgian glass, put on the markets here at even lower prices than usual, as the makers felt the necessity of realising. In Stourbridge and Wordsley business has been slack all round, and there is not much likelihood of a quick recovery. Firms making and cutting and otherwise ornamenting the highest quality of flint glass have been best employed, but even they who cater largely for what may be termed aristocratic customers have felt the pinch, as West End dealers give out orders of less volume and value than usual for Christmas and the New Year. Some of the goods made find their way to America and other foreign countries, despite the heavy tariffs imposed, their beauty and excellence overcoming all obstacles. The rich buyers will have the best, and the best comes from this part of the Midlands. Matchings find some work for the men in the glasshouses and the cutting and engraving shops. This class of business is not regarded with favour, yet just now it is accepted for the sake of the artificers. In pressed goods there has been a weak demand; still, a push in dishes and epergnes was enjoyed by some houses by the beginning of December, and is not yet over. The demand for coloured and decorated vases, &c., for flowers, usually fairly good at this season, through dealers preparing for the spring trade, is sluggish as yet; but some early commissions in certain new styles are reported. Gauge-glasses for locomotive, marine, and stationary engines are being manufactured in moderate quantities. The bottle trade, except in medicals, has been dull for some time, and at present shows little sign of becoming brisk during the present month. The supplemental report of the departmental committee on Compensation for Industrial Diseases, issued in the middle of November, has engaged the attention of

both bottle-glass manufacturers and the workmen. In this question those engaged in the trade in Lancashire and Yorkshire, as well as in other centres where bottles are manufactured, are largely interested.

In Birmingham there are many complaints of the state of trade. Table-glass has not been in much request, owing to the general depression, and to the low price at which showy goods of foreign make are put upon the market. It had been hoped here, as elsewhere, that the appeal to brewers owning tied houses, and publicans generally, to promote the use of British-made tumblers, wines, decanters, &c., would have led to more orders coming in than are reported to have been received ; but a little more time is required. Stocks may not generally have needed replenishing to any great extent, and a couple of months or more must elapse before the result of the appeal can be fairly ascertained. The chimney and lamp trade of the city is inactive, and not as much as is usual at this time of the year is doing in electroliers, though many beautiful designs are out. Complaints have been made in the public press of a want of energy and skill on the part of our glass manufacturers, and instances of certain specialities being made abroad, as in the case of watch-glasses and the glass used in motor and bicycle lamps. In Spon Lane there has been some reduction of output ; still, business has been healthy on the whole, especially in glassware for scientific purposes. Birming-glasscutters, whose best customers are the electro-platers and silversmiths, have done moderately during the last couple of months. Much, though, of their work has been the ornamentation of foreign-made cruets and other bottles and dishes, &c.

The glass trade of Lancashire has suffered considerably all the year, and during November and December has been exceedingly slack in certain departments. In St. Helens bottle-makers have had comparatively little work, and members are still unable to find employment at the trade to which they were apprenticed. Some of the causes of this unhappy condition of things are touched upon in our record below of what has happened and is happening in West and South-West Yorkshire. It is complained that while manufacturers are demanding higher prices for their goods, and so causing competition to arise among some bottlers, who are described as taking the bull by the horns, the men are not able, for want of work, to ean money sufficient to maintain those dependent upon them. But it is difficult to believe, with stocks as heavy as they are reported to be, how extreme rates can be obtained, and there is a doubt whether such have been demanded except in isolated cases. In November a national conference of masters and workmen was held to consider the unsatisfactory condition of the glass bottle trade, and what steps should be taken to secure an improvement ; also the near approach of the time when it will be necessary, either to enter into a new yearly agreement as to wages and working conditions, or renew the one existing. On this latter subject further action was deferred, and though there was a friendly discussion upon the others, the conference was really unable to point out a way to bring about a return to good times. It had been hoped in St. Helens and Warrington, as well as in the Yorkshire bottle-making districts, that the recent Brewers' Exhibition in London would bring a good deal of business ; but owing, doubtless, to the general depression existing almost everywhere, the hopes entertained have not been realised. The manufacture of plate-glass in St. Helens has had a fair share of business, taking into account the state of trade generally, but it is greatly hampered by the heavy duties imposed by many foreign countries. The American manufacturers of this kind of glass have combined in many states, and tyrannise over the dealers. According to the terms of a letter received last month by Mr. Chiozza Money, M.P., a meeting of manufacturers and jobbers of plate-glass was held at Pittsburg, and it was resolved that "no buyer would be permitted to handle plate-glass that had been imported into this country," and they were further informed that they would be expected to conform strictly to the resolution. The dealers are evidently in a dependent position ; they dare not, even if they could, buy any of the glass made in St. Helens—its only place of manufacture in the Kingdom. Makers of German sheet and ordinary window glass have not had full employment, nor have benders. The manufacture of prismatic glass and wired glass for windows, inner doors, and motor-car screens is increasing. The production and ornamentation of flint glass, once considerable industries in this town and Warrington, has fallen off considerably, and there seems little likelihood of an early revival. Glass tubing makers were a little busier in December than for a few weeks previously.

In Manchester the glass trade, in nearly all its branches, has been depressed. Cut goods for table use, for which the city has long been noted, have been dull of sale, and the demand for Christmas, usually brisk, was certainly below the average. It had been expected that as the great dispute in the cotton trade is settled, and the mills have resumed running, the call for machinery glass would quickly bring briskness. Such has not been the case so far, but the trade is steadily, if slowly, improving, and is expected to become active after the first fortnight or so in the New Year. In fancy glass, vases, electroliers, &c., there is a little more doing, and the Spring trade has certainly some hopeful features. Pressed glass has been in irregular demand, and short time been the rule generally during November and December. Cutters have not had full work.

There has been no change for the better in the glass bottle trade of West and South Yorkshire ; rather the reverse, on the whole, and exceptions are extremely few. There has been marked slackness during several weeks since the publication of our last article in Wakefield, Hunslet, Knottingley, Barnsley, Thornhill, and Castleford, especially in the latter town, where employment during one week in four has been far from uncommon. The bottle hands seem to have abandoned all hope of again enjoying the pecuniary benefits of constant employment and good wages that fell to them up to about eight years ago. Since then there have been great improvements in the manufacture of jars and certain classes of bottles by machinery, enabling manufacturers to dispense with the services of many men and youths. Further developments in the same direction are talked of, and experiments are being made. The outlook, therefore, for the men brought up under the old system is far from cheering. At the present time firms are complaining, as they have done for weeks past, of the scarcity of orders, and that the bulk of those received are of a hand-to-mouth character. The glass-maker's old toast of "Full pots and empty warehouses" is to be longed for, doubtless, by them, but the state of affairs in all the "glass" towns, except with the firms of the highest repute, is best represented by "empty tanks and full pens," as the places in the warehouses used for storage are termed. This has necessitated the closing of many "shops," and the consequent discharge of a large number of workmen and boys, causing much suffering, especially amongst women and children, for whom and the would-be wage-earners much sympathy is felt. The hands kept on have to be content with work at broken intervals. An increasing quantity of screw-necked mineral, milk, and beer bottles will be machine-made when trade revives, and the men naturally are depressed at the prospect, although in machinery there is a large leakage of

imperfect articles. Manufacturers are, however, sanguine that that leakage will be very much lessened through improvements now being introduced.

A significent proof of the great depression in the glass bottle trade has been afforded the present writer, and which may here be set out. Some years ago a highly successful firm kept 120 "holes" regularly going, finding work for 600 men and boys, but now only a few over twenty holes are being worked at, and there is a corresponding reduction in the number of hands employed. Medical bottles have not been in much demand during the past two months, and there is a serious falling off at Castleford in orders for carboys and orther large articles. Very significant of the state of trade is that fact that the secretary of the Glass Bottle Makers of Yorkshire United Trade Protection Society has written urging unemployment committees to push forward all the public work they possibly can, in order to give some opportunity to the out-of-works of earning money for themselves and families. The appeal has been favourably received. This is no place in which to discuss imperial politics, but it may be named that some of the men think that by the adoption of Tariff Reform a partial remedy at least for unemployment would be found, and Mr. J. I. Stonehouse, ex-President of the Glass Bottle Makers' Society, has been advocating this at public meetings.

In the city of York similar depression has been felt, but not to the same extent as in the West Riding and to the South, the reason for this being that there is a far greater range of manufacture than in the bottle houses. Glass for scientific purposes has been in fair request, and it is believed that ere January runs out there will be a much better demand for all classes of goods. In Northumberland and Durham work has been very irregular and bad on the whole during the past two months. But in the Wear district there was a little more doing in proportion than on the Tyne. Pressed glass makers have had to work short time, and are still only partially employed, and a slightly worse state of things existed in Newcastle and neighbourhood, especially amongst bottle makers. At the time of writing there appears to be a slight revival, in which it is hoped that flint glass makers and cutters will be able to share, and pressers also.

Taking the glass trade all round, the year just closing compares unfavourably with the one preceding. The wages earned have been less than in 1907, and there is every reason to believe that the profits of manufacturers, and of dealers also, have been below the average not only of that year, but of the last decade.

THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN SCOTLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THERE has been a good deal of comment in this quarter during the past month with regard to the eventualities of the inquiry going on concerning the risks of lead-poisoning, &c., incidental to some branches of the pottery industry. It is feared that, through absolute ineptness and miscomprehension, manufactures so innocent as that of the stoneware industry pure and simple may come to be definitely classed as amongst the scheduled "dangerous trades." This would tend to harass grievously a section of industrial operations which has already more than enough difficulties to contend against. Two members of the Scottish pottery industry have been summoned to give evidence before the commission in London, these being Mr. Joseph M. Kennedy, of the firm of Henry Kennedy & Sons, stoneware manufacturers, Barrowfield Pottery, Glasgow, and Mr. Service, of the Caledonian Pottery Co., Rutherglen. The evidence these gentlemen had to furnish with regard to stoneware potting was of course conclusive enough from the point of view of the practical pottery specialist, but that is no guarantee that it will have due weight accredited to it on the part of a mixed body or commission with no special aptitude for operations of the kind. Considerable anxiety is felt with regard to the outcome of these sittings of the commission, and the pottery industry is by no means the only one that is uneasily looking forward to the ultimate outcome. It is feared that there will be too little differentiation (perhaps none at all) between the sections of a wide-branching industry (like that of potting) that are absolutely innocuous and harmless and those other sections that are admittedly of a risky character.

Another subject attracting attention here is the movement for a conciliation board on a permanent and stable footing, for the avoidance of costly and dangerous disputes between employers and employed in these industries. There has been some definite development of the activity in this direction during the month owing to the initiative of the employees. The men's society (a great majority of the hands concurring) have formally approached the masters, urging the necessity for the formation of such a board and inviting them to common action in furtherance of the end in view. The movement affects both English and Scottish workers, and so far as the Scottish contingent is concerned (the writer can only speak for them) there appears to be genuine earnestness over the matter, and a firm desire for a successful issue in the interests of the pottery industry as a whole. The masters have not yet made any overt declaration of their sentiments or of their deductions after informally reasoning the matter out, but this no doubt will be arrived at before much more of time has gone over our heads. In the December issue reference was made to one point of dispute, namely, the proportions of male and female workers; but it is satisfactory to be able to state that the difference has been set at rest during December, and ended satisfactorily to all those implicated in the threatened misunderstanding.

The ordinary marketing conditions of the pottery and glass industries in Scotland have not improved at all during the month. There has been some little extra counter trade done, of course, in the way of Christmas and New Year's Day presents, but only on the most sparing scales, and the season is certain to prove a very poor one. The outlook on the part of the wholesale section continues very dull, although there are a few sanguine enough to affirm their belief in genuine revival before the new year gets through its first half—perhaps earlier.

Within two or three days of the time of writing this, the pottery and glass works of Scotland will begin to close down for the annual New Year holidays, and by Thursday, the last day of the dying year, the closure will be complete over the whole of the country. Few will reopen within one week thereafter; most will take well on for a fortnight, while some will have a three weeks' stoppage. Repairs to plant, &c., will be diligently carried out meanwhile, this being the best opportunity in the whole year for such work.

CANADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, Dec. 15.

THERE is steady improvement in the business situation throughout Canada, with the single exception of rural Quebec, where the merchants are having rather a hard time. Manitoba shows splendid recovery and Winnipeg retailers are giving large orders for spring import with the most cheering faith in the prospects of the immediate future.

Farther west the merchants are selling off the remains of their old stocks at bargain prices, and making room for the new patterns and a better grade of wares. British Columbia is very prosperous. The coast merchants bought less recklessly than their fellows in the provinces east of them, and have been doing good business when all the rest of Canada was suffering from the depression. Ontario retailers, as a rule, have recovered from their fears, and are placing orders with more confidence than for a couple of years. So the situation is improving. The coming year should be the best year for china and glass that Canada has ever witnessed, not only in quantity of orders, but in the quality of the goods. There is a loyalty to English goods, too, that is increasing. This is due in a great measure to the fact that the merchants in the smaller towns and cities have been taught more within the past two or three years about the finer grades and makes of English china and earthenware than they had ever known.

The fact is, the Canadian market has never been properly exploited. Latterly there has been a most commendable change, and even the country housewife in Canada is now becoming familiar with Wedgwood, and Royal Doulton, and Cauldon and Grindley, and they are asking for them. This is owing to the New York importers who have control of the Canadian trade in these lines establishing Canadian agencies and pushing sales. The New York men appreciate the value of the Canadian market, and seem to be determined to "get in on the ground floor." Since taking an active interest in Canada, these importers have cut a large hole in the business of the agents for French, German and Austrian china, and every indication points to the readiness of the Canadian people to buy English wares in preference to the European it the style, decoration, and general quality appeals to them. Not being familiar with the British manufactures, naturally they must be educated.

President William Anderson, of the Chatham, Ont., branch of the Retail Merchants' Association, is in receipt of a letter from Walter Stark of Wallasay, Cheshire, who purposes coming to Canada shortly in the interests of British manufactured goods, including bottle manufacturers and, presumably, some earthenware factories. He will deliver a series of free lectures. These will be illustrated by stereopticon and lantern slides, and invitations to the lectures will be extended to retail merchants and consumers in the various town and cities of the Dominion. He intends also to show what is being done by British manufacturers in the line of benefitting their employees by providing for manufacture and surroundings conducive to good health and happiness, this with a view to leading Canadians, particularly in the west, to-build on "garden city" plans. He will distribute literature and will endeavour to secure Canadian agents for British manufacturers. H. Mussett, of Mussett Bros., Canadian agents for Mr. William Ault, is in Great Britain, selecting new samples and looking for other agencies that will harmonise with the Ault faience.

AUSTRALIA.

(BY OUR SYDNEY CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Strathfield and Enfield Steam Brick and Terracotta Works, Ltd., Sydney, has just been formed, with a capital of £10,000 in £1 shares, to purchase from a Mr. Herbert Garrett, trading as the Strathfield and Enfield Steam Brick and Terracotta Works, the business as a going concern, with the above-named gentleman as the governing director.

Business is reported as active throughout the States, trade having now completely settled down after the tariff dislocation. Local pottery makers profess themselves as content with present protection, and many extensive alterations and additions to potteries are in progress, particularly in the States of Victoria and New South Wales. In most of the States there is a mild boom in building, with some noticeably large contracts, such as railway stations, theatres, and the like, a condition of affairs which reacts favourably on the industry. Recent bountiful rains have ensured another great harvest, which in a country such as Australia means everything. Money is plentiful, although spenders are cautious after the severe reverses of late years.

A comparison of the values of the principal imports into Australia for the first nine months of this and the previous year includes the following :—Earthenware and china, 1908, £79,378 ; 1907, £77,830, an increase for 1908 of £1,548.

The matter of Colonial against French tiles again cropped up in the Victorian Legislative Assembly last month. A Labour member directed the attention of the House to the matter regarding the use of French tiles in the building of a great central railway station at Melbourne. The Premier replied that there was a difference of £3 10s. between the Colonial and the imported article ; but, although the former was dearer, they would have been accepted only for the local tenderer's condition that he must be allowed to fix his own tiles. The Labour member retorted with figures, asserting that the conditions of contract provided that the contractor should supply both material and labour. The tender for the Victorian tiles and fixing them he cited at £190, including £24 10s. for material. Under the same conditions, the French tender was £178, including £21 for material, a difference of £12. There was a 2½ per cent. discount, making the difference altogether £16. The building contractor's estimate was £197. He characterised the official report as "wholly untruthful and a complete distortion of facts," and in the pyrotechnic display occasioned thereby the matter dropped with the orthodox political thud.

The Gazette.

Notices as to Winding-up: Petitions: Orders; and Official and other Notices in connection with Public Companies.

SOUTHWATER BRICK AND TILE CO., LTD. Claims to C. H. Ford, 20, Devonshire-rd., Horsham, liquidator.

WARDLE & Co., LTD., Hanley. G. G. MacWilliam, 20, Bartletts-buildings, London, E.C., pottery agent, appointed receiver. April 22, 1908.

Notice of Dividend.

CLARKE SIDNEY, 28, Waterloo-st., Swansea, glass merchant. Third and final, 1s. 1⅛d., at 2, Clement's-inn, Strand, W.C., any day except Saturday.

Notices of Intended Dividends.

DICKINS JOSEPH G., 108, Hoe-st., Walthamstow, late 373, High-rd., Leyton, glass dealer. Claims to E. L. Hough. Bky. Ct., O.R.

WINSKELL ROBT. G., trading as R. Winskell & Co., 98, High-st., Merton, glass merchant. Claims to F. W. Davis, 95-97, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

Order Made on Application for Discharge.

AMISON HERBERT, JUN., formerly a china and earthenware merchant at Longton. At Stoke County Court, on Dec. 8, before his Honour Judge Ruegg, K.C., Mr. P. J. McKnight applied for this bankrupt's discharge. The Official Receiver (Mr. F. T. Halcomb) said the receiving order was made on Nov. 30, 1906, on the debtor's own petition, and the public examination was concluded on Jan. 29, 1907. According to the bankrupt's statement of affairs, the liabilities to rank for dividend were estimated at £72 18s. Only one proof was lodged, this amounting to £52 7s. 5d. No assets were disclosed in the statement of affairs, and none had been discovered. No dividend had been or could be paid to unsecured creditors. The bankrupt was formerly a warehouseman in a local pottery. In Oct., 1904, he commenced to carry on business on his own account at Longton, without capital, as a china and

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American Agencies—
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. . DEPÔTS. . .

RUNCORN—Manchester Ship Canal Co.
WESTON POINT—River Weaver Navigation Co.
GARSTON—L. & N. W. Ry. Co.
FLEETWOOD—L. & Y. Ry. Co.
MANCHESTER—Ship Canal Co.
ROCHDALE—Canal Wharf.
LEITH—2, Queen's Docks.
GLASGOW—88, Clarence Street.
CHATHAM—2, Holborn Wharf. BO'NESS—Docks.

Managing Directors: T. M. STOCKER & HENRY STOCKER, St. Austell, Cornwall

earthenware merchant, the business being a small one. He had only four creditors, whose total claims amounted to £72 18s., which were in respect of goods supplied. The bankrupt alleged that during the last twelve months of trading his income amounted to £87 2s., whilst his household expenses during the same year were £160. This was mainly due to the expenses incurred in connection with the illness of himself and wife. The bankrupt's conduct during the proceedings under his bankruptcy had been satisfactory. Debtor, in answer to Mr. McKnight, said he was now an insurance agent, earning on an average 25s. a week. His Honour granted the application, but suspended the discharge for two years.

Extracts from the Registry of Deeds of Arrangement.

The following Deeds of Arrangement with Creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. *Under this Act it is nccessary that private arrangements other than those executed in pursuance of the Bankruptcy Act shall be registered within seven clear days after the first execution by the debtor or any creditor.*

** These figures are taken from the Affidavit filed with the registered Deed, but may be subject to variation on realisation. In some cases the estimated assets are not stated.*

(The following lists arc taken from the Official Gazette information, and we are not responsible for the mis-spelling of the names of any of the creditors.—Eds. P. G.)

Beard Mark, Newbatts-place, New-st., Grantham, dealer. Dated Dec. 4. Filed Dec. 5. Liabilities unsecured. £223. Property after deducting secured claims, £29. Tr., G. W. Golding, Grantham. The following are creditors :—Clayton, Mayers & Co., London, £15 ; W. Smith, Grantham, £10 ; Bowman & Co., Grantham, £12 ; A. B. Jones & Sons, Longton, £40 ; J. Kent, Longton, £34 ; Procter, Sons, & Ratcliff, Longton, £36 ; Northfield Hawley Pottery Co., Ltd., Rotherham, £30 ; Salt Union, Ltd., Stoke Prior, £12.

Cartledge Wm., trading as W. & E. Cartledge, 9, Market-st., Carnforth, and Arnside, glass, china, and earthenware dealer. Dated Nov. 27. Filed Dec. 1. Liabilities unsecured, £157. Property, after deducting secured claims, £230. Tr., W. Ritson, 6, New-st., Lancaster. The following are creditors :—M. & J. Guggenheim, London, £16 ; Anglo-Belge Glass Association, Ltd., London, £12 ; E. Barton, Carnforth, £40 ; J. F. Carruthers, Carnforth, £10 ; Wagstaff & Brunt, Longton, £10 ; Hirst Bros. & Co., Ltd., Oldham, £20. Secured creditors, £69.

Shales Caroline (widow), trading as Haskell & Co., 197, Old Christchurch-rd., and residing at Shelbourne, Lorne-park, both Bournemouth, china and glass merchant. Dated Nov. 21. Filed Nov. 26. Liabilities unsecured, £514. Property, after deducting secured claims, £600. Tr., J. B. James, Poole-hill, Bournemouth. The following are creditors :—Windaet & Co., London, £31 ; Town Sites, Ltd., Bournemouth, £300 ; T. G. Green & Co., Ltd., Church Gresley, £13 ; Sampson, Bridgood & Co., Longton, £12 ; S. Freeling & Co., Stoke-on-Trent, £23.

Sutton Jas. Herbert. 60, Penybryn, Wrexham, earthenware dealer. Dated Dec. 5. Filed Dec. 8. Liabilities unsecured, £264. Property, after deducting secured claims, £56. Tr., S. M. Hughes, 1, High-st., Wrexham. The following are creditors :—Osborne & Scobie, London, £19 ; G. Pistor, London, £11 ; Brown & Steventon, Burslem, £18 ; J. Sadler, Burslem, £41 ; Newhall Pottery Co., Ltd., Hanley, £12 ; A. Wood, Longport, £11 ; Barker Bros., Ltd., Longton, £13 ; British Anchor Pottery Co., Longton, £13 ; Cartwright & Edwards, Ltd., Longton, £15 ; G. Proctor & Co., Longton, £13 ; W. J. Williams, Wrexham, £20.

Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Baker Jas., trading as Jas. Baker & Sons, 5, Grosvenor-rd., and Kingsfield Pottery, Newcastle-under-Lyme, earthenware manufacturer. R.O., Dec. 14. Exam. Town Hall, Hanley, Jan. 13 at 11. Adj. Dec. 17.

Barnett Wm., 4, Glanhwfa-rd., Llangefni, china dealer, &c. R.O. Dec. 14. Adj. Dec. 14.

Brett Jas., 23, Havelock-st. and Ainsley-st., West Hartlepool, glass and china dealer. R.O. Dec. 7. Exam. C.C. Sunderland, Jan. 7 at 11¼. Adj. Dec. 7.

Clarke Alfred, 27, Lower High-st., Wednesbury, Staffordshire, glass and china dealer, &c. The adjourned public examination of this debtor was held at the County Court, Walsall, on Dec. 11, when the case was formally closed.

Harrison Alice, trading as Mrs. A. G. Harrison, 31, Queen-st. and 1a, Queen's-terrace, Morecambe, glass, china, and earthenware dealer. R.O. Nov. 30. Exam. Sessions-hall, Preston, Jan. 15 at 11. Adj. Nov. 30.

Holmes William George, 139a, Chapeltown-rd., late 34, Chapeltown-rd., Leeds, china and glass dealer, &c. This debtor attended for his public examination at the County Court House, Albion-place, Leeds, on Dec. 15, before Mr. Registrar Marshall. Examined by the Official Receiver, debtor said his statement of affairs showed liabilities £325 11s. 4d., with assets £6 1s. 4d. He was born in South Africa, and was a wood turner by trade. Debtor served through the South African War and the Somaliland Campaign, and came to England in 1905. His father died in Leeds, leaving considerable property. Debtor denied that he took any interest under the will, everything being left to his mother. He understood the will was now in Cape Town. In Feb., 1906, he commenced business at 34, Chapeltown-rd., as a glass and china dealer with money borrowed (£135) from his mother and brother. He had no previous experience of this trade. He spent between £80 and £100 in stock and about £15 in fitting up the place. At the end of 1907 he also began as a tobacconist at 139a, Chapeltown-rd. He was not aware of his position at this time, as he had not kept any books to show, but he admitted borrowing £25 from a loan society, of which only £2 10s. had been repaid. Debtor had had bad health, and had been away from the business a good deal on that account. Both businesses were failures, and in August last a distraint was levied at 34, Chapeltown-rd. for rent. He obtained an advance of £5 from an auctioneer who sold the effects, realising about £13. The glass and china business was then discontinued, but he still carried on the tobacconist business ; but, in consequence of pressure by creditors, he sold this business to his mother for £10 and filed his petition. He was now managing the business for her. He had handed a gold watch to a moneylender as security for £14 10s., but he did not think it was worth redeeming. He had sold his bicycle for £5, although it was not entirely paid for. The Official Receiver asked for the examination to be adjourned until the will previously referred to had been produced to him, but this was opposed by the debtor's solicitor (Mr. Pullan), and the Registrar, after some discussion, closed the examination.

Mitchell Thomas, 18, Oakwell-lane, Barnsley, late 88, Pontefract-rd., Barnsley, York, china and earthenware dealer. This debtor attended for his public examination on Monday, Nov. 30, at the County Court Hall, Regent-st., Barnsley, when liabilities were disclosed of about £126, against assets of £44, or a deficiency of about £82. It would appear that the debtor had been working as a tool maker for the last six years, and had for three years been trading as a china and earthenware dealer, commencing with about £3 capital ; but debtor sold his stock and furniture, which realised £29, and discontinued this business about a month ago. For six months up to February last debtor also carried on business as a newsagent, but alleges that during the last two years he has made no profit, and had been earning about 28s. a week as a tool maker. Debtor ascribed his failure to bad trade and losses in trading.

Stirling Charles James Robert, pottery manufacturer, Cranham-house, near Stroud, Gloucestershire. This debtor attended at the Shire Hall, Gloucester, on Dec. 18, for his adjourned public examination, and was ultimately allowed to pass.

New British Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for "The Pottery Gazette" by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Chartered Patent Agents, 4, South-street, Finsbury, E.C., and 21, Southampton-buildings, W.C.

Applications for Letters Patent.

Bottles, No. 24,235.—A. Otto. Improvements in bottles combined with thermometers. Nov. 11, 1908.

Box to Carry Glass, No. 23,767.—The British and Colonial Folding Box Company. Box to carry glass or other delicate articles. Nov. 6, 1908.

Burners for Glass Blowing Apparatus, No. 26,014.—P. Bornkessel. Improvements in burners for glass-blowing apparatus. (Date applied for under Section 91 of the Act, Dec. 13, 1907.)

Cups and Saucers, No. 23,795.—J. W. Hurst. Improvements relating to cups and saucers. Nov. 6, 1908.

Earthenware Pie Dishes, No. 23,516.—L. L. Grimwade. Improvements in earthenware pie dishes. Nov. 3, 1908.

Earthenware Vessel Shaping Apparatus, No. 24,681.—A. Lovatt, J. Lovatt, and A. E. Lovatt. Improvements in apparatus for turning or shaping the exterior of earthenware vessels or articles in the process of manufacture. Nov. 17, 1908.

Feeding Bottles, No. 25,294.—C. Böckermann. Improvements in and relating to feeding bottles for infants. November 24, 1908.

Glass Furnaces, No. 25,901.—L. Rembaux. Improvements in glass or other furnaces. Dec. 1, 1908.

Glass Roofing, No. 23,399.—W. Jenkins and W. C. Williams. Improved glass roofing. Nov. 3, 1908.

Hydraulic Spiral Bladed Clay Cutter, No. 24,017.—E. Hughes. Improved hydraulic spiral bladed clay cutter. Nov. 10, 1908.

Ink-bottles, No. 23,448.—W. P. Nicholls. Improvements in and relating to ink-bottles and ink-wells. Nov. 3, 1908.

Inkstands, No. 24,221.—P. Franzke. Improved inkstand. Nov. 11, 1908.

POULENC'S LIQUID GOLD.

2 GRANDS PRIX—PARIS, 1900. | 2 GRANDS PRIX—ST. LOUIS, 1904.
FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1908.—MEMBERS OF JURY (HORS CONCOURS).

BROWN GOLD. LUSTRE COLOURS.

FABRIQUE DE PRODUITS CHIMIQUES DU FOSSÉ P PARIS
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New York Agent,
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45, Warren Street.

Australian Agent,
Neal Harrison,
Bourke Street, Melbourne.

Paris Agent.
M. Mitaine,
39, Rue Paradis.

INKSTANDS, No. 24,223.—O. Haase. Improvements in and relating to inkstands. Nov. 11, 1908.

LAVATORY BASINS, No. 24,732.—J. B. Jolly. Improvements in lavatory basins, wash-hand basins, baths, and the like. Nov. 17, 1908.

MACHINES FOR HANDLING GLASS ARTICLES, No. 26,162.—The British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd. (The General Electric Company, United States.) Improvements in and relating to machines for handling glass bottles. Dec. 3, 1908.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES, No. 24,694.—D. T. Morley, W. S. Watney, and E. Blackmore. Non-refillable bottles. Nov. 17, 1908.

PORCELAIN, No. 23,461.—E. Berdel. Improvements relating to the manufacture of porcelain or china ware of low fusing grade. Nov. 3, 1908.

PRESSES FOR PRESSING PASTY MASSES, No. 24,741.—H. O. Chilling and B. E. Ihnen. Improvements in presses for pressing pasty masses through orifices or nozzles. Nov. 17, 1908.

ROTARY FURNACES, No. 25,069.—J. W. Bottomley and C. W. Sharrock. Improvements relating to rotary furnace or kilns for burning or calcining calcereous and argillaceous and mineral substances. Nov. 21, 1908.

Specifications Published.

1907.

17,743.—Marino. Metallisation of vitreous, porcelain, earthenware and the like surfaces so that metal or metallic alloy may be electrolytically deposited upon such surfaces.

1908.

3,468.—Chapman. Implements for cutting shaped sections from glass sheets.
6,103.—Narie. Construction and fastenings of chimney pots.
4,416.—Grindley. Means for placing dishes, plates, saucers, and similar articles of earthenware and china in saggers.
8,838.—Thomas. Method of constructing fireclay pots for melting the materials used in glass making.
13,830.—Fuchs. Production of ceramic prints.
4,501.—Cooper Bros. & Sons, Ltd., & Cooper. Electric and like dishes.
10,606.—Mygatt. Glassware.
16,500.—Waltz. Bed-pans or the like.

Designs.

The following is a list of proprietors of designs entered on the Register in Class 4, which includes "articles composed wholly or chiefly of glass, earthenware, or porcelain, bricks, tiles, or cement."

527,552.—Dr. W. Williams, "Brynderw, "Penarth, Glam., and T. H. Lloyd, 14, Priory-rd., Newark.
531,412.—W. Brooke, Deepcar, Sheffield.
531,394.—A. W. Brown, 16, Whitehall Park-rd., Gunnersbury, W.
531,629.—W. N. Hibbert, 111, Knight's Hill, West Norwood.
531,630.—W. T. Copeland & Sons, 3, High-st., Stoke-on-Trent.
531,748-9.—Gibbons Bros., Ltd., Lower-Gornal, Dudley.
531,806.—J. Lane, 19, Gaddesby-rd., Kings Heath, Worcs.
531,922.—Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.
523,332.—Blaugasfabrik Augsburg Reidinger & Blau, 7, Kellerstrasse, Oberhausen, near Augsburg, Germany.
527,401 and 527,403-4.—M. J. Adams, Fireclay Works, Scotswood-on-Tyne.
529,669.—Jamieson & Co., 48, New Wynd, Trongate, Glasgow.
531,673.—S. Radford, Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent.
532,010.—J. C. Sellars, 68, Bridge-st., Birkenhead.
532,052.—Worcester Royal Porcelain Company, Ltd., Worcester.
532,152.—Horrocks, Letts & Co., Trafalgar-st., Lower Broughton, Manchester.
532,184-7.—G. R. Leadsom, 19, Fortuna-Grove, Levenshulme, Manchester, and F. G. Edwards, 10, Bournville-avenue, Manchester-rd., Stockport.
532,188.—Matthew & Cecil Lister, Ltd., 94, Vyse-st., Birmingham.
530,747.—J. Gray, Britannia Pottery, William-st., Hanley.
530,783.—Chas. F. Pizzala & Co., 388, City-rd., E.C.
530,968.—F. Garland, 1, Hamilton-rd., Southville, Bristol.
631,579.—Miss E. Cohn, 8, Westmoreland-rd., Bayswater, W.
531,621.—Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.
532,204.—Tilley Bros., 53, Kingsland-rd., N.E.
532,247.—E. F. W. Grimshaw, Westmill, Buntingford, Herts.
532,287.—F. P. Fawcitt, 18, Eldon-sq., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
532,521-2.—Gibbons Bros., Ltd., Lower Gornal, Dudley.
532,475-6.—Rhodes Tile Co., Ltd., Reginald-st., Burslem.
532,523-5.—Pilkington's Tile and Pottery Co., Ltd., Clifton.
532,580.—H. G. Atkinson, 16, Robert-rd., Handsworth.
532-802-4.—Pilkington's Tile and Pottery Co., Ltd., Clifton.
531,872-3.—T. B. Provis, Victoria House, Netley, Hants.
532,450.—Clark's Pyramid and Fairy Light Co., Ltd., Crown-lane, Cricklewood, N.W.
532,486.—Soc. Anon. des Manufactures des Glaces et produits Chemiques de St. Gobain, Chauny & Cirey, 1, bis, Place des Saussales, Paris, France.
532,581.—J. Walsh Walsh, Lodge-rd., Birmingham.
532,693.—Isherwood Bros., Ltd., 10, Corporation-st., Manchester.
532,694.—R. S. Saville, 48, Stalker Lees-rd., Sheffield.
533,111.—Lux Candle Co., Ltd., 17, South-st., Finsbury, E.C.

THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

AWARDS TO FRENCH POTTERS.

WE were not able to publish the list of awards to the exhibitors of Freneh pottery when we gave the list of awards to English exhibitors. The awards are the grand prize, diploma of honour, gold medal, silver medal, bronze medal, and honourable mention. The international jury, consisting of Messrs. G. Redgrave (president), A. Brault, (vice-president), Yeatman, De Luze and Minné, made the following awards :—

Class 72.—Chinaware.

Grand Prize.—Messrs. GENTIL BOURDET & Co., Limoges, for architectural stoneware ; LACROIX & Co., for colours ; JULES LIEBNITZ, for arehitectural china ware ; MÉRAN FRÈRES, for china filters ; ARTHUR MÉTZ, for decorative panels ; CAMILE NAUDOT FILS & CIE., for "tendre" porcelain.

Diplomas of Honour.—Messrs. RÉNE FRUGIER & Co., for a large and attraetive display of their famous fireproof china, both white and green. "Aluminite" is a hard, leadless glaze porcelain that is really fireproof, and the award was for their samples of cooking vessels in this material. Other diplomas of honour were awarded to QUENTIN & Co., for faïence.

Gold Medals.—Messrs. AUTHES & Co., L'HERMINÉ-DECLERCQ & Co., and SOCIÉTÉ DES PRODUITS CÉRAMIQUES DE RAMBERVILLERS.

Silver Medals.—Messrs. ALBERT GRANGÉR and VEUVE MARCHAND & SONS.

Bronze Medals.—Messrs. CHALIGNE & DANAZY, for fireproof china ; A. HAUNE, for artistic china ware ; SCHAART & Co., for artistic porcelain ; and UNION CÉRAMIQUE DE SAINT GERMÉR, for stone and ceramic pavements.

THEODORE HAVILAND, Limoges, was represented on the jury, and eonsequently his poreelain did not compete for honours. The exhibit included a splendid collection of French china table ware, the finest in the Exhibition. The exhibits were remarkable not only for the fine body of the china, but for the artistic paintings on graceful forms.

The awards to collaborators comprised :—

Diplomas of Honour.—Messrs. ROBINOT (of Messrs. Poulenc), RETGEN (Boulogne), LÉANCE RIBIÈRE (Messrs. Haviland), and JULES COBLED (Gentil & Bourdet).

Gold Medals.—Messrs. E. HERBERT (Messrs. Guffray & Minné), and ALLARY (Messrs. Toisoul & Fradet).

Silver Medals.—Messrs. MILLOT (Messrs. Gentil & Bourdet) and LEDENT (Messrs. Quentin & Co.).

Bronze Medals.—Messrs. J. B. HERBERT (Guffray & Minné), DUPUIS (Gentil & Bourdet), and LEFEBURE (Toisoul & Fradet).

Honourable Mention.—Messrs. PIERRARD (Messrs. l'Hermine Deelercq) and ROGER FOURNIER (Messrs. Laeroix & Co.).

Earthenware, China, and Graniteware to the following values were imported into Canada during the four months ending July, 1908 :—Great Britain, $418,194 ; United States, $68,370 ; Germany, $77,870 ; other countries, $96,505. Total, $660,939. A slight decrease is recorded in eaeh case.

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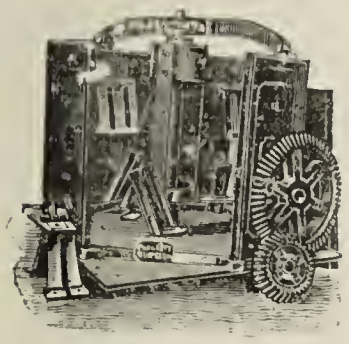
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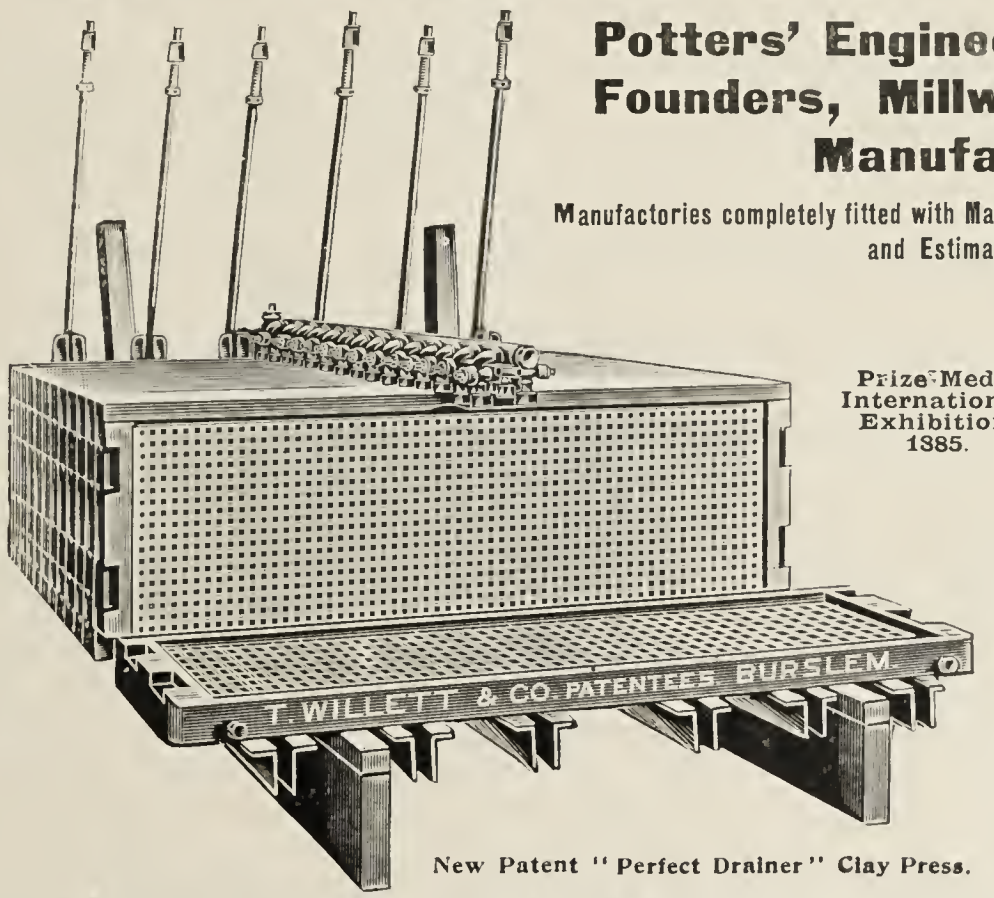
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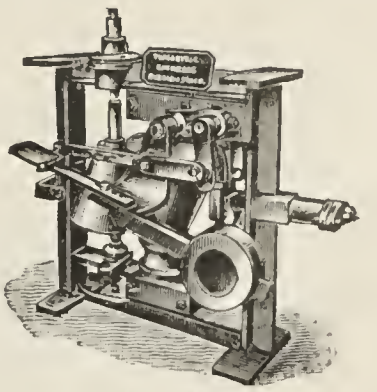


Patent Automatic Cup-making Machine.

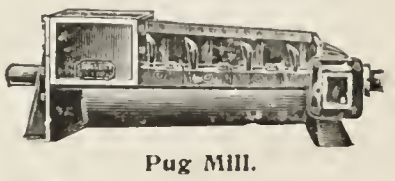


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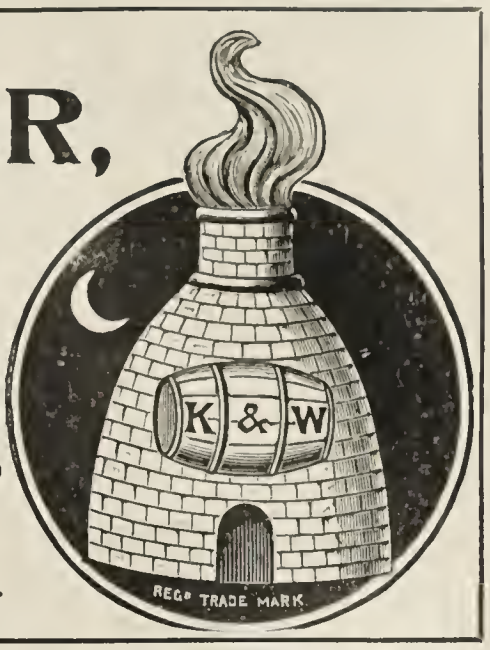
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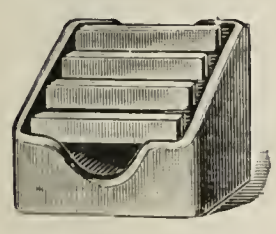
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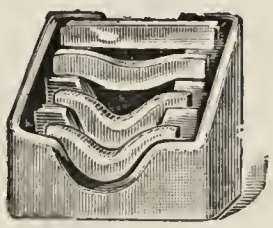
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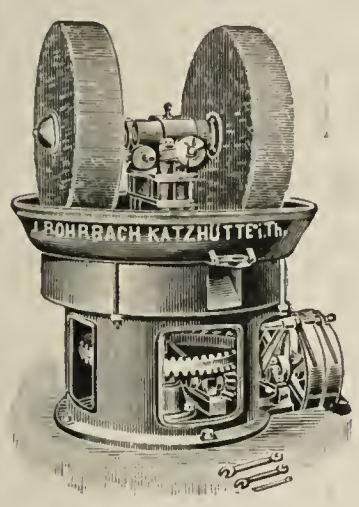
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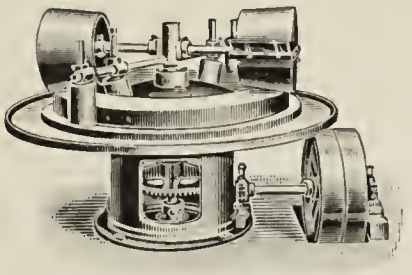
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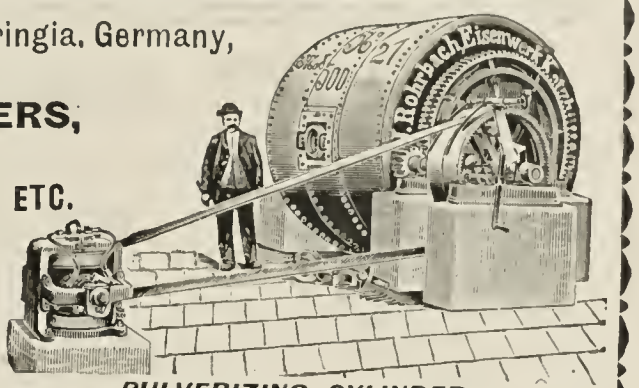
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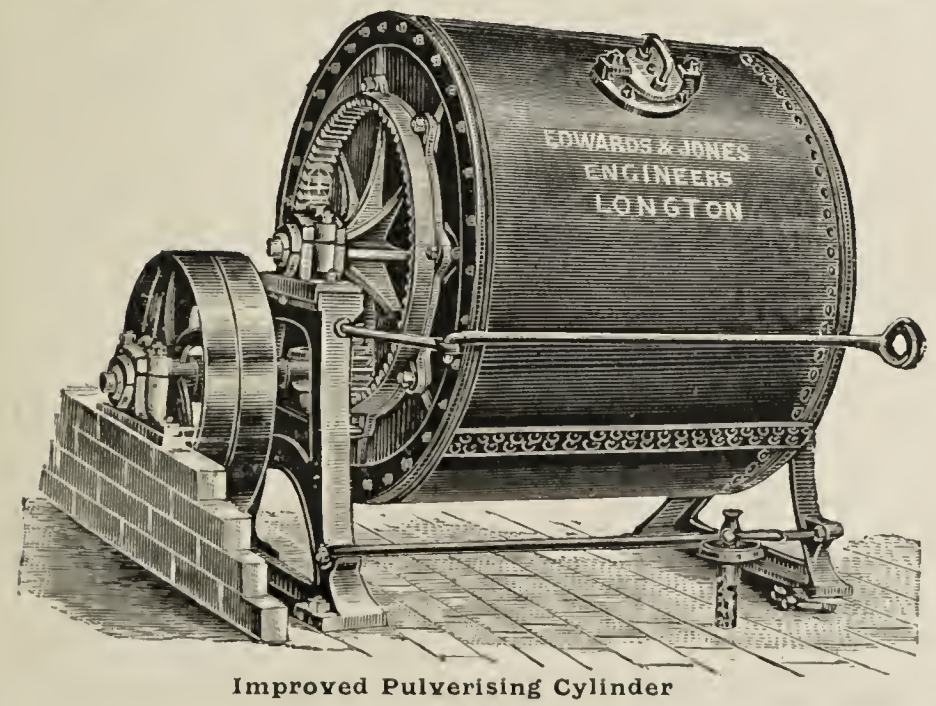
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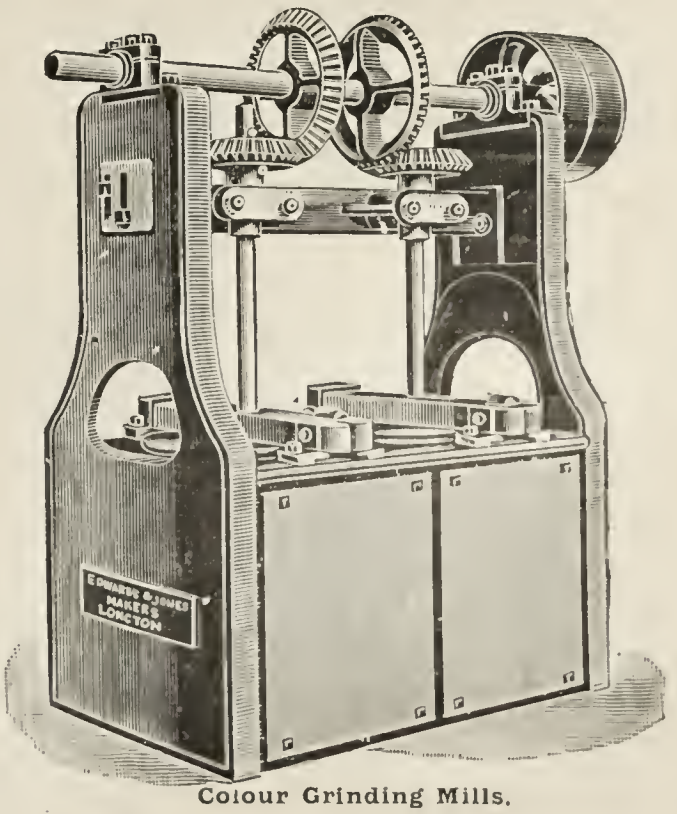
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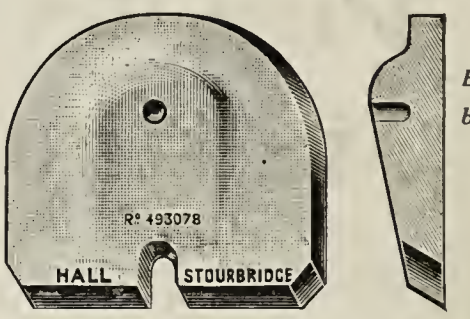
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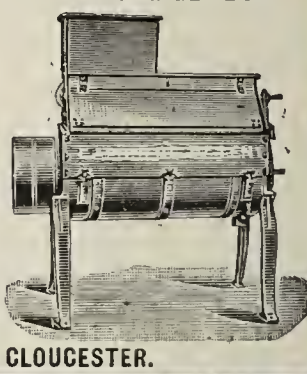
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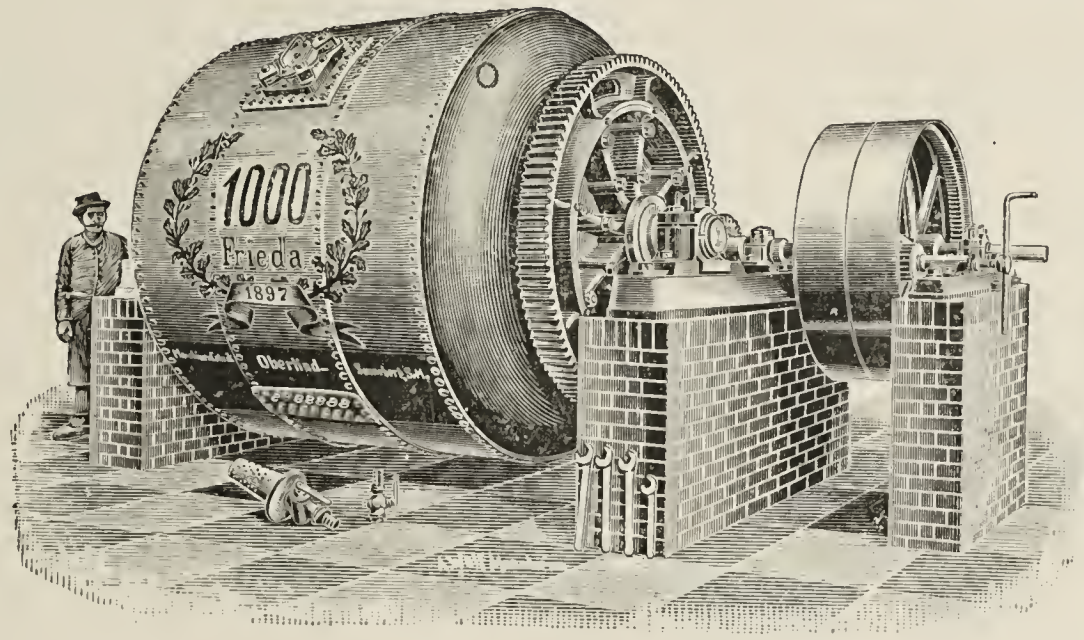
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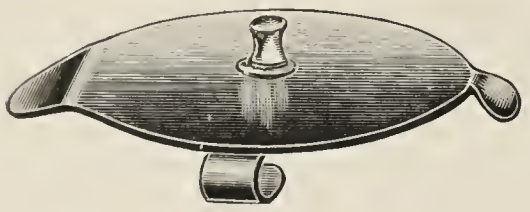
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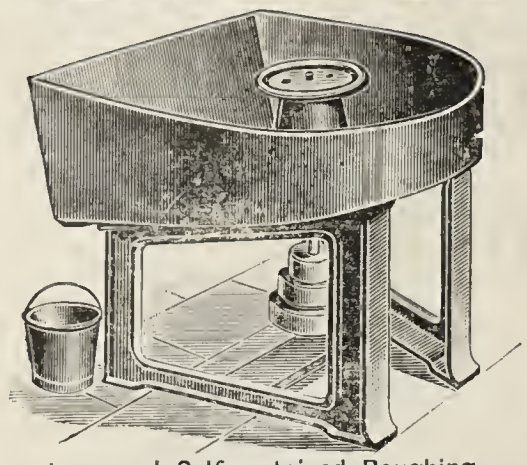
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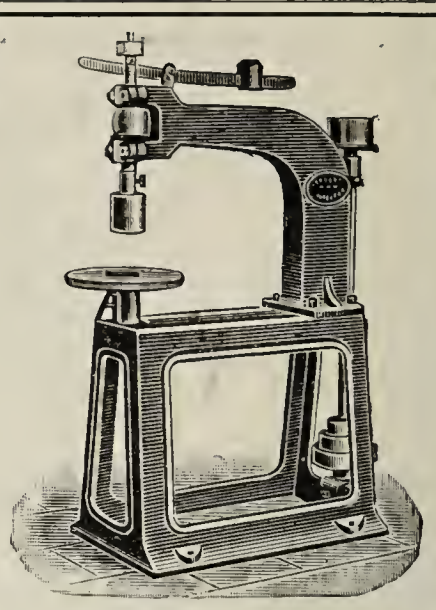
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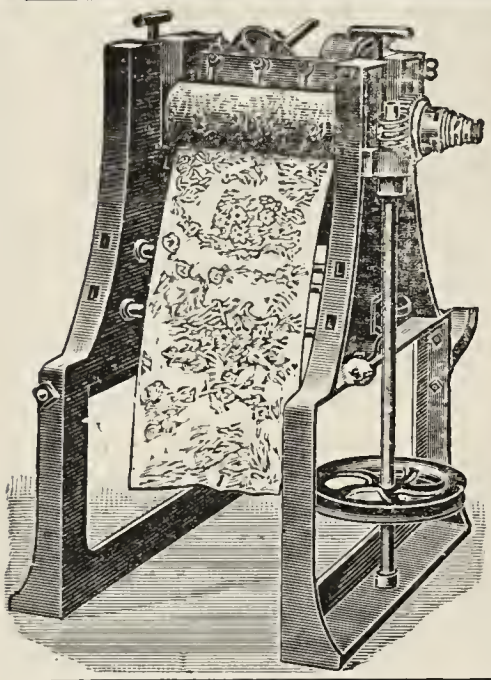
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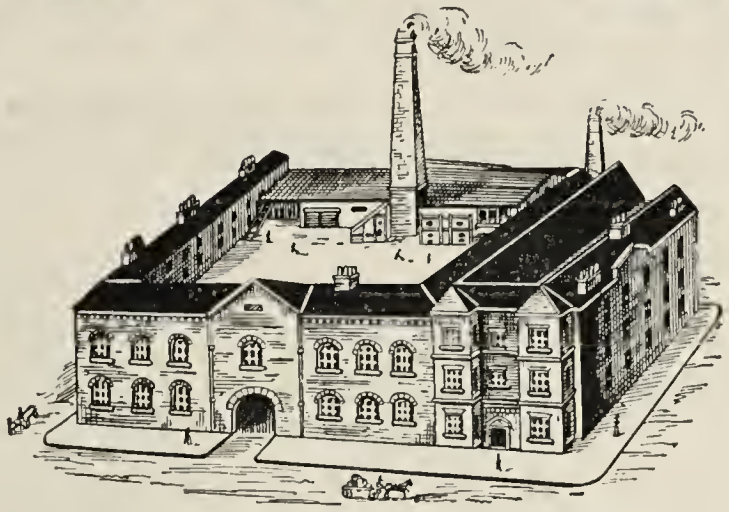
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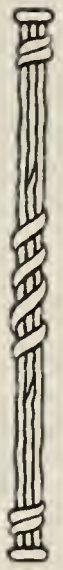
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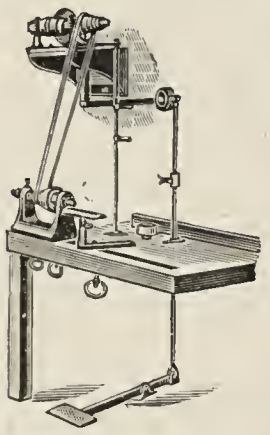
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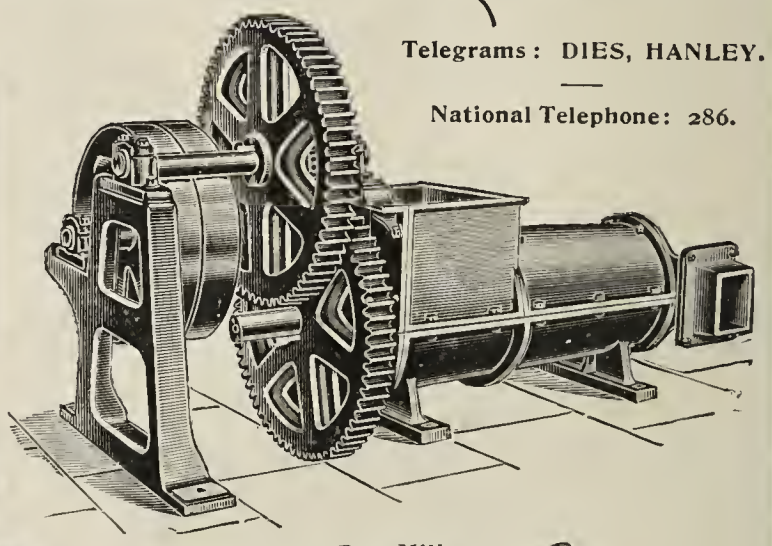
Atlas Foundry, HANLEY, Staffs., ENGLAND,

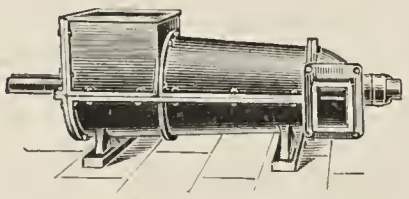
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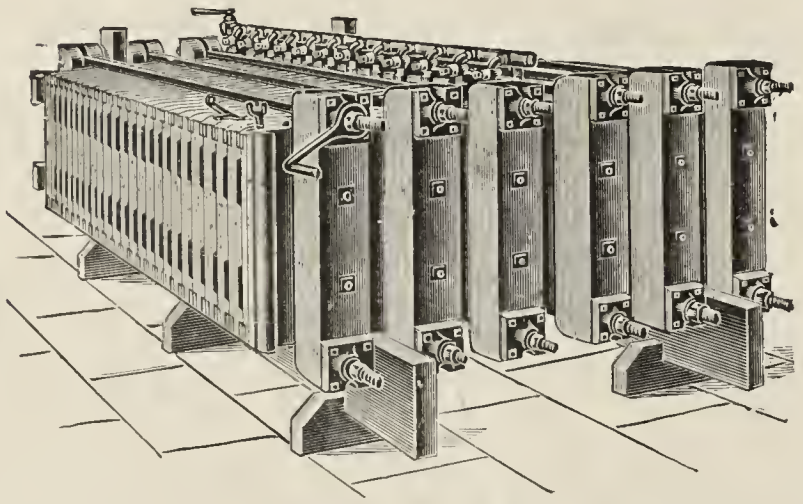
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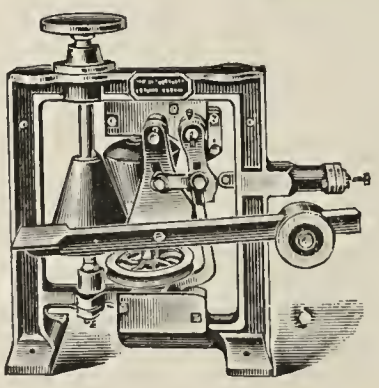


Pug Mill (without Gearing).

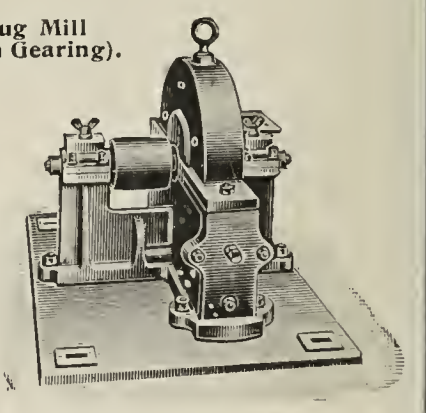
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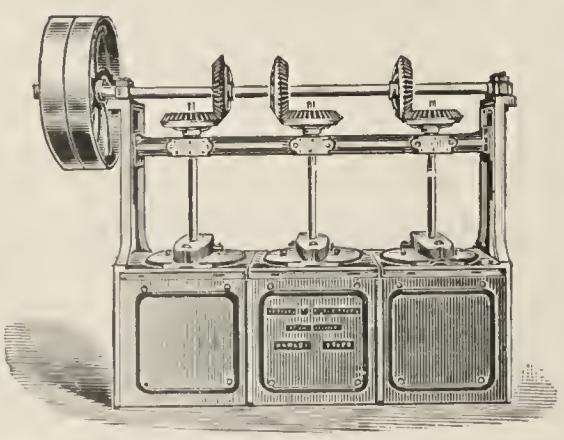
Filter Press.



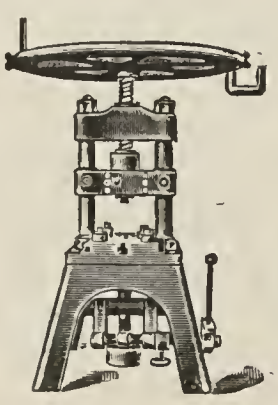
Throwing Wheel.



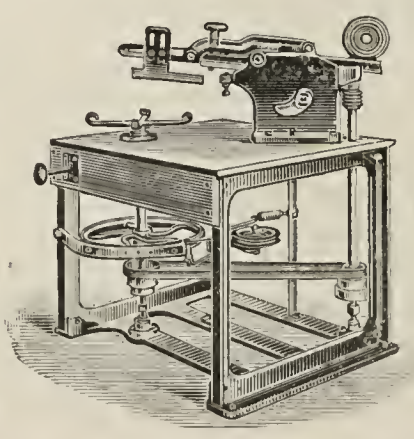
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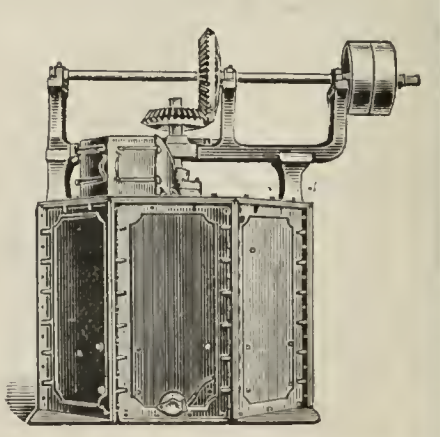
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☛ FOR LITERARY CONTENTS SEE PAGE 169. INDEX TO ADVERTISERS, PAGES 138 and 140.
All alterations for March issue must reach us by February 20th

All announcements for this Heading for March issue must reach us by February 25th.

Special Trade Announcements

☛ Firms who wish to place Miscellaneous Advertisements in local papers without giving their name and address can have the replies addressed to the "Pottery Gazette" Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. Intimation must first be sent to us of this being done.

***** SAMPLES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS CANNOT BE ADDRESSED TO OUR BOX OFFICE.**

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AUSTRALIA. — WANTED by Australian Firm, AGENCIES in Hardware, Chinaware, Provisions, &c. Reference given and required. Splendid opportunity for Manufacturers. — Address, J. Chaleyer & Co., 497, Collins-street, Melbourne.

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ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE TO REPRESENT good China or Earthenware Manufacturer, or would undertake London Agency; 25 years' experience.—Address, Box P. 1690, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

FANCY GLASS MANUFACTURERS REQUIRE AGENT for South of England, Wales, and Midland Counties. Specialities: Flower Stands, Vases, Sugars and Creams, Rustics, &c., &c. Liberal commission. — Address, Box P. 1686, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

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Continued on page 124.

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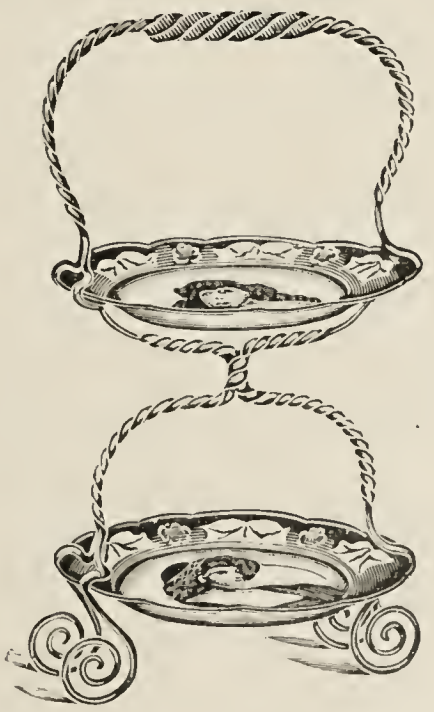
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Special Trade Announcements—
continued from page 122.

MANAGERS, TRAVELLERS, &c—Continued.

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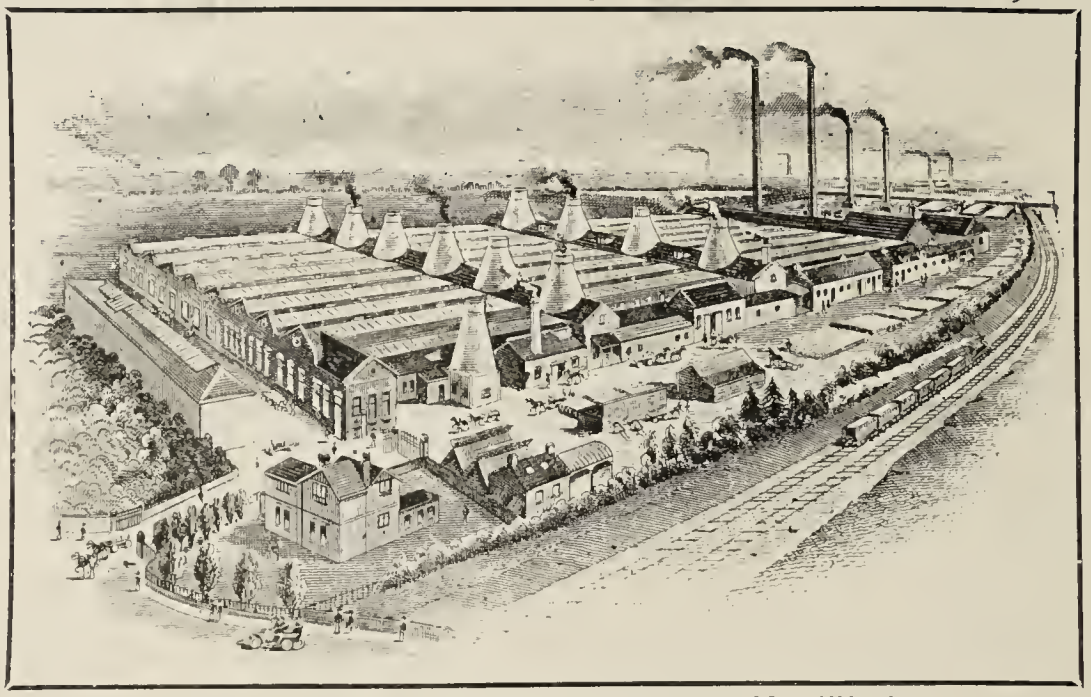
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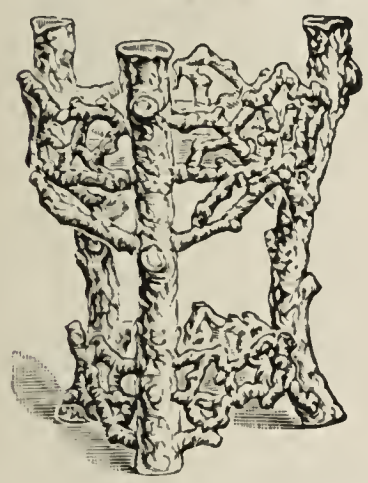
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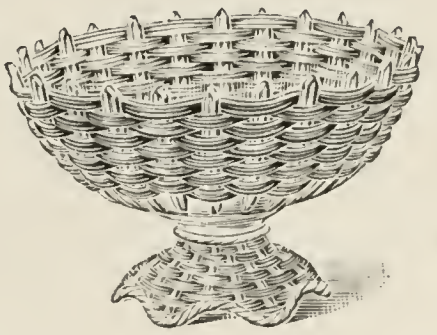
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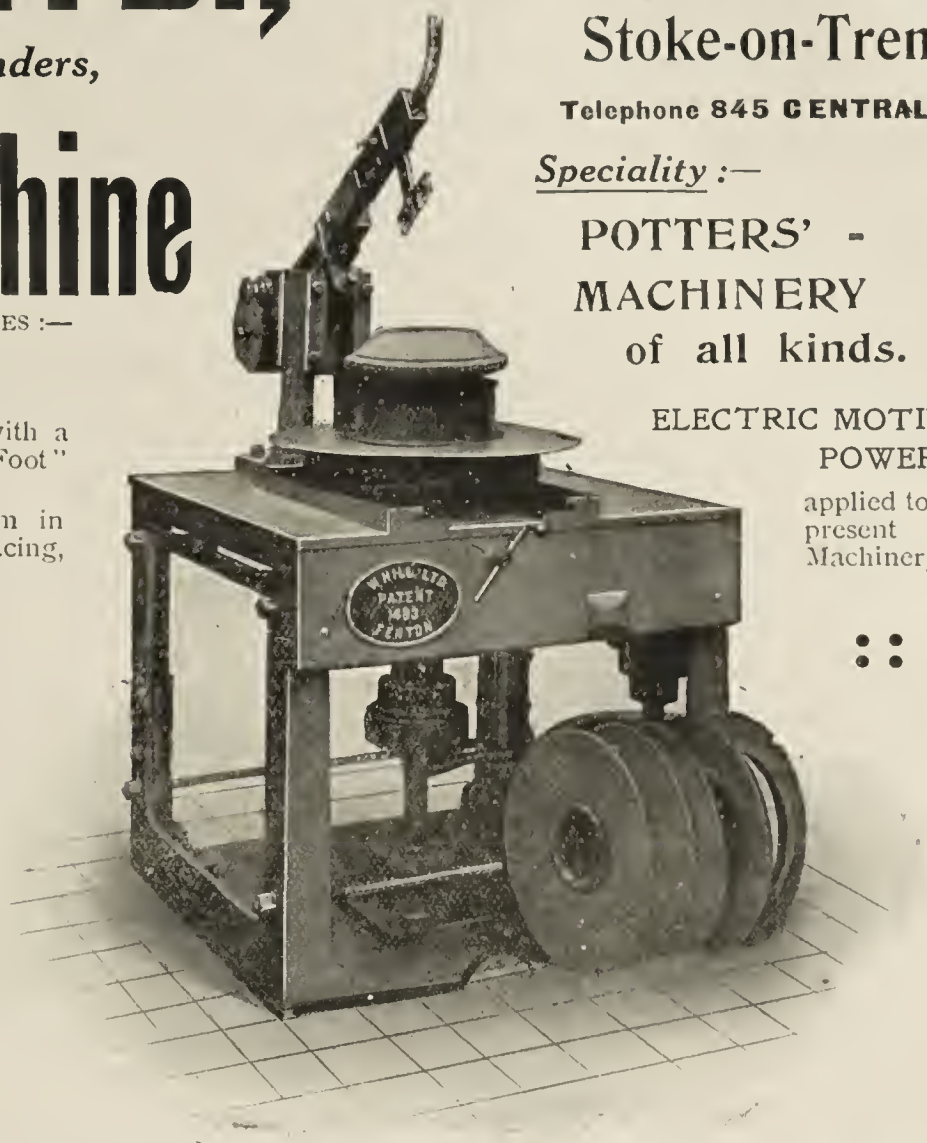
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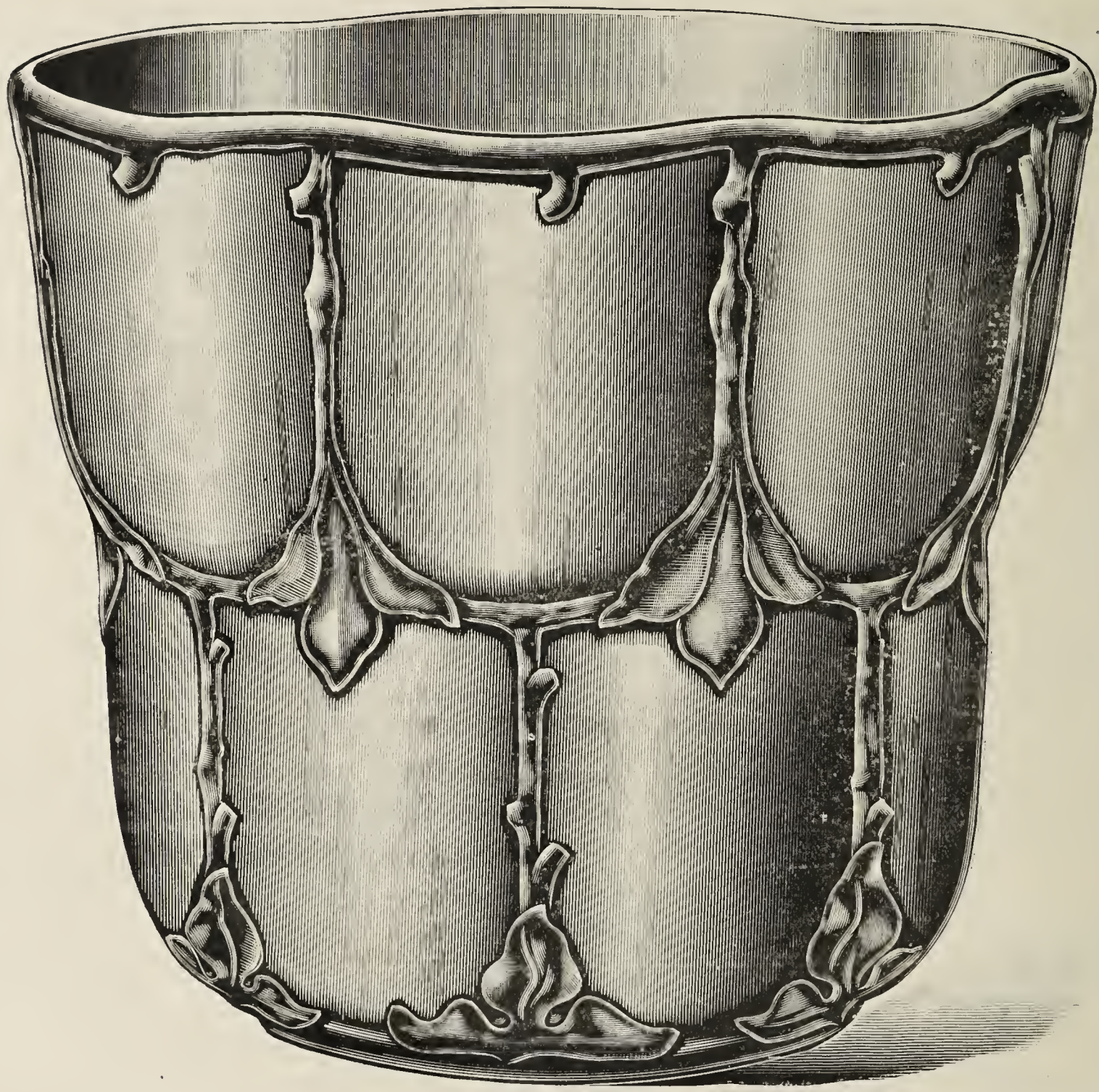
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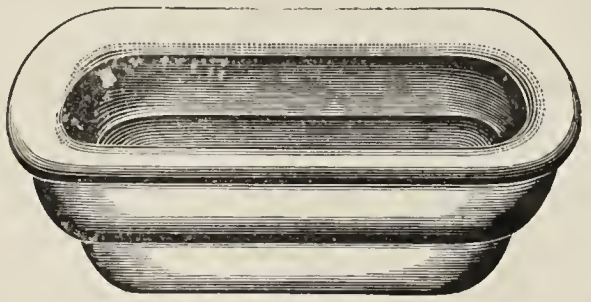
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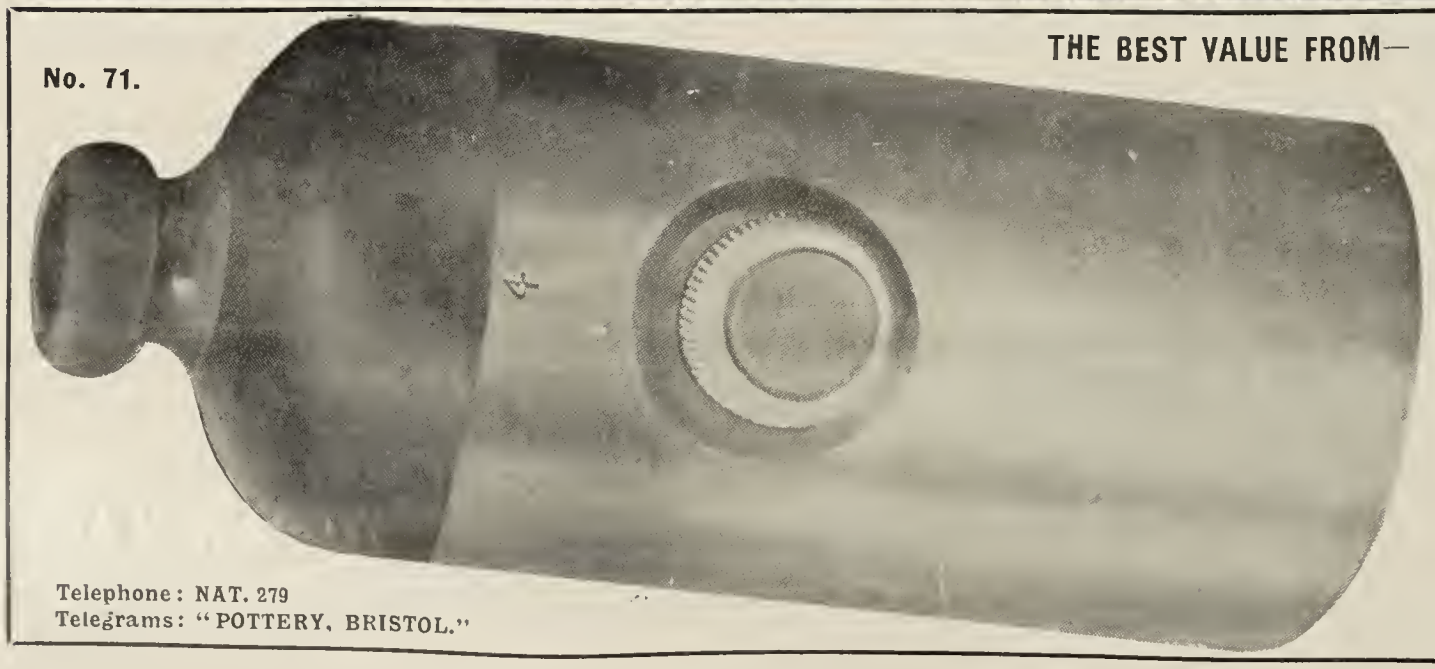
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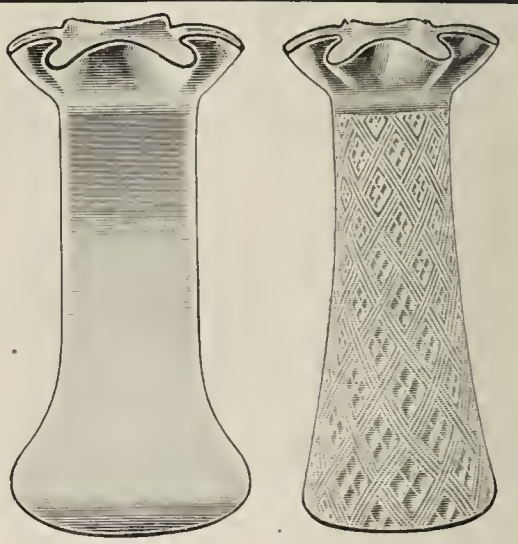
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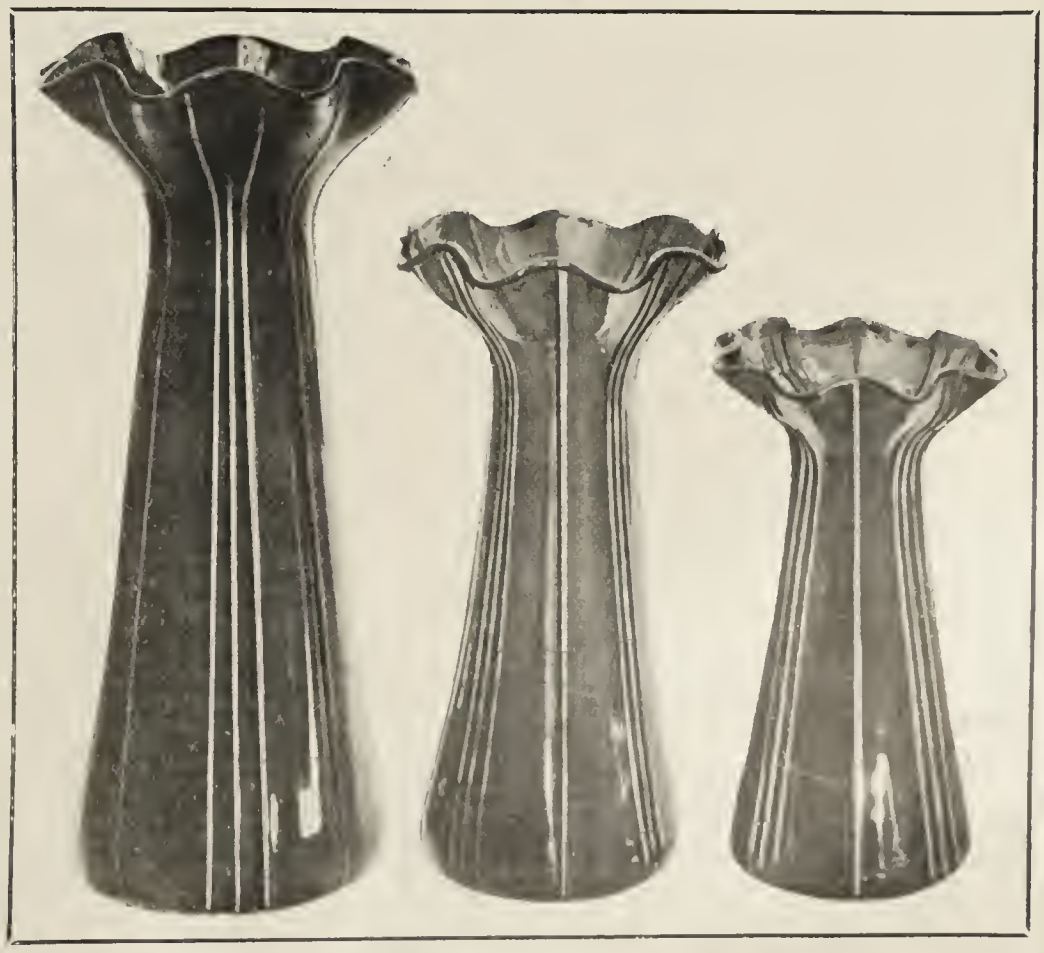
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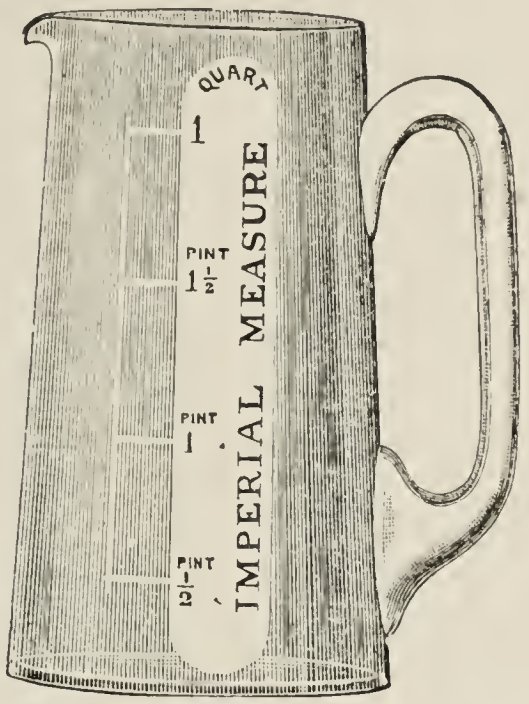
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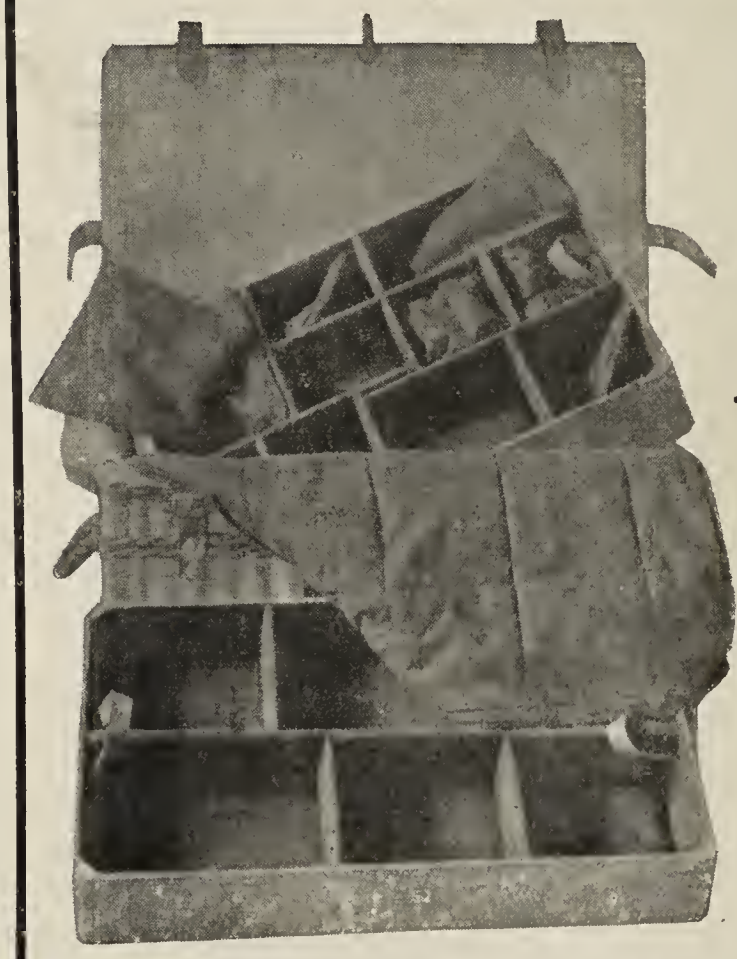
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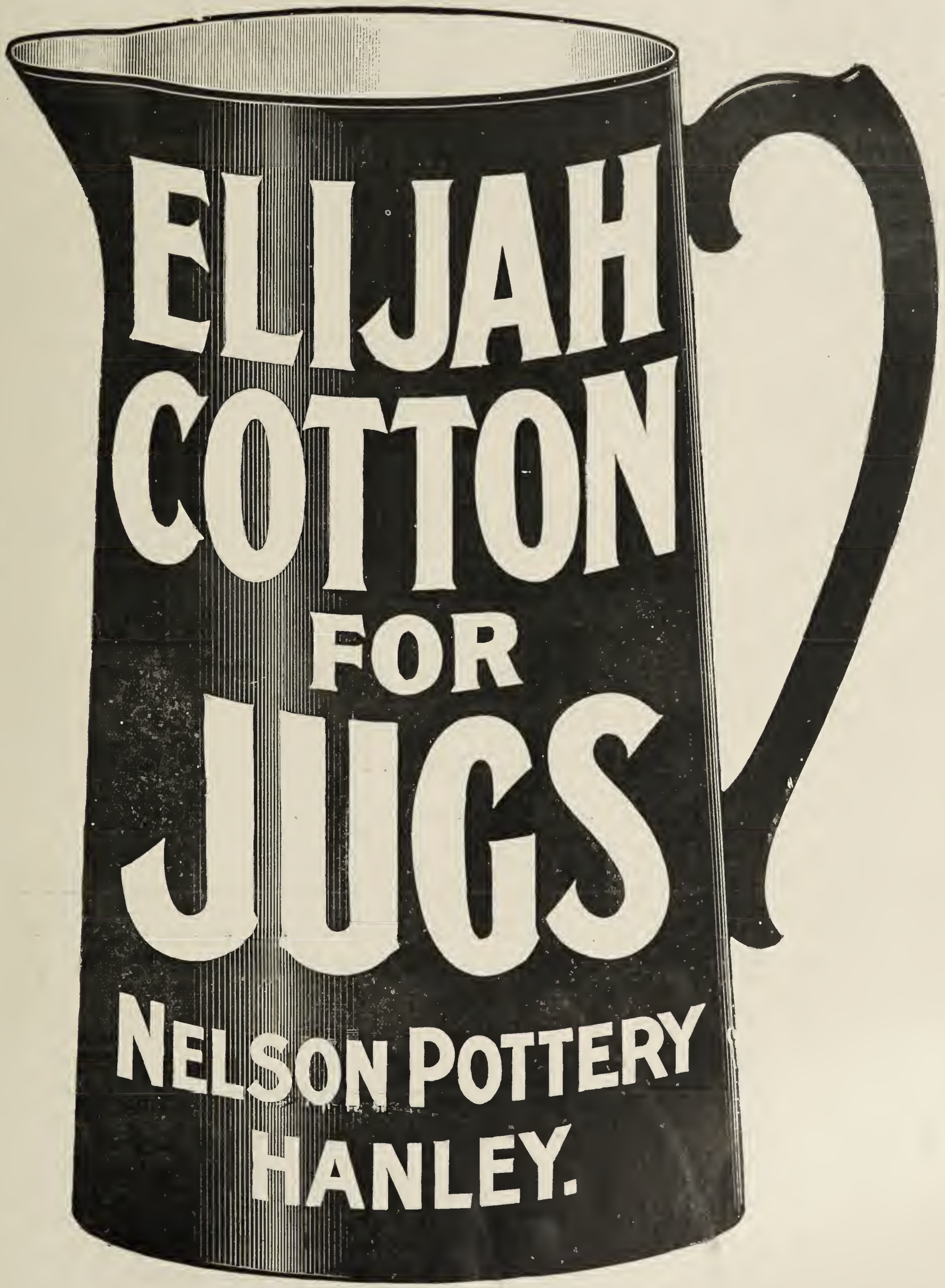
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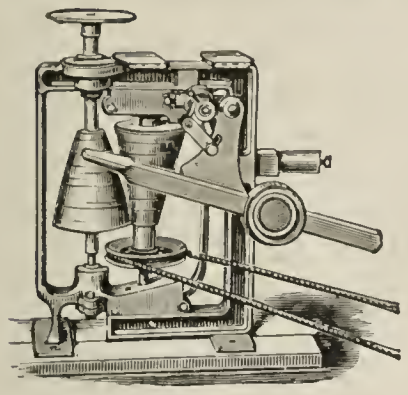
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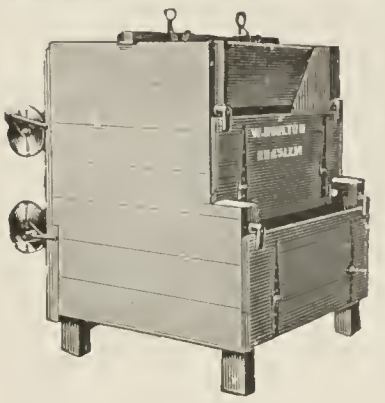
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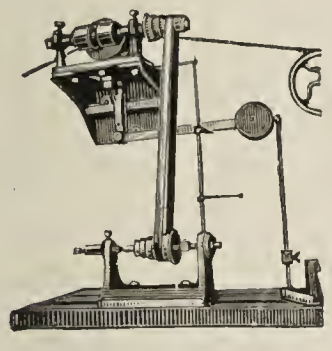
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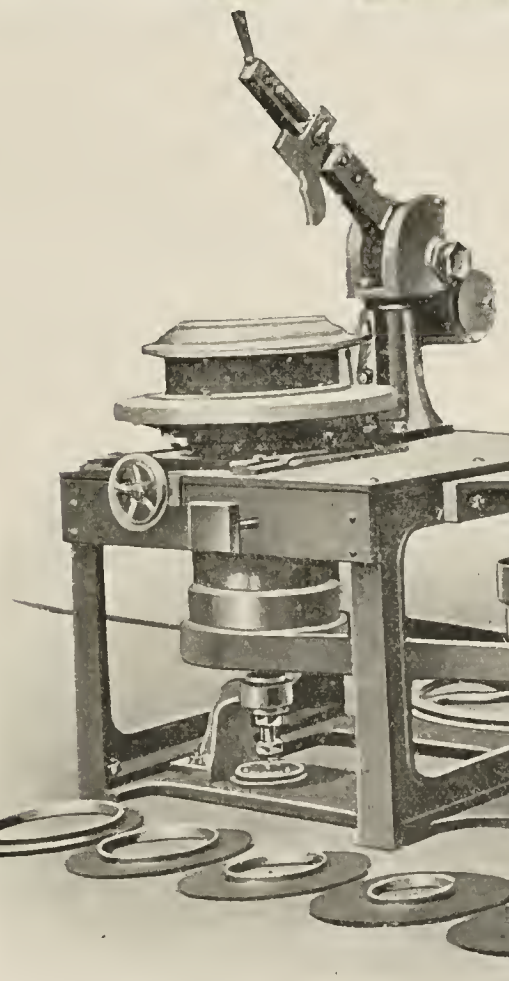
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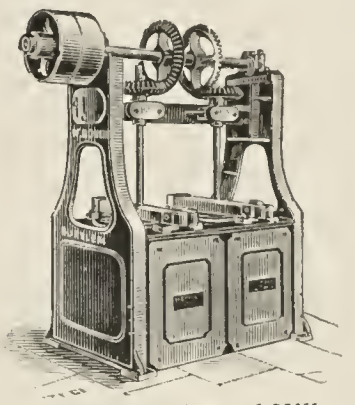
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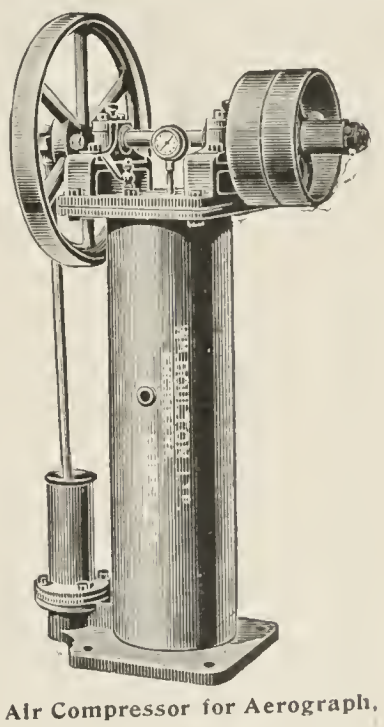
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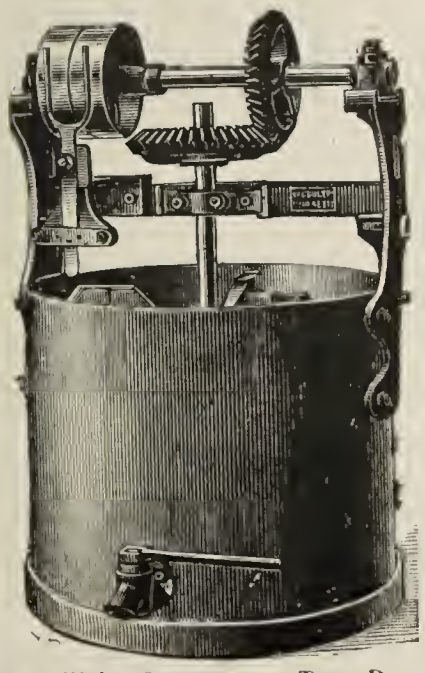
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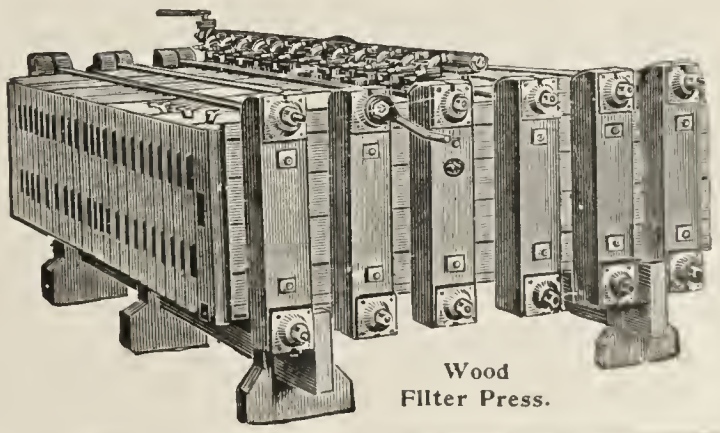


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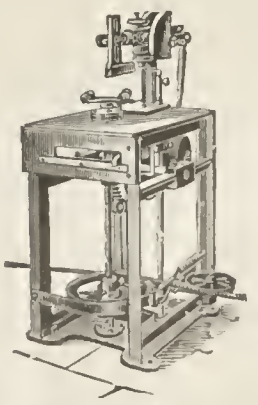


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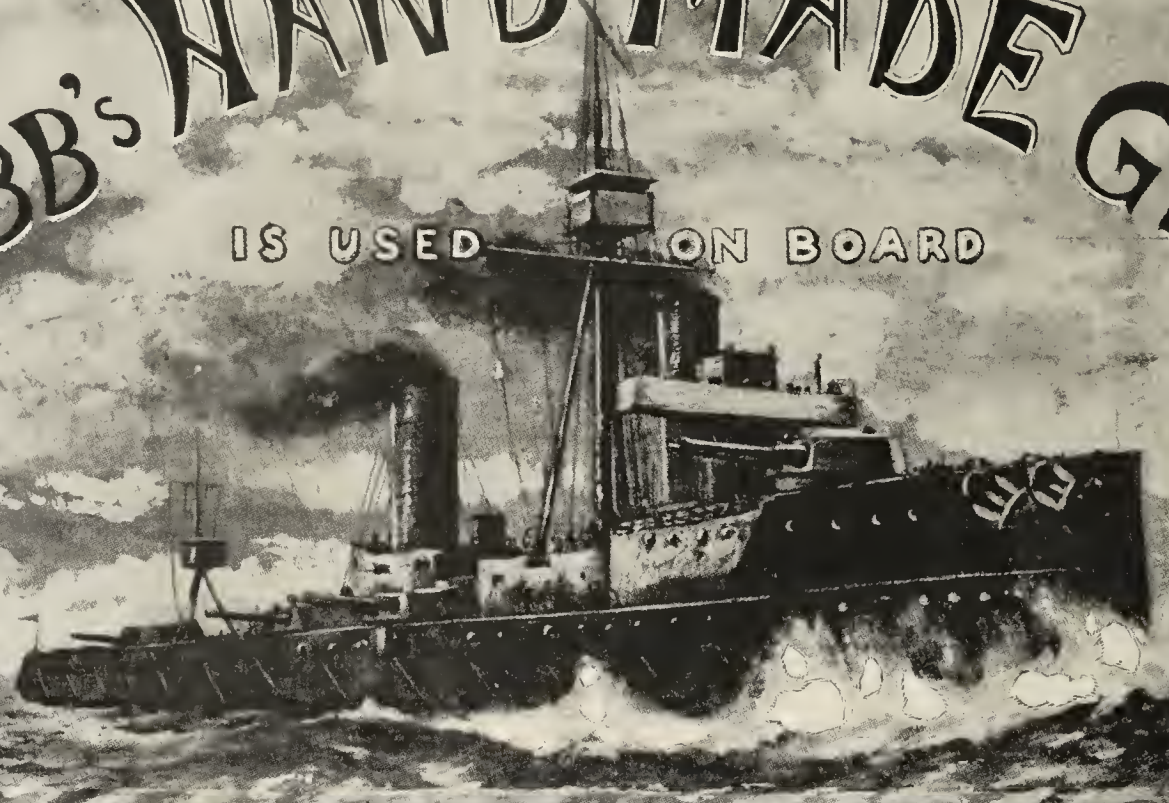
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Editorial Notes.

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF.

A COMMITTEE of table glass manufacturers of the United States recently waited upon the Ways and Means Committee at Washington in reference to tariff legislation. Their avowed object was to ask for some different method of assessing duty, but if their request is granted it looks as though the result would be practically a higher duty on imported table glass. They plaintively urge that from various causes they feel they cannot stand any reduction of the tariff, and they ask the Committee to give them a specific duty, *ad valorem*, which they say is no more than they are entitled to under the present Bill if the duty was properly assessed and collected. Of course the reason for asking for a change in the manner of assessing duty is because of the cases of great undervaluation of the cost of goods imported from foreign countries. They admit that, speaking generally, under the proposed re-arrangement, some articles will neeessarily be advanced and others decreased, and, therefore, they ask for a re-adjustment of the schedule including "glassware" for domestic, restaurant, café, hotel, and lighting purposes. They complain that the paragraph supposed to cover this class of goods is so vague that the bulk of the importation is coming in under another section—"articles of manufacture not enumerated"—while some are included in the "glass, mirror and lens" schedule. They ask that glassware shall be specifically enumerated, and that glass and glassware (now bracketted) may be separated so that it may be known exactly what revenue is derived from glassware.

In their appeal the applicants gave an account of the deplorable condition of the blown glass industry since the German agreement of July, 1907, came into operation. They complain that European manufacturers of blown glass are establishing warehouses in the States and doing their own importing, thereby dispensing with the American importer. The representatives pointed out that in the manufacture of glass 60 per cent. of the cost of the product is for labour; and that if the labour in connection with the materials they use is included, the proportion of labour to cost would be 80 per cent. They therefore ask for further protection because the cost of labour has been greatly increased by State legislation. American glass manufacturers complain as much as ours do of international freight rates. Railroad freights from New York to Chicago on American goods are 55 cents as against 16 cents charged for foreign goods. They give this as an additional reason for further protection. The American Pottery manufacturers have also interviewed the Ways and Means Committee in reference to duties on pottery.

PRICES IN THE CHINA TRADE.

FOR some time past it has been felt that an advance in the prices of china was a matter of necessity, and there was an expectation amongst buyers, as well as in a section of the manufacturers, that the "English China Manufacturers' Association" would recommend an advance. It will, however, be seen from a communication in our correspondence column, that at the annual meeting of the Association on Jan. 13 the Association did not

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advise any increase at present. We understand that the question was fully discussed, some members strongly urging that prices should be advanced. The Longton section of the china trade is subject to influences and conditions that do not generally prevail, and there is no doubt that manufacturers in that district are working under many disadvantages. Large buyers do not extend to them that consideration which circumstances warrant. It is unreasonable to expect the repetition of prices for an order, however large, when the conditions under which the original order was executed are completely changed. There is more than a suspicion that during the past year orders have been executed without the 5 per cent. advance in prices that was agreed upon by the Manufacturers' Association. We are sorry to say there are buyers who would chuckle over a preferential deal of this kind, instead of feeling ashamed at inducing, practically compelling, a manufacturer to break faith with his fellow makers. This is considered by some "smart" business. It certainly is not "straight" business. Surely it should not be considered "Utopian" to look forward to a day when distributors shall deal "fairly" with manufacturers. It is not dealing fairly with a manufacturer when an exporter almost coerces him to abate, even a 5 per cent., which the Manufacturers' Association, with a full knowledge of trade conditions, has after deliberation decided should be charged. Our sympathies are with manufacturers who are subjected to such pressure. No doubt it was the knowledge that such pressure is applied which induced the Association at their recent meeting to announce that they consider it "imperative to maintain the 5 per cent. advance charged last year."

TRADE LITIGATION.

IS trade litigation decreasing? From all appearances it would seem that quite an appreciable reduction of litigious feeling is coming over the more leading members of the trade, having regard to the business done at the City of London Court, the centre of trade litigation. The badness of trade, about which most firms have been complaining during the last two or three years, generally causes the law courts to become inordinately busy, because of the difficulty that traders find in meeting their obligations in times of business difficulty. But latterly the opposite seems to have been the case. One singular element in the matter is, that while the number of actions brought has somewhat increased, the disputes tried out have somewhat diminished. At one time it was thought that commercial differences would be settled by a Court of Arbitration which was formed some years ago; but this tribunal, for some reason or another, does not seem to have found much favour amongst litigants. Under what is known as the £50 clause of the Bankruptcy Act, debtors owing in all less than that sum can compound with their creditors without any initial expense to the debtors at all. In the days when the late Mr. Commissioner Kerr delivered rough and ready justice at the City of London Court debtors often wiped out £50 worth of debts on an order for the payment of a first and last composition of one penny in the £, which, by the way, they never paid. But with other judges other methods prevail, and the form of getting rid of one's lawful indebtedness has almost entirely ceased to be during the last few years. In legal circles generally there are many indications that trade is improving, and for this everyone will be thankful—except the lawyers.

In these most strenuous times few good things come
To those who ask, and fewer to the dumb;
The hawker, who his wares so loudly cries,
Gives you the hint that you should advertise.

THE GERMAN POTTERY INDUSTRY.

A UNITED STATES special agent has compiled the following report on the pottery industry of Germany. The German pottery industry is included officially in the ceramic industry, which makes it difficult to distinguish exactly among the different forms of manufactures of stone, clay and earthenware goods. Usually brick making is excluded from ceramics, and then the division is made into porcelain ware for one branch of the industry and stoneware, earthenware, tiles, &c., for the other branches. The German designations are "tonwaren" and "steingut" for crockery and other earthenware, and "porzellan" for chinaware. Full statistics are not available, since many establishments decline to give even to the associations of which they are members the complete details that are necessary in order to determine the total value of their products. Generally, however, it is assumed that the output of stoneware, earthenware, tiles, &c., is slightly in excess of the porcelain output, but if earthenware or crockery be transferred and included with chinaware—that is, with porcelain—the two branches of the industry would be about equal in the value of the factories' product.

In 1907 the Association of the Ceramic Works in Germany reported 78 members, of which 31 were factories turning out dinner and tea sets; 10 porcelain figures, toys and articles, such as apothecary goods, buttons, beads, &c.; 1 engaged in porcelain painting; 19 makers of earthenware and majolica; 2 of terra cotta; 3 of tiles; 3 of stoves, and 7 of stone and pottery wares. In 1900 there were 938 ceramic works, exclusive of brick-making, with 71,883 employees. Of these 187 were porcelain factories, with 35,030 employees; 43 earthenware factories, with 13,341 employees; 343 stove works, with 872 employees; 116 pottery establishments, with 1,503 employees; 27 stoneware factories, with 1,746 employees, and 18 manufacturing tiles, with 1,021 employees. Since 1900 there has been an increase in the number of the establishments, and the number of the employees, which is variously estimated at from 35 to 40 per cent. There are now (October, 1908) more than 200 porcelain factories and also about 1,000 small shops, which average from 15 to 20 hands, and which take the white ware from the large factories, colour, paint, and gild it, afterwards disposing of this finished product to the buyers.

No accurate estimate of the capital invested in the ceramic industry and its branches can be given. Usually an oven or kiln is estimated to represent a capital investment of $24,000. The total value of the output is calculated at from $45,000,000 to $50,000,000 annually, an increase of probably 80 per cent. to 100 per cent. in ten years, and of this approximately $25,000,000 is chinaware and earthenware. Thus in 1908 the total exports of ceramic from Germany were in round numbers, $14,497,000; in 1905, $24,718,000. The domestic consumption increased proportionately.

In the progress of the German Empire during the last ten years there has been a very marked increase in the home demand for ceramic products. The increased prosperity of all classes is given as the reason for this home demand. In 1907 the German Ceramic Association attributed the favourable development of the business situation in the industry to the general prosperity of the country during the preceding two years, the increase in population, and the ability to sell goods at a fair profit. In general the demand exceeded the output in a number of special branches, while the regular consumption of goods remained steady. It is stated that manufacturers had taken pains to cater to the taste of customers so that the German ceramic branches of late years had made great progress. There was very little cutting of prices, manufacturers relying on quality and finish to turn the scale in competition. Sales in the fine ceramic products grew and export orders were taken ahead. However, it was declared that domestic orders were given the preference often to the neglect of extending the export trade. More than 90 per cent. of firms reported large increase of home trade, and more than 85 per cent. reported increase of foreign trade. More than 6 per cent. reported falling off of home trade, and 15 per cent. a falling off of exports. Only 1 plant reported a decrease of both domestic and foreign trade, the cause being a strike.

The year 1907 signalised the high-water mark of prosperity in the ceramic industry, for the universal commercial depression did not make itself felt till the early months of 1908, either by the cancelling of orders or by the decrease in both domestic and foreign orders, and this year will show a smaller volume of business at home and abroad. Nevertheless 1907 may be taken as a criterion of the possibilities of the ceramic products, and the figures for that period may be accepted as an index of the future of the industry when the present depression has passed away.

Earthenware and Crockery sell freely in the Straits Settlements, French tiles finding a good market. The sale of an increasing quantity of Japan pressed glass is also reported.

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Correspondence.

These columns are open to members of the trade for the discussion of trade topics. There are many questions affecting the trade which will be the better for a free discussion.

"WHAT A BOY CAN DO."

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

DEAR SIRS,—Please find cheque 7s. 6d. for one year's POTTERY GAZETTE with the Diary received, which I find most useful. Very interested with the speeches by Mr. Osler, chairman, and Mr. H. Powell at the presentation. I worked as a boy at a pottery at Fulham, at figures for the "Old Toby" jug, turning the wheel for big ware for Hopkins, of Lambeth, and overtime for the kiln setter. Then squeezing drain pipes through cylinders by hand, dipping and glazing the ware till I've had to lie down to ease the backache; but that was nothing to the pleasure of working inside the pottery. Well, wishing success to pottery and to the GAZETTE, yours truly,

January 4, 1909. China Stores.

Excuse bad writing. I had to work. Scarcely any schooling, parents were not forced to send their children then, being born in 1843. I send you one of my trade cards just to show what a boy can do if it's in him.

[Our correspondent seems to be doing well in business, and we wish him success, just as he kindly wishes us.—EDS. P. G.]

FUTURE TRADE WITH CANADA.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—The communication published by "The Times" recently from its Toronto correspondent is full of significance to manufacturers and producers who are doing, or are hoping to do, business with the Dominion. Lord Milner's speeches, of which a summary is given, were made on behalf of imperial unity, and the Canadians were evidently impressed by the paramount importance of the subject. They at once proceeded to consider what could be done to promote it, and they came to the conclusion that inter-colonial commercial reciprocity might be made a very, if not the most, powerful factor in promoting it. The circumstances under which a preferential tariff was offered by the Canadian Government, and declined by the British Government, are well within the memory of your readers. As an imperial scheme the subject was officially "pigeon-holed" in this country; as a commercial scheme it has been kept open on the desks of the Government and the traders of Canada. The communication to "The Times" may happily draw serious attention to the question again. Our Empire has been built up, and can only be maintained by, its commerce. At the present moment Canada presents the widest field in the world for manufactured products. The demand for them is constantly increasing—and presumably is being met. Are we, in this country, taking our full share in the supply of that demand? The Board of Trade returns seem to indicate that we are not. Imports into Canada from the United States are rapidly increasing. America is Canada's nearest neighbour, yet she is anxious to give preference to British products. She is waiting—but is not likely to wait much longer—for us to arrange reciprocal terms upon which, from an economic as well as from a patriotic point of view, she will be justified in giving a substantial preference to British manufacturers when adjusting her import duties. Call it by what name you like, no one will deny that if an agreement can be arrived at by which British manufacturers will be given a preference over foreign manufacturers in the great market of Canada, a remarkable impetus will be given to British trade. But if for economic reasons Canada feels constrained to give preference to foreign manufacturers the "unity of the Empire" will be weakened.—Yours truly, "EXPORTERS."

London, Jan. 4, 1909.

FROM A SUBSCRIBER.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—We greatly value the above trade paper, finding it most useful in many ways. We also now tender our hearty thanks to the editor for his prompt and always very courteous response to our queries. Wishing you a prosperous New Year.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 21. M. F. H.

PRICES IN THE CHINA TRADE.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—Would you do us the favour of inserting the subjoined resolution in your February issue, and much oblige, yours, &c., E. H. PLANT (Chairman).

At the annual meeting of the Association, held on the 14th inst., the great necessity for a further advance in prices was emphasised by most of the members present, and after discussion the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"That under existing conditions this meeting does not advise any further increase in prices, but it considers it imperative to maintain the 5 per cent. charged last year."

ENGLISH CHINA MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Longton, Jan. 14, 1909.

PRESENT-GIVING BY SHOPS.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—Some time ago we saw a circular that you had something to do with, regarding present-giving tea shops, and advising people to buy their goods from proper tradesmen—their meat from the butchers, their boots from the boot shops, and their china from the china shops, and pointing out how the public were "gulled" by the offer of presents. There is trouble with "present shops" in this town—one has just gone down.

We propose issuing a circular advising the public to keep the wages they earn in the town, and buy from their different well-known tradesmen. If you could send us one of your circulars, or give us a few pointed remarks, we shall be glad. There has been a great deal of talk and committees appointed to see after the advertising of Carlisle, and several letters have been in the local paper regarding the question. If we could get a good pointed circular up we would have it well circularised here, while the question is before the public. Can you help us?—Yours truly, NICHOLSON & CARTER.

Lochinvar House, 58, Castle-st., Carlisle.

Jan. 15, 1909.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS IN AUSTRALASIA.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—Under this heading, in his most instructive and suggestive work (recently published by Eyre & Spottiswoode), entitled "The Trade and Industry of Australasia," Mr. Ben H. Morgan has this to say on the subject:—"The proprietor of one of the largest firms of general merchants in Sydney severely condemned British manu-

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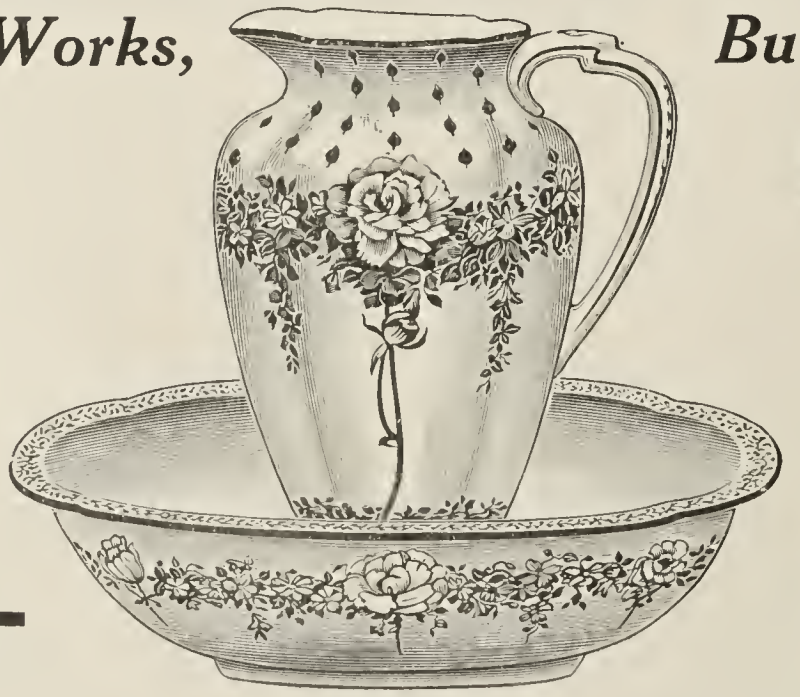
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EDGE, MALKIN & CO., LTD.

Newport Works, *Burslem, England.*

MANUFACTURER OF EARTHENWARE FOR

HOME AND EXPORT



REG SHAPE Nº 430629
REG PATTERN

"Imperial" Shape, "Cynthia" Pattern.

MAZARINE BAND

. . IN . .

DINNER, TEA,

. . AND . .

BADGED WARE.

Country Representative:
MR. JAMES TUNSTALL.

If you are interested in Granite, write for Sample of my new **"FESTOON"** Shape.

factnrers of this line of goods for want of enterprise and adaptability. He had, on numerous occasions, endeavoured to induce British manufactnrers to produce goods suitable for his trade, and he had been unsuccessful in every instance. To this conservative policy he attributed the fact that the trade in glass ware of all kinds, decorated chinaware, ornaments, and vases had gone into foreign hands, principally American, Belgian, and German. He also severely criticised British methods of packing crockery. Owing to the weak character of the crates and casks in which the goods are sent out, breakage is frequently very extensive, and the shipping companies will not accept any liability for the damage, as they claim that the cases are not sufficiently strong for the contents." He urges British firms to adopt a standard strength of crate and cask, and thus avoid the loss in this respect.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 26. A Hanley Man.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. & Co.—The bowl is made by W. Adams & Co., Tunstall.

G.—We have sent you the name of makers of toughened glass. It is not very much used in this country.

D. F.—You cannot patent a principle, but you can obtain a patent for a particular application of it—if it is an original one.

F. G., Sydney, N.S.W.—Have sent you the books of recipes you ask for, and the names of manufacturers of the specialities you require.

"Jimmie," Manchester.—We send you a few suggestions by post. We hope to deal with the subject fully in the Gazette in the course of the summer.

M. A.—We have sent you the names of manufacturers of glass bottles. There is a Bottle Manufacturers' Association, but it is not probable they will give you the information you ask. We send you an address to write to on the subject.

L. R. P.—You should visit the London showrooms periodically, and thus keep in touch with the present productions. We do not say you should buy all the novelties you see, even from your regular manufacturer. But you should know what is being sold.

Lancs.—The paragraph which you mention refers to a particular method of silicate painting, the enamel being due to the included sulphate of lime (? plaster of Paris). You might try some experiments in the line indicated with any of our British makes of water-glass.

S. P.—Manufacturers of jam jars, foot warmers, and other season goods always advertise them in time for dealers to order them. Whatever you want from manufacturers should be ordered in good time—six or eight weeks before you want them. There are wholesale dealers who can always deliver goods at once.

G., Scotland.—The word "England" on the bottom of the ware is no guide to us whatever in tracing the maker of the pudding bowls, it simply denotes country of origin. A great many manufacturers stamp this word on the bottom of their ware. We think you will be able to obtain the bowls from any earthenware manufacturer, as the description you give of them is that only of an ordinary C C round-rim pudding bowl without any peculiarity.

CORRESPONDENT'S INQUIRY.

H. L. [928] asks for dinner set enamelled and gilt, stamped at the back "Rudyard."

Better a poor man than a dead one—better a little advertising than none at all.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN DECEMBER.

The Pottery Trades.—Employment generally continued bad. It was bad in Staffordshire, worse than a month ago, and much worse than a year ago; short time was general. Employment was dull, with some short time, at Glasgow, and in Devonshire and Cornwall. It was bad, with short time, at Bristol. In South Yorkshire a further slight improvement was reported, but employment remained worse than a year ago. With clay tobacco-pipe makers it was good at Manchester, and dull at Newcastle and Gateshead.

The Glass Trades.—Employment, though dull, continued to show a slight improvement, but was much worse than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 7,907 workpeople in the week ended December 19, and paying £9,709 in wages, showed an increase of 1·3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1·5 per cent. in the total earnings paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 10·0 per cent. in the number employed and of 12·4 per cent. in the total earnings. The decline was principally in the Lancashire and Yorkshire districts.

Employment with glass bottle makers continued good at Glasgow and Bristol, moderate in the North of England, and dull at Dublin. It was bad in Lancashire and in Yorkshire, except at Leeds, where it was moderate; it was slack at Portobello. With flint glass makers and with cutters employment was generally fair. Employment continued slack with plate glass bevellers at Birmingham, dull with glass blowers in London, and moderate with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens. It was bad, and worse than a month ago, with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear.

Table showing the number of persons employed and the amount of wages paid them in the week ending December 19, 1908:—

Branches.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
Glass bottle	5,048	£6,426
Plate glass	687	814
Flint glass ware (not bottles) ..	1,811	2,026
Other branches	361	443
Total	7,907	£9,709

Number of persons employed in each district and the amount of wages paid to them in the week ending December 19, 1907:—

Districts.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
North of England	879	£1,101
Yorkshire	4,007	5,024
Lancashire	690	732
Worcester and Warwick ..	1,215	1,510
Scotland	784	1,010
Other parts of United Kingdom	332	332
Total	7,907	£9,709

Pottery in Greece.—The German consul at Athens reports that the chief sources of supply for pottery, china and earthenware are Germany, Great Britain and Belgium, but a small trade is also done by Italy and France. Fine china comes mostly from Germany and Austria. Most window glass and hollow glassware for table use come from Belgium; France and Austria do best in vases and fancy hollowware. Looking glass and plate glass, also fine cut crystal ware, are supplied in small quantities by France. Lamps and other articles for illuminating purposes are of German and Austrian origin, Great Britain supplying ships' lamps, and France lustres and chandeliers for churches and saloons.

F

BURLEICH WARE

in 1909.

Toilet Sets

An unique display in effective decorations at moderate prices. . . . . .

Fancy "Suites" OUR SPECIALITY.

We again submit an entirely new range, treated with our new **"ARTOIS"** decoration,

Original, Elegant, Effective, and Cheap.

SAMPLES ON DISPLAY IN LONDON AND THE VARIOUS CENTRES.

AGENCIES

LONDON: 44, Farringdon Street, E.C. . . . MR. WILLIAM H. LEIGH.

COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVES . . { MR. A. H. HOLDCROFT. MR. R. J. HEATH. MR. E. D. LEIGH.

AUSTRALIA: 51, Palings Buildings, Sydney, Messrs. T. W. HEATH & CO.
NEW ZEALAND: 41, Fort Street, Auckland, Messrs. THOMAS WEBB & CO.

ILLUSTRATED SHEETS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION TO

BURGESS & LEIGH,

Middleport Pottery. *BURSLEM.*

Buyers' Notes.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVES.)

Mr. John Walsh Walsh, Soho and Vesta Glassworks, Birmingham, does not seem to have been discouraged by the numerous comp'aints that we know have been made as to the state of trade. I was at the London showrooms, 4, Holborn-circus, E.C., a few days ago, and the display of samples there clearly indicates that the firm of John Walsh Walsh is preparing for a good trade in 1909. The London representative, Mr. R. H. Wood, has been spending some time at the works, and has returned with a large and pleasing selection of novelties. There are always some season's novelties to be seen in these rooms, but there are this year more new shapes and patterns than ever. The firm has evidently been very industriously preparing the large assortment of both useful and fancy crystal goods that are now on show. Their efforts have been successful, for it will be admitted by those who visit it that the present display is the richest and most varied collection of fine glass artistically ornamented ever seen in the firm's handsome rooms. There are samples of high-class glass for the table, and for all other household purposes, in every variety of cutting and engraving; glass for floral decoration in artistic forms and beautiful colourings. In spite of the general depression cut glass has been growing in popularity. It was quite the fashion last year, and is becoming increasingly so. It is not only satisfactory to the manufacturers, but highly creditable to the public that it is so. Good glass may be a little more costly in the first instance than inferior qualities, but it is more durable, while the pleasure experienced in using it far more than compensates for the slightly increased expense. The show of handsome cut flint glass rose bowls, dishes of all kinds, comports, candlesticks, covered jars, flower stands, baskets, water jugs, claret jugs, decanters, spirit bottles, &c., and innumerable fancy pieces, is well worth inspection by all who admire English glass. Mr. Walsh Walsh is showing quite an array of cut crystal rose bowls. The growing popularity of these articles, in which ornament and utility are so effectively combined, has induced the firm's designers to give special attention to them. The result is the most diversified collection of forms and ornamentations that has ever been presented. There are oval bowls in many sizes; rose bowls on feet, also in several sizes, and many fanciful variations of the round. They are shown in numerous styles of decoration, and all are fitted with electro-plated mounts. The most striking novelty for the coming season is a balloon and car, so constructed as to serve the purpose of a flower holder. The inflated balloon is made of mother of pearl glass in diamond moulded pattern, and it has a strong resemblance to the silk of a balloon with the invisible net outside it. The car is of heavy glass, and is proportionate in size to the balloon. Light brass rods connect the car and balloon, and they hold the balloon itself perfectly rigid so that the whole stands firmly on a table or sideboard, without any fear of capsizing. The car can be filled with water, and forms a receptacle for the stalks of flowers. As an artistic piece of ornamental glass it is as ingenious as it is pretty. It stands about 18 ins. high, and will make a



[*Photo by "The Pottery Gazette."*

MR. JOHN WALSH WALSH, BIRMINGHAM.

novel and attractive decoration for the centre of a table. We give an illustration of this up-to-date production, and would add that it is registered. Some interesting developments of the firm's rustic flower stands are shown. Mr. Walsh's crystal rustic holders are as juvenile as ever, and are shown in new groupings. There is a very pretty rustic tree, a pleasing stand for a group of flowers, formed of several branches from one trunk. Amongst the samples of richly cut table glass I noticed a large number of reproductions of antique shapes. There is a demand for these old-time styles, and considerable interest attaches to the way in which that demand is met here. English glass of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries has interesting features and beauties of its own. It is not dependent upon the florid enamelled decorations and gilding of German glass, but in variety, purity of colour, and rich ornamentation, early English table glass possesses a rich beauty which is real and lasting. Early English miniatures, furniture, and silver are highly esteemed, and it is fitting that the not less beautiful glass of the same period should receive the attention Mr. Walsh Walsh is giving it. He is showing reproductions of the old-fashioned cut crystal ginger jars and covers. They are tall, square-shaped, tapering towards the foot. They are shown in several sizes, and are cut in the old style. There are several other reproductions of quaint shapes in covered bowls, jugs, fruit dishes and covers.

John Tams & Son, Crown Pottery, Longton, announce that they have revised their prices for Government stamped measures. Price list and illustrations may be had on application. The measure season is now approaching, and it will be well for dealers in this class of trade to anticipate their requirements, and, before ordering, to consult the above list.



THE NEW "OSBORNE" WARE: LOVATT & LOVATT.

Lovatt & Lovatt, Langley Mill, near Nottingham, are represented in London by Joseph Lockett & Sons, Ltd., 55, Hatton-garden, E.C. Messrs Lockett have spacious showrooms, and they have always displayed a large selection of "Langley ware," the name by which the products of the Langley Mill pottery are known throughout the trade. For many years now a large number of useful domestic requisites has been made in this ware. This number has been constantly increasing, while the variety of decorations has been also increasing—and improving. The theory of evolution in pottery can be traced and accounted for with greater certainty than a certain theory of evolution in the human race can be defended. Messrs. Lovatt & Lovatt's productions supply a very good illustration of it. I can remember the time when the upper part brown, and the lower part buff, were considered the neatest and best ornamentations for stoneware teapots, jugs, and coffee-pots. The firm had then fully demonstrated the durable utility of their ware, as hard fired, and capable of standing not only great heat, but the climatic changes with which we are blessed (or otherwise) in this country, and which so frequently prove fatal to many other descriptions of domestic pottery. The durable features of "Langley ware" have been maintained and improved, but in the matters of design and ornament evolution has been working wonders. New and artistic forms, and new decorative schemes, have followed each other with rapidity. There have been ornamentations in green, brown, and salmon, and a succession of pretty coloured combinations later. Evolution has also manifested itself in new and graceful shapes of teapots, jugs and other table ware, and in a more definite character in the artistic decoration of them. From art decorations on useful ware to purely art forms was an easy transition, and the firm introduced flower vases, pedestals, art flower pots in ranges of many sizes, scent vases, rose bowls, and a variety of knick-knacks. They have steadily and successfully developed their art wares, and almost every year they present new and effective evidence of that development. There is, however, this excellent feature about "Langley ware," that the latest and, presumably, the best productions do not seem to shut out the former successes. Mr. Lockett was showing me, a few days ago, the fine array of specimens of their novelty for this year, which had then just arrived. But on looking round his room I found a full line of samples of the royal blue and gold decoration with matt ground, and another full line of specimens of their pretty lace decorations on light ground. I noticed also in a glass case a range of their pretty "Princess" decoration Each of these had been a gradual improvement on its predecessor, and that each has merits of its own is evident in the fact that they are all "live goods" to-day. I do not for a moment suppose they will be killed by the novelty just introduced, but they have a formidable rival in the attractive "Osborne" ware. We give illustrations of a teapot, coffee-pot, hot water jug, with jug and sugar basin, in this very pleasing novelty. The upper parts of the pieces are in a beautiful dark blue (either with or without gold). The body has a matt surface—light blue-grey in colour—with a conventional design in a judicious colour combination of white, salmon, and blue green. In the taller pieces—the coffe-pot and water jug—there is a slight variation in the ornamentation which is adapted to the height of the pieces. This decoration is produced by a

new patented process, and will be only obtainable from Messrs. Lovatt & Lovatt. In the "Osborne" ware, teapots and jugs are made in all sizes, and all the usual table pieces are supplied. An advantage of the "Osborne," in common with the numerous other wares, is that it can be easily and quickly cleaned by soap and water without any detriment to the decoration. All the other specialities of the firm are on show, including a full range of the "Langley Fire-proof" ware in brown and also in green and gold. This fire-proof ware, the new "Osborne" ware, and all the other productions of the house are glazed without lead. In view of the agitation on this question, without going into the merits of it with their customers, dealers will be quite safe in assuring their patrons that this hard fired Langley ware is successfully glazed without lead—a success that cannot be guaranteed on a china body.

Thomas Till & Sons, earthenware manufacturers, Sytch Pottery, Burslem, have their London show-rooms at Gamage Building, Holborn-circus, E.C. Their representative, Mr. F. J. Bennett, is kept supplied with the latest productions of the firm, and I have just seen a number of new samples brought out for the coming season. Messrs. Tills have made toilet ware and dinner ware special lines. They manufacture general earthenware of all kinds and in great variety, but the particular attention they have given these two lines has fully justified itself in some very pleasing productions. Their shapes and patterns of last and previous years are well known, so that I need only draw attention to the new ones. One of the most attractive of these is the "Stanley" toilet set. The ewer is a tall graceful form, while the basin is oblong-sexagonal. It is well modelled on novel lines, yet there is nothing eccentric about it. The straight plain panels give opportunity for variety of decoration and full advantage is taken of it, as upwards of thirty different ornamentations are supplied. One of the other new toilet shapes is the "Denbigh." This also has a nice tall ewer, with a rather fanciful but pretty neck. There are broad flutes from neck to foot, divided from each other by pretty embossments variously decorated. The panels between these embossed divisions are either decorated or plain. The "Stanley" and the "Denbigh" are included in our illustration. The third toilet set shown there is the "Pelham," another new shape. The illustration conveys a better idea of the new form than a verbal description alone could do. The ewer is a departure from the tall, and nearly straight shapes which have been on the market for some time, and are still popular. The "Pelham" is a classical form; it has a deep round basin with turned over outside forming a useful "grip," handled from any position. But novelty in form is not the only attractive feature in this "Pelham" toilet. It has a pretty ornamental design, on mixed Chinese and Japanese lines, in enamelled colours. This has been specially designed for Messrs. Tills, and is their exclusive property, and the decoration can only be used by them. The ornamentation is applied both inside and outside the basin. The "Sefton" another new toilet shape is not included in our illustration. It is supplied in a variety of decorations, the best of which is the new "Athena," an artistic design in which festoons and medallions are the leading features. The "Pelham" and "Sefton" shapes are also in art self colours, for which their good forms and freedom from embossments especially fit them. The firm are successful in the uniformity of these coloured toilets, several very good self-colours being applied to these two shapes. The "Athena" decoration is also applied to dinner ware, jugs, tea ware, &c. It is a very suitable ornamentation for dinner ware—the pattern adapts itself so effectively to the rim of the plates. Our illustration includes a vegetable dish and dinner plate, a jug, and a teapot in this neat pattern which, as has been said, is also applied to the new "Sefton" toilet ware. Till & Sons' dinner ware with mazarine blue and gold with or without coloured border is a perennial line, but is nevertheless given a prominent position in Mr. Bennett's show-room. Messrs. Tills show some pretty decorations applied en suite, and new shapes and decoratons in jugs, cheese stands and covers, tea-pots, tea and breakfast ware, and miscellaneous table goods generally.



THOMAS TILL & SONS, BURSLEM. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

Mr. F. J. Bennett also represents Thomas Morris, Limited, china manufacturers, Longton; Bridgett & Bates, china manufacturers, Longton: R. Wassell & Sons, fancy glass manufacturers, Stourbridge; G. Clews & Co., Ltd., jet, rockingham, and samian manufacturers, Tunstal; and Mr. G. P. Bryce, Kilmarnock, N.B., for table glass. Mr. Bennett has found it necessary to make further additions to his premises, and he has now a fine suite of four excellent light show-rooms. They open one into the other, and form together an interesting gallery of samples of useful china, earthenware, and glass.

Mr. Henry M. Cooke, 48, Albert-rd., Aston, Birmingham, is in one respect like our gallant marines—he is, if I may say so without giving offence, a very "handy man"—certainly for the china and glass trades. He manufactures oddments that glass and china dealers are often asked for, but do not always know where they can get them at once. He is represented in London by Mr. Wm. Asprey, 5, Hatton-garden, Holborn-circus, E.C.; and dealers in London who do not know already, should see Mr. Asprey's samples, and learn how Mr. Cooke can help them in an emergency. Matching of cruet bottles—peppers, mustards, vinegars, and oils, are perhaps more frequently asked for than any other matchings. Much time is often wasted in efforts to find out the maker. All a dealer need do is to send one of the sound pieces to Mr. Cooke, and say he wants a vinegar, or a pepper (or whatever the broken piece is), and he will get it. Most likely Mr. Cooke will have one to match it in stock, but if not, he will probably know the maker and send to him for it. If, however, it happens that he does not know the maker, he will make one like it himself. He is a manufacturer of pepper tops, mustard covers, labels for decanters, sugar crushers, cayenne, salt, and mustard spoons, bone spoons, &c., He supplies cruet frames in polished and japanned wood, papier maché, &c., and cruet bottles of all kinds.

L. Bernardaud & Co., manufacturers of high class French china, are making special efforts this season to increase the popularity of their productions in the English market. Their china is already well known here, but they are now systematically applying themselves to the task of supplying the British public with the particular styles they prefer, instead of merely inviting them to buy the special, and certainly very pleasing, classes of china goods the firm have been in the habit of making. They are not discontinuing the supply of French shapes and ornamentations, because there are customers here who have a partiality for them. But after repeated visits of their London representative to their works, they have produced an entirely new range of useful and ornamental French china in Anglicised forms and styles of ornamentation. It is high-class French china, all the well appreciated characteristics of which are maintained in the wares now manufactured for the British market. There is apparently an increasing demand for really good domestic china, and the firm are doing their share in meeting it. I shall not institute any comparison between the best British and the best French domestic porcelain. Both are very beautiful, and both hold deservedly high positions in the ceramic world. High-class French china, such as that of which I am writing, will always meet with appreciation. The beauty and soundness of body, and the artistic delicacy of ornamentation, will always appeal to persons of refined tastes in all countries. French china does not compete with the white and gold, edge line and sprig, and banded ware, of Longton. It is decorated china that the English have been buying so freely from France, and this fact, no doubt, has induced so many firms to devote themselves to decoration only. It has been the custom for manufacturers to make the ware, and to dispose of it to the decorators, who have been the principal sellers of decorated ware in this country. The best houses, however, prefer to decorate their own ware,



L. Bernardaud & Co.

and Bernardaud & Co. are responsible for the beautiful ornamentations in English styles which they are now showing on their new goods. They manufacture dinner ware, dessert services, tea and breakfast ware, trinket sets, coffee sets, afternoon tea sets, and, in fact, everything for table use in high class French china The accompanying illustration shows the variety and tastefulness of their decorations as applied to dessert ware, dinner ware, tea and breaklast ware, and china trays. The ornamentation of the pieces seen in the bottom row is especially neat. All the decorations shown are hand-painted in colours, and are representative of a large number of ornamentations supplied, all in good taste. Samples may be seen at the showrooms of Mr. John Porter, 13, Charterhouse-street, London, E.C.

Mr. O. Heubach, of the firm of Gebruder Heubach, Thuringian porcelain manufacturers, has been in London for several days during the past month with a large collection of his firm's latest novelties in ornamental porcelain, &c. Mr. Heubach is fully alive to the predilection of the English buyer for "something new," and his samples show how he is aiming at meeting it. The Thuringian forest has been the seat of porcelain manufacture for a century and a half. The location of the factories there was due principally to the abundance of wood-fuel and of cheap labour. Many of the manufacturers there were mere imitators, but there were a few who were hereditary modellers and decorators. Some of these latter migrated from their original location and settled in the Lichte Valley, which, in time, became the real Thuringian porcelain district. The factory of Heubach Brothers is the successor of one of them, and the samples we have just seen show that the hereditary artistic trait of which we have spoken is operating in a very distinct manner. There is an abundance of artistic originality, proving that the artists are free from mechanical traditioinal influence, and are developing their own new ideas. The ware is a feldspathic body, and the firm have achieved some remarkable results, both in the matter of form and in the bright flown glazes. The modelling is marvellous—especially in human and animal figures. In the group we illustrate the horse is a beautifully realistic production. The natural freedom of the limbs and the head and neck is admirable. The wide range of subjects dealt with is as remarkable at the artistic originality displayed. It is ornamental porcelain of a very high class, in styles quite new to this country and happily modelled. There are charming groupings of children, and others of animals, some graceful, some quaint, but all well conceived. There are beautifully painted vases with birds (robins) in new underglaze colours, and flower vases—ivory body, plain forms, either with etched designs on a dull ground, or with hand-painted flowers and lustre glaze. These are dainty decorations, suited for a lady's boudoir or morning room. Reproductions of old English pottery are excellent imitations. There are many adaptations of porcelain to lighting purposes—particularly some artistic devices for electric fittings. The transparency of the porcelain is perfect, while the arrangements of some of the lighting media are fairylike in their conception. A number of porcelain boxes decorated in Louis XV. style are capital reproductions. There are some beautifully painted plaques and tablets; the designs are exquisitely painted after originals in the Kensington Museum. Samples of this porcelain are shown by Mr. John Porter, 13, Charterhouse-street, E.C., who has himself suggested a great number of designs, amongst them several amusing groups. Some good effects are shown on vases richly painted underglaze, either with figures or rustic scenes. The figure subjects on plaques are exquisitely painted by artists who are evidently experts in the subtleties of painting on porcelain.

The Action of Muscovite on Kaolin.—The experiments carried on by Rieke at the Royal Porcelain Works, Charlottenburg, confirm the statement of Vogt that muscovite (potash mica), when in a sufficiently fine state, is completely dissociated by hot sulphuric acid in the ordinary method of analysis. In point of viscosity, the watery pulp of finely levigated muscovite occupies an intermediate position between plastic materials and diluents. When mixed with kaolin it lowers the melting point, though considerably less than potash felspar, whereas kaolin lowers the fusibility of muscovite. A similar mutual influence is exerted by crystalline alumina and muscovite. The curve of fusion of quartz and muscovite exhibits a maximum when the proportion of the latter reaches 80 per cent., the minimum being attained with 50 per cent. The addition of muscovite to Zettlitz kaolin increases the shrinkage of the latter, though not to any great extent; and mixtures rich in muscovite exhibit a slight expansion at temperatures above that of Seger cone 10. The contracting influence first becomes clearly apparent when the proportion of muscovite exceeds 20 per cent., but is noticeable below the fusing point of the muscovite, namely, at about the temperature of Seger cone 1. The action is the more energetic in proportion as the muscovite is finer. Ground muscovite exhibits only a slight shrinkage when fired, and is highly porous. Between the temperatures of Seger cones 6 and 10 the hygroscopicity decreases from 20 per cent. to nil, owing to incipient fusion. The actual fusing temperature is about Seger cone 15.



HEUBACH BROTHERS.

U.S. REPORT ON THE BRITISH POTTERY INDUSTRY.

(*Concluded from page* 1450.)

Employment of Women and Girls.—A notable feature of the present tendency in the pottery industry is the increase in the number of females employed. The law permits the employment of both boys and girls over the age of 10, but this employment is regulated by the stringent provisions of the Factories Act. The female employees, with very few exceptions, range in age from 12 years upwards. The number of girls is constantly increasing, probably in a higher proportion than that of the mature woman. Yet the number of the latter is large. According to the last British census, in the town of Hanley, the total number of males of 10 years and upwards occupied in all employments was 19,825, while the total number of employed females, unmarried, married, or widowed, above the age of 10, was 8,525, of whom more than half were employed in the pottery factories. At Stoke-on-Trent the number of male employees in the china and earthenware factories was 2,324 ; females, 1,729. The leading cause in the increase of female employment has been the change during the last few years in the classes of pottery manufactured, the demand for decorated ware having opened up a wide field for girls and women, who perform this kind of work satisfactorily. There is complaint against the system on the part of the male workers as tending to lower the wage rate and to drive them into other employments.

Housing and Rents.—In the rent element of the cost of living for the pottery operatives there is not so much uncertainty as with regard to wages. Attractive parks and public baths are maintained by the municipalities. Tenements are almost unknown. The whole district is filled with rows of brick dwellings with sloping tiled roofs. These dwellings open directly on the pavement. They are built in solid blocks 30 to 40 in a block, but there is either a passageway between them to the rear, or an alley separating the houses on the different streets. There is no garden, but a paved area with a coal bin and sanitary conveniences in the rear. The houses are of two stories and contain from two to six rooms. The dwellings occupied by the average class of working men have four rooms, although there are many five-room cottages. In the four-room dwellings there is a sitting room, a kitchen, and a scullery on the ground floor, and two bedrooms on the upper floor. The five-room houses have an extra room on the upper floor. In the six-room houses, some of which have bay windows, there are two living rooms on the ground floor in addition to the kitchen and scullery, and on the floor above three bedrooms. Rents vary a little from year to year. The rent includes the various tax rates which are paid by the tenant. The weekly rents, including all rates, in Stoke-on-Trent, which apply also to the other pottery towns, are for a two-room dwelling, 72 to 78 cents ; three-room, 66 to 84 cents ; four-room, older type, 90 cents to $1·02 ; four-room, modern type, $1·14 to $1·44 ; five-room, $1·32 to $1·50 ; six-room, $1·56 to $1·92.

Retail Prices.—Retail prices show very slight variations in the different pottery towns. There are good markets in all of them. The statement annexed shows the prevailing prices, in cents, of the articles of most common consumption, when the investigation was made by the Board of Trade in October, 1905, and confirmed by later inquiries. Some increases have taken place in meat and flour, and the present general range is perhaps a little higher as a whole. Per pound : Tea, 32 to 34 ; sugar, loaf and Demerara 5, white granulated 4, moist 3½ ; bacon, collar 10 to 12, back and roll 14, streaky 13 ; eggs, 24 ; cheese, American cheddar 14 ; butter, fresh 28, salt colonial and Irish 24 to 26, salt Danish 26. Potatoes 5, and flour 18 per 7 pounds. Bread, 9 per 4 pounds. Milk, 7 per quart. Paraffin oil, 16 per gallon. Coal, 20 per hundredweight of 112 pounds. Home killed or British meat is preferred to the cheaper sort from abroad. The range of prices is shown as follows, the first quotation in each article representing the predominant price in cents of the British or home killed, and the second that of foreign and colonial : Beef : Ribs, 16-11 ; silverside, with bone 6-4, without bone or skin 12-16 ; steak, beef 16-12, rump 18- to 20-14 ; thick flank, 16-11 ; thin flank, 10-7. Mutton : Leg, 17 to 19-10 ; shoulder, 15 to 16-8 ; breast, 12-4 ; best end breast, 18-11 ; scrag and neck, 12-3 ; trimmed chops, 18-11. Pork, home killed only : Leg, 14 ; toreloin, 16 ; belly, 12 ; chops, 16. Clothing is a more stable article than food products when price is considered. It also shows less variation in different parts of England than do food prices and rents. An average of cost of clothing, as given in the Board of Trade reports, is $10·42 for suits, $3·22 for trousers, and $9·42 for overcoats. In boots and shoes, men's lighter styles are quoted at $2·52 and women's styles $1·80. The average cost of clothing from 1900 to 1904 rose a trifle over 2 per cent. In 1908 it was about the same as in 1904. Retail tailors note a tendency on the part of the working man to buy less durable clothing.

Pottery Freight Rates.—Freight charges for the manufactured products are considered by the potters of more importance than the charges for the transport of raw material. The Trent and Mersey canal being owned by the North Staffordshire Railway Company, it follows that there is no real competition between the railway and the canal system. Some of the largest potteries have their own canal boats, but most of the carrying on the canal is done by two large companies. In connection with the transportation rates it should be stated that the railway and canal companies collect and deliver the goods, this charge being included in the freight rate. The general railway rate for raw material, loose earthenware, &c., is based on two-ton lots, no reduction being made for larger shipments or for train loads. The rate for china and earthenware goods, parian, porcelain, &c., is based on crates or packages of 3 hundredweight or 336 pounds. The domestic rates which furnish a basis of estimating the addition to the cost of production that must be made to the price of pottery consumed in parts of England outside the district itself can be seen from the freight quotations to a few leading points. The following is an example, the town of Hanley being taken as the shipping point. Earthenware and chinaware, packed, collected, and delivered in casks or crates of 3 hundredweight or over, the gross rate being given : To London, 147 miles, $7·40 per ton ; Liverpool, 57, $3·78 ; Leeds, 74, $5·46 ; Glasgow, 258, $8·82 ; Birmingham, 48, $3·78. A shipping rate of $6 per ton is given to London for goods to be exported. For chinaware and earthenware not packed and at owner's risk, in 3-ton lots, the rate from Hanley to London is $4·60 per ton, and in 4-ton lots $4·40, but this does not enter into the general calculation of the cost of pottery in the domestic market. The manufacturers estimate that the land rate for their products in the home market is equal to the land and water rate to the United States.

Rates to United States.—The ocean rates via Liverpool through which the shipments to the United States are made from Hanley are as follows :—To Liverpool by railway at owner's risk, per ton gross weight, $3·78 ; to Liverpool by canal, insurance and collection paid, delivered at side of steamer, $3·60. It will thus be seen that the canal rate is slightly lower, but it is offset by some disadvantages. However, the bulk of shipments for the United States is made by the canal to the side of the steamer in the Mersey, the estimated share being 75 per cent. The through rates to the United States are obtained by adding the local rate from the Potteries to Liverpool to the ocean rates. In September, 1908, the rates quoted by the Liverpool shipping agents were, from that port, as follows :—To New York (by freight steamer per ton of 40 cubic feet ; add 10 per cent. for shipments by mail steamer), $1·80 ; Boston, per ton weight, $·41 ; Baltimore, per ton weight, $1.80 ; Philadelphia per ton weight, $1·80 ; New Orleans, per ton weight, $1·90 ; Cincinnati, per 100 lbs., $·27 ; Chicago, per 100 lbs., $·27 ; St. Louis, per 100 lbs., $.31. The total cost of freight from the Potteries to the ports quoted would best be obtained by adding the canal rate to the ocean rate, that is, freight from Hanley to New York would be $3·60 plus $1·80, or $5·40 per ton cubic measurement by ordinary freight steamer. The shipments made by the fast mail steamers are usually of high-class goods which are wanted delivered at a certain date and are classed as rush orders. Through rates, that is, ocean and rail rates, from Liverpool to the interior points of the United States, are quoted in American money. The cost of shipment from Hanley to Chicago would be obtained by adding the rate of $3·60 per ton to Liverpool to the rate of 27 cents per 100 pounds from Liverpool to Chicago, which is equivalent to $6·05 per ton of 2,240 pounds ; that is, the rate from the Potteries to Chicago would be $9·65 per ton. The charge on a package of 224 pounds would be 96½ cents. By far the largest number of shipments is made to Baltimore, that port apparently serving as the cheapest place for distribution to interior points. The relation of the different ports to one another is shown in the following shipping circular summary of earthenware exports (number of packages) through Liverpool to the United States from Jan. 1, to Aug. 26, 1908 :—Boston, 3,846 ; New York, 4,048 ; Baltimore, 12,475 ; Philadelphia, 3,533 ; New Orleans, 3,404 ; Newport, 485 ; San Francisco, 39 ; Portland, Me., 3,771 ; Galveston, 667 ; inland points, 570 ; total, 32,838. The number of packages shipped to the United States averages above 50,000 per annum. For the last five years the shipments have been as follows :—In 1903, 54,689 ; 1904, 51,697 ; 1905, 45,896 ; 1906, 51,982 ; 1907, 56,071.

Basis of Selling Prices.—In marketing the various earthenware and chinaware products the general range of selling prices is fixed by the manufacturing potters by agreement amongst themselves. In 1907 an advance was made in some lines, owing to the increased cost of coal. The average of cost prices which was established by the Earthenware Manufacturers' Association in 1901, and which is comprised in a bulky confidential volume for the trade, entitled Schedules of Cost Taking, has not changed materially since then. It is still standard and is the basis on which the selling price is established. Some of the manufacturers after allowing for 5 per cent. interest fix the expectation of profits at 12½ per cent., while others are content with 10 per cent. Retail prices are assumed to be 50 per cent. above factory prices, this including transportation and other charges.

SOME CHINA SHOPS IN SCOTLAND.

BY A "POTTERY GAZETTE" SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

(*Concluded from page* 74.)

GLASGOW—(*continued*)

MISS ASPDEN, 618, Eglinton-st., is a regular subscriber to THE POTTERY GAZETTE, but I was not acquainted with the lady, and had never been to her place of business. Arrived at Eglinton-st., I looked about for a glass and china shop, but could notfind one. At No. 618, however, I found "The Decorative Art Studios," and as amongst other art wares in the windows, I saw some beautifully painted china cups, I concluded that I was at the right address, and asked for Miss Aspden. Unfortunately she was not in, but I made myself known to the young lady I saw, and explained that I expected to find Miss Aspden interested in the glass and china trade, as she was a subscriber to THE POTTERY GAZETTE. She seemed amused, but said Miss Aspden *was* interested in china, though not in the way I suggested. She was an artist, and the principal of "The Decorative Art Studios" at that address. Whether my informant was a joint instructress with Miss Aspden or one of her advanced pupils I could not glean, but she had a palette in her hands, and understood all about the business carried on in the shop, and about the work of the classes conducted by Miss Aspden. That lady does not keep a school in the ordinary sense—she seems to have classes for instructing ladies in all kinds of artistic work. She gives lessons in poker work, marqueterie, oil and water colour painting, leather work, artistic embroidery, &c. A special feature of the studio is painting on china. There are many examples in the shop of painted tea and breakfast cups and saucers, vases, plaques, &c. At first I thought these were shown for sale only; but, though, doubtless, they are for sale, the primary object in displaying them is evidently to indicate the beauty of hand-painted china, and to encourage ladies to cultivate the art of painting it for their own pleasure. There were not very many examples of painted china shown, but what I saw were exceedingly pretty. The ornamentations were charming in character, and tastefully executed. There was something about them very different from the styles of decorations usually employed by trade artists, and that circumstance alone contributed to the interest they excited. I am not implying either that they were better than or not as good as what we may term the productions of trade artists. The two classes of art work are not open to comparison. The decorations in which Miss Aspden gives lessons are not limited to china; they include painting on white wood grounds, flat and convex glass, silvered mirrors, picture-frames, and many novelties. I am sorry I did not see the lady herself, for doubtless she would have given me some interesting particulars, and probably I should have seen the classrooms. There is an announcement that "day and evening classes in all branches of decorative art" are held, and all the materials that an amateur requires for practising the art are kept in stock. There are white wood panels, plaques, and other



SNEDDON & SONS, GLASGOW.

forms, convex glasses for crystoleum painting, plain and bevelled silvered glass for painting; opals prepared for painting, and a number of other novelties suitable for hand-painting. From the appearance of 618, Eglinton-st., "The Decorative Art Studios" conducted by Miss Aspden appear to be doing an interesting and useful work.

Sneddon & Sons, 88, Union-st., and 123–127, Stockwell-st., are wholesale and retail glass, china, and earthenware merchants with a large and important connection. I called at Union-st. first, and had an interview with one of the proprietors. The business there is exclusively retail, but of a very inclusive character. They keep an immense stock, consisting of everything in pottery and glass, from the highest class down to goods of lower grades in every-day demand. The situation of their shop is suitable for a best-class trade, and a considerable portion of the stock displayed is therefore adapted to that trade also. Sneddon & Sons are also successors to the late Mr. John Grant, who had an old-established business at 24, Union-st., which they transferred to No. 88. The premises there are well adapted for a high-class trade such as they do. The shop is very lofty, and of considerable depth. It forms quite an art gallery in itself. The accompanying illustration shows one section of it—that devoted to art ware and fancy goods generally. The arrangement of the whole shop is excellent. Handsome stands occupy the centre of the floor, and on them specimens of the best productions in porcelain, china, glass, and parian are shown. Samples are arranged on deep shelves round both sides of the shop, and reaching to the ceiling. There are drawers round the sides of the stands in which flat ware—such as dessert-plates, plaques, &c., are shown. The firm show a very large assortment of art vases, pedestals, and pots, flower-pots, umbrella-stands, and in the latest styles. Statuary is a branch they have cultivated very successfully, and their stock of it is large and well selected. There are many artistically modelled figures in china, parian, and majolica. The fine display of art vases, flower-pots, pedestals, &c., is well represented in our illustration. Dinner and tea ware and dessert services are in another section, while other useful goods in both pottery and glass are arranged on shelves at the sides of the section illustrated. The firm make a good show with china, earthenware, and glass for domestic purposes, and keep a huge stock on hand. Yet Mr. Sneddon complains, as so many dealers in our goods do, that they have not room enough. I went round to their other place of business, 123–127, Stockwell-st. This is devoted principally to their wholesale and export trade, and to the keeping of stock for use at the Union-st. shop, though they do a retail business here as well. The better-class goods are kept at the front, while the large stock of all kinds required for their wholesale trade is in the rear. Sneddon & Sons do a large business as ship, hotel, club, and restaurant furnishers. They keep always in stock a large variety of special goods used in each of these. Their licensed victuallers trade in glass ware is an extensive one, and they supply quite a large number of specialities for particular clubs and restaurants. They are very enterprising, and are quite up-to-date in every department.

Ewing & Co., glass and china merchants, have an excellent corner position at 126, St. George's-rd. They have also several branches, but I only visited their head-quarters. There is some advantage in a shop being out of the solid line of shops, which we sometimes meet with. Where shops in all trades stand close together, they create a market, and draw a greater number of people to their street. But while Messrs. Ewing & Co. are in a busy thoroughfare, their corner shop attracts the attention of passengers coming in either direction, and also of those on the opposite side of the street. They have been there upwards of ten years. They made the business themselves, and have established a good connection of regular customers, and, in addition, they are well situated for casual customers. The window display consists of samples of dinner ware, tea and breakfast ware, and general domestic pottery and glass ware. There is plenty of head-room in their shop, and the fittings are conveniently arranged. They show some best goods, but the bulk of their stock is good medium class. There are three stands in the shop that show goods to advantage. These stands are of quite an original character, and when neatly dressed with goods, as I saw them, they are artistic in appearance. The show of useful and fancy goods, both in china and glass ware, is nicely varied, in all qualities, except the most expensive. There are foreign wares amongst them, more especially in glass, but the greater number are British.

J. & J. Rankin, glass and china merchants, 10, Great Clyde-street, have capital premises, with a good frontage facing the Clyde. Great Clyde-street is a noble, wide thoroughfare, not unlike the Victoria Embankment on the Thames, but not quite so wide. Their business was established in 1830, and they have also a depot at Hamilton. They stock glass, china, and earthenware of all descriptions, and a large assortment of each. I am sorry neither of the principals happened to be in, and I was, therefore, unable to glean much about their business, beyond what I could see, as I make it a rule never to put too many questions to subordinates. They appear to deal largely in glass bottles, flasks, tumblers, goblets, and glass and pottery jars. They also deal extensively in corks. I can only conjecture that they must do a large and special trade with licensed victuallers, clubs, hotels, and probably with ships. They have a splendid warehouse (it is not a "shop" in the ordinary sense) conveniently fitted, and with the stock admirably arranged. They describe themselves so prominently as "Cork Manufacturers" that it is clear they are specialists in that branch.

I had an address in "West Clyde-st." given me, and I imagined it would be somewhere near Great Clyde-st., especially as I found East Clyde-st. easily, but no one, not even the postman, seemed to know West Clyde-st. Since my return I find the address that was intended was "West Clyde-st., Helensburgh." However, in looking for it where I did, I saw an interesting part of the city that I should otherwise have missed. Wandering along East Clyde-st., on the banks of the river, I came to Glasgow Green, a large space covering nearly a hundred and forty acres, with a splendid carriage drive round it. I walked a little way across it and asked my way to Sauchiehall-st., where I had a call to make. I was directed to a tram-route, and on my way to it I passed Nelson's monument, a noble obelisk, one hundred and forty-four feet high. There are several objects of interest about that end of the Green, but I was most pleased to see the "Doulton Fountain," a handsome structure presented to the city by the late Sir Henry Doulton. I well remembered it as one of the striking features in the Glasgow Exhibition of twenty years ago, which I visited in the interests of The Pottery Gazette, contributing a descriptive account of the exhibits. The fountain is a worthy memorial of a remarkable exhibition, and it was a graceful act on the part of Sir Henry Doulton to present it to the city. In walking in the direction indicated to me, I saw a particularly old-fashioned pottery shop, and of course I called.

Mrs. E. Drummond, 1, Parnie-st., has a very interesting place of business in the midst of interesting surroundings. She has an old shop in what is now practically a new neighbourhood. It looks as though all the streets there had been recently rebuilt, except Parnie-st. The old Salt-market was formerly in front of Mrs. Drummond's shop.

It was a place of considerable historic note, but the city improvements have swept it and its quaint old buildings completely away. Probably the next time I visit Glasgow, Mrs. Drummond's shop will have gone too. At present it is a curious and quaint corner shop. It has a good window, without any pretensions to modern style. But no doubt it answers her purpose just as well. She is a wholesale and retail glass and china dealer, with a large and miscellaneous stock, principally of middle-class and cheaper grades. There are some better quality goods amongst them, and Mrs. Drummond makes a good window display, but she does not profess to do a high-class trade. The business has been established forty years and has gone through some remarkable changes in that time. Though not a market now in the sense it once was, the neighbourhood is still a busy one, but the trams along Trongate and London-rd. take many people quickly through it, to the loss of local shops like this one. Mrs. Drummond is well known by this time, and in addition to regular private customers she does a wholesale trade. Buyers of the latter class are not so easily attracted to new districts, and tram cars do not influence them much.

McCall & Pringle, Limited, 41 and 43, St. Enoch-square, have a commodious warehouse, with a wide frontage, close to the terminus of the South-Western Railway, and one of the stations of the district subway. The square was once in the country, but there is nothing rural about it now. Farmers used to meet there to do their business, completing their transactions in neighbouring bars—in the Scotch fashion. But the farmers have gone to the Corn Exchange in an adjoining street. A railway station occupies one side of the square, St. Enoch Church is in the centre, while shops, warehouses and offices (lofty and in some instances handsome structures) fill up the other sides. McCall & Pringle, Ltd., are wholesale and retail glass, china, and cork merchants. They are successors to Peter Pringle who founded the business in 1860. They deal in all descriptions of pottery, and glass for domestic purposes, both useful and ornamental, but the useful predominates. The private or retail trade they do must be with regular customers. For a wholesale trade both the situation and the premises are well adapted. Their stock is large and furnishes a great variety in ornamentation—and price. They give especial attention to the requirements of the licensed and hotel trade in all its branches, and also to the supplies for public institutions. Their stock of licensed victuallers' glass and pottery is a huge one, but they also keep many requisites used by the trade which are not usually supplied by pottery and glass dealers. For instance, among other special lines, they supply corking machines, cork extractors, bottling machines, and capsuling machines. I do not, as a rule, like to see this "over-lapping" of trade; but the company's connection is a very exceptional one, and exceptional methods of supplying its wants seem justifiable.

As I left St. Enoch-square, I accidentally came across Caulfield & Co., Limited, another company doing a large wholesale glass and china trade. They are wholesale merchants, and their principal warehouse is 16, Adams-court-lane, between Argyle-st. and Howard-st. They have also a branch at 31, Trongate, only a few yards distant. Trongate, however, is a busy main street, while Adams-court-lane is not in a line of traffic, but is perhaps all the better suited for a wholesale business for that very reason. The company are caterers for hotels, restaurants, clubs, and ships, and are contractors for public bodies, public institutions, railway and shipping companies. The requirements of these are very different from those of the ordinary glass and china dealer, and Messrs. Caulfield lay themselves out to meet them.

R. B. Thompson & Co., 54, Howard-st., have a wholesale warehouse devoted to glass goods. It was evening when I passed, and there was no one there at the time. I was sorry not to be able to go that way again.

Copland & Lye, Caledonian House, 165 and 167, Sauchiehall-st., are drapers, hosiers, stationers, and some other things beside, but it must be conceded they are glass and china dealers also. Their china department is not conducted in any half-hearted fashion. It would not be correct to call pottery and glass "side lines" with them. They have a department as replete with useful and ornamental goods as it could be if the sale of pottery and glass was their only business. Pretty and useful tea and breakfast shapes and patterns are displayed in abundance—bright looking, new, and up to date. New decorations, of which I had recently seen samples in the London show rooms as "novelties," were here in bulk. The same could be said of dinner services and toilet ware. The show of dinner services is a good one, including good shapes beautifully decorated in enamelled colours. They meet the requirements of some customers by offering a number of half-sets in good stock patterns that can be matched, or made up into complete sets, at any time. That they also cater for a better class trade is seen in the number of china dinner sets beautifully ornamented. The firm make a leading feature of white ware of all kinds. White fluted china tea and breakfast ware, white and gold china cruets, cheese dishes, toast racks, tea pots and bedroom candlesticks. They had secured a special lot of Bonn china, which they were offering at low prices. The stock of crystal table glass was large and varied. In addition to suites in good patterns, there was a large collection of tumblers and wines, jugs and dishes, decanters and bottles in cut and pressed glass. Flower vases and stands, rose bowls, and many fancy pieces, are included in the glass department. Pressed glass goods are stocked, and some good imitation and cut patterns in sugars and creams, fruit dishes, salad bowls, jellies and celery glases. Copland & Lye aim at supplying goods to please all tastes, and at prices to suit all pockets.

DUNDEE.

I am sorry that when noticing the glass and china shops of Dundee I accidentally omitted to mention in its proper order the old-established business of James Johnston & Son, wholesale and retail dealers in glass, china, and fancy goods at 33, Ann Street, and 31, Hilltown, Dundee, and rag and waste merchants at 13 and 15, James Street. They have been established at James Street since 1885, and have commodious and well-arranged premises, specially adapted for the "waste" business, which in their case is a very extensive one. They opened their china business in James Street in 1894, and were so successful in it that they found it necessary to move to larger premises in the following year, 1895, when they opened their shop at 33, Ann Street. There they have developed a sound and extensive business, both wholesale and retail—very largely the former. Part of their large wholesale trade has been done in the special "waste" trade alluded to, but they have a good connection with small retailers. They have established an excellent retail trade, both among the residents outside the town and the densely populated neighbourhood in which their shop is situated. They stock pottery and glass of all grades, good, medium-class lines predominating. Mr. Johnston, jun., is well up in all the details of the trade, and is full of energy, and is well known and respected amongst manufacturers as an enterprising business man. He is largely responsible for the development of their trade. That they do a continually increasing retail business is shown by the circumstance that in June last they added

a new shop at 31, Hilltown. Although it has only been opened about six months it is in full working order and is judiciously stocked, as will be seen from the illustration we give of part of the interior. The structural arrangements do not admit of a full view. It is a lofty shop with deep shelves all round. There is a prominent display of dinner ware, and on the shelves above is a good show of tall glass epergnes, &c. A feature in the arrangement is a selection of goods suitable for presents, nicely set out on a table by themselves and appropriately labelled. The number of novelties they stock. The public generally like variety, and they like new goods, and Messrs. Johnston can show them some of the latest. We give also an illustration of the exterior of their shop, which has, as it should have, an attractive appearance. The retailers' window is always worth a considerable amount of trouble taken with it, and the firm's window display is an attractive one. They wisely have an ornamental ticket which invites the passengers in the street to "come in and look round." There are many visitors to Dundee, and no doubt



JAMES JOHNSTON & SON, DUNDEE—EXTERIOR.

view we give shows one portion of the shop, and the approach to the room in the rear. The stock shown consists of all descriptions of china, earthenware and glassware for household purposes, and a nice variety of purely ornamental goods. There is a large range of flower vases in various styles of ornamentation. A pretty effect is obtain d by showing flower pots and epergnes with flowers in position. Plaques are arr nged against the pillars in a very attractive manner. That Messrs. Johnston are alive to the exigencies of modern business is shown by the the invitation is often accepted. The wholesale business of the firm extends practically over the whole of Forfarshire and into Fife. They pack orders for South Africa, and frequently for North America.

Seevral of the glass and ehina dealers whose plaecs of business I have already noticed in this tour are also extensive rag and waste merchants. I have not mentioned this braneh of their business because I did not think it exaetly eame within the provinee of THE POTTERY GAZETTE to notice it. Bnt I was wrong in that supposition,

for I find that the dual business is frequently met with in Scotland, and I see now that the combination is both a legitimate and a natural one. As rag and waste merchants, glass and china dealers buy from collectors of those discarded commodities, who come from all parts of the country. These collectors, when disposing of their accumulations, buy glass, china and fancy goods from the dealers, to whom they sell them. It is well known that these wandering merchants do more by way of barter than by cash payments, and the glass and china dealer provides them with their most useful medium of exchange. When I visited Mr. S. Hodgson, of Dunfermline, he kindly showed me over his new and extensive premises of five stories, built expressly for receiving, sorting, and storing the large quantities of rags, metals, bones, and domestic "cast offs" that come under the denomination of "waste." It was evident to me that there was "something in" this trade when I saw the completeness of Mr. Hodgson's arrangements for carrying it on. He keeps a staff of women constantly employed sorting the rags into their different qualities. When sorted, they are stacked, packed in bales, and stored on the different floors, until they are consigned to the different markets for them. These floors are connected by a staircase, and by a hoist operated by electricity. The whole building is heated throughout by hot-water pipes, and is lighted by electricity. Wherever I found a china dealer who was also a "waste" dealer, the businesses were always quite distinct, though they are often carried on (as in Mr. Hodgson's case), in adjoining buildings. It is from the wholesale department that these peripatetic customers are always supplied. They mostly require the cheaper grades of goods, and never come in contact with the customers of the regular glass and china shop. Mr. Hodgson, and other dealers in waste, will now understand why I did not mention that section of their trade.

In concluding this account of my recent visit to the china shops in Scotland, I must explain that I do not claim to have seen all the shops worth seeing. If any have been missed, I can only assure the proprietors that it has been purely accidental, and express my regret. The catalogue houses, and the co-operative societies cut into the trade of the retail china dealer. I did not notice so many "present-giving" tea shops as there are in England, but I saw many "Premium Trading Stamp" shops, proving that the bait of "giving things away" is just as effective there as here. In some of these "Premium Trading Stamp" shops (especially in Glasgow) I noticed that a large proportion of the goods displayed are china, glass, and earthenware. They are showing goods (gaudy, rather than pretty), prominently arranged with the announcement in bold ornamental letters, "Nothing sold in this shop—Everything given away." I am not able to say whether it is legal or not to make a statement like this. If it is not illegal it should be made so. Every business man knows that the goods are not given away, but that the consumer pays dearly for the things he imagines are presented to him. The enormous profit made out of their customers by the "present giving" tea shops was fully exposed in The Pottery Gazette a few years ago. In the interests of the public and of retail dealers these present-giving shops should be suppressed.



James Johnston & Son, Dundee—Interior.

MANUFACTURERS' ACCESSORIES.

Mr. Harry Lockett, letterpress and lithographic printer, bookbinder, and stationer, Foundry-st., Hanley, has one of the best known printing businesses in the Potteries. Mr. Lockett claims to have the largest and best equipped premises in Staffordshire, and he makes a speciality of the production of catalogues and price lists for the glass, earthenware, and tile trades. Mr. Lockett has a practical knowledge of printing in all its branches. He was with the old-established firm of Allbut & Daniel for about 25 years, and at the closing down of that firm bought all the books together with the goodwill. About five years ago he took over the business carried on for many years past by the New Press Printing Co. Under his control the business began to flourish to a remarkable degree, and it was soon found necessary to make considerable extensions. A large and commodious room has been newly built for the accommodation of the



Mr. Harry Lockett's Machine Room.

letterpress department, and this is splendidly adapted for the purpose. In this room a monotype has been installed, this being the only one of these wonderful and complex composing machines that has yet found its way into North Staffordshire. About one hundred workpeople are employed, a fact which will give some idea of the extent of the establishment. While the firm do a most important business in letterpress printing, executing some of the very best work done locally in this department, they make a special feature of their chromo-lithographic work, with particular application to the pottery trade, and the preparation of catalogues and pattern sheets giving illustrations of pottery ware, glass, tiles, &c., is one of the most extensive sides of the business. They employ some of the most experienced artists procurable in pottery, tile and glass illustration, and the reproduction of fictile goods of all descriptions is beautiful in the extreme. The convenience of such pattern sheets, giving illustrations of china, earthenware, &c., is too obvious to call for comment, but the very fine artistic finish of the reproductions cannot be too strongly emphasised. The colours are faithfully and beautifully repeated, and the form of the ware is well indicated by the embossed reliefs which are carried out on the pattern sheets. Mr. Lockett has won a wide reputation for the production of illuminated addresses of beautiful finish and workmanship, as is amply evidenced by the fact that for the past five years he has been entrusted with the preparation of the illuminated address that it is the custom to present to the retiring Mayor of Hanley. The firm do a considerable bookbinding business, and in this respect carry out work of high quality, durability, and finish. They hold important contracts for general printing from the N.S. Railway Co., the Corporation of Hanley, and the Overseers of Stoke-on-Trent, in addition to a large share of the leading manufacturers. Mr. Lockett can look back to 30 years' useful service as a Volunteer, and some little time since he retired from the force with the Volunteer long service medal, and the rank of Colour-Sergeant. He is an experienced marksman, and at his retirement was senior Sergeant and senior Colour-Sergeant of the battalion. He is a P.M. of S. Thomas's Lodge (1914) of Freemasons, Kidsgrove, and S.W. of the Josiah Wedgwood Lodge (2214), Hanley. He can further claim the honour of having been secretary of the Football League from its inception until about 1903; while he was hon. secretary of the old Stoke F.C. for many years. Cricket, swimming, and baseball have also called upon him as hon. sec.

The Rapid Magnetting Machine Co., Ltd., of the Crescent, Birmingham, who, early last year began to introduce their "Rapid" Electro Magnetic Separators for removing iron from potters' slip, glaze, and dry materials, inform us that they have now some information from well-known pottery firms where both wet and dry "Rapid" machines are in actual use, which, whilst particularly gratifying to themselves, should also interest the readers of this paper. In the case of two firms, the separators have been in practical use for nearly six months—which should be a sufficient test; in the others, the period is not quite so long, but in every one it is apparent that they are giving perfect satisfaction. This knowledge should give confidence to those firms who are hesitating to instal the apparatus. A fact worthy of note is, that foreign firms are taking interest in these separators, and one for slip has been recently despatched to a pottery so far distant as Mexico.

The Manor Engineering Co., Ltd. (formerly known as William Hill, Ltd.), of the Manor Foundry, Fenton, Staffordshire, have experienced remarkable results from the introduction of their oval dish machine, which has now been on the market for a period of about two years. Manufacturers now find it as easy to make articles of pottery in oval shapes by machinery as to make plates on an ordinary plate-making machine. In the January, 1907,

number of THE POTTERY GAZETTE a description, with illustration of the "William Hill, Ltd., Patent Dish Machine" was given, but since that time rapid developments have taken place in the variety of ware that can be jollied with this particular machine. The two illustrations given afford some examples of the ware made on the machine, and prove its versatility and great adaptability to trade purposes. Oval articles, from the smallest flat dish or baker to the largest, can be jollied on the machine; and the still more difficult bellied articles, from the smallest to the largest, can also be readily made on the same machine. Thus one machine is adaptable to all classes of goods; and that being the case, it may easily be kept fully employed as well by the smallest as the largest manufacturer. It will be at once seen that a machine having such a capacity readily lends itself to a practical potter, and the latter, since the invention has been placed in his hands, has been constantly adapting his shapes and bringing out new shapes (hitherto only possible to make by hand) through the medium of the machine. Articles, ornamental in shape, such as bread trays, afternoon tea trays, cheese stands, etc., etc., can be just as easily manufactured by adaptation of the mould as plain or flat articles. Thus, as will be seen in the illustrations given, articles are made with serrated edge and border embossment; and bellied or undercut articles, such as vegetable dishes, are made in both plain and fluted designs. The dishes may be made as easily with as without a foot; and they may also be made with or without a welted edge, as desired. An excellent example of a dish produced on the machine, with foot and welted



WARE PRODUCED BY THE DISH MACHINE.

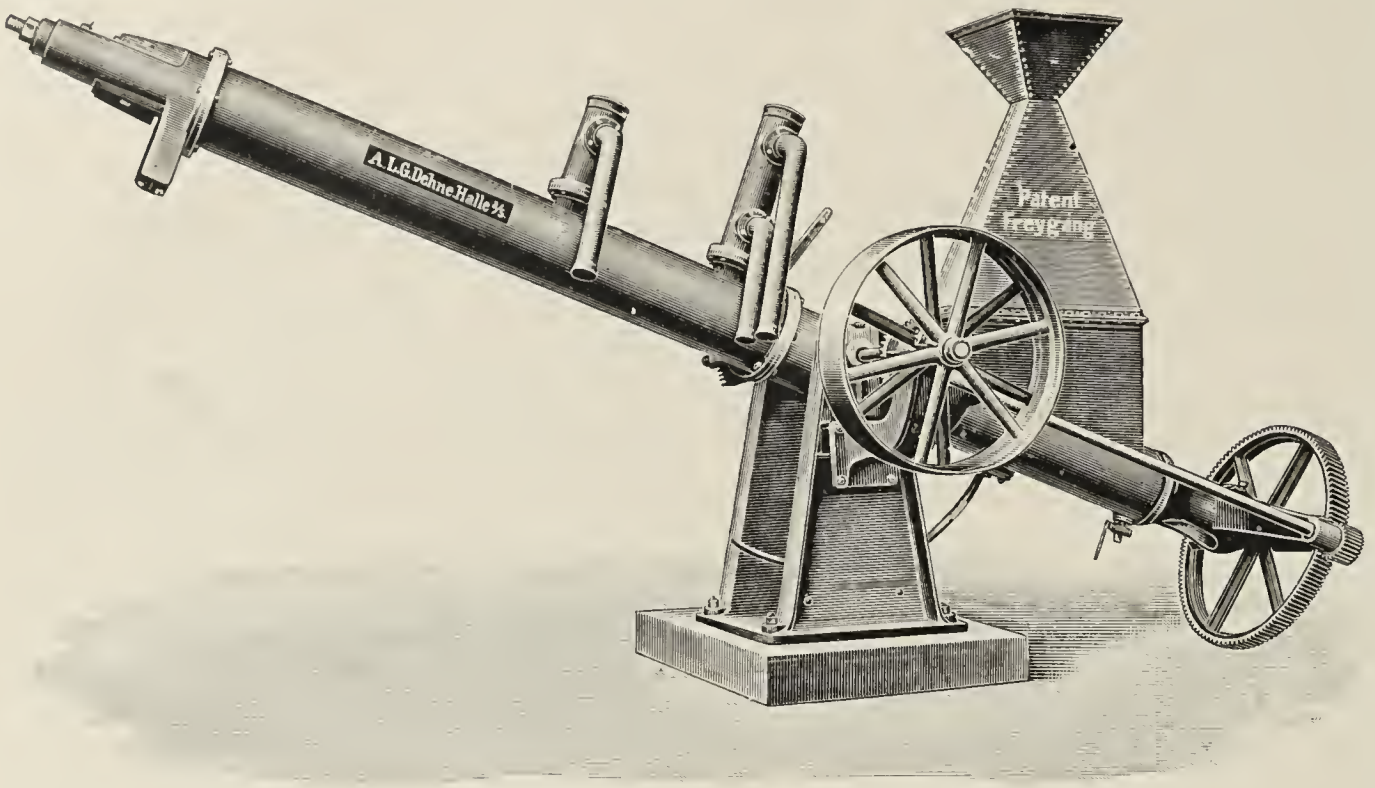
edge, is conspicuous in the illustrations. This convenience will be found advantageous by the manufacturer doing business in the American market, as the customer in that particular market prefers to have his dishes with a foot and with rolled, thickened or unchippable edge, so as to lengthen the life of the dish. Furthermore, the foot has the additional value of causing the article to stand better in position, and thus dispense with the spinner which is so frequently troublesome to the ordinary potter. The articles made by the dish machine are very much superior to the hand-made articles. They are more uniform in thickness. They nest better, and take up less space in the oven, requiring little or no sand for bedding purposes, as one article follows another with almost perfect fit. They come out of oven with less loss in firing than hand made, and so give better results. The machine is easy to manipulate and readily adjusted from one shape to another: any workman who has had experience in the use of the Jolley can work the machine with perfect freedom, and produce articles at a much less cost than hand-made. The firm have supplied fifty machines in the Potteries, with many repeat orders, the whole of which are giving every satisfaction.



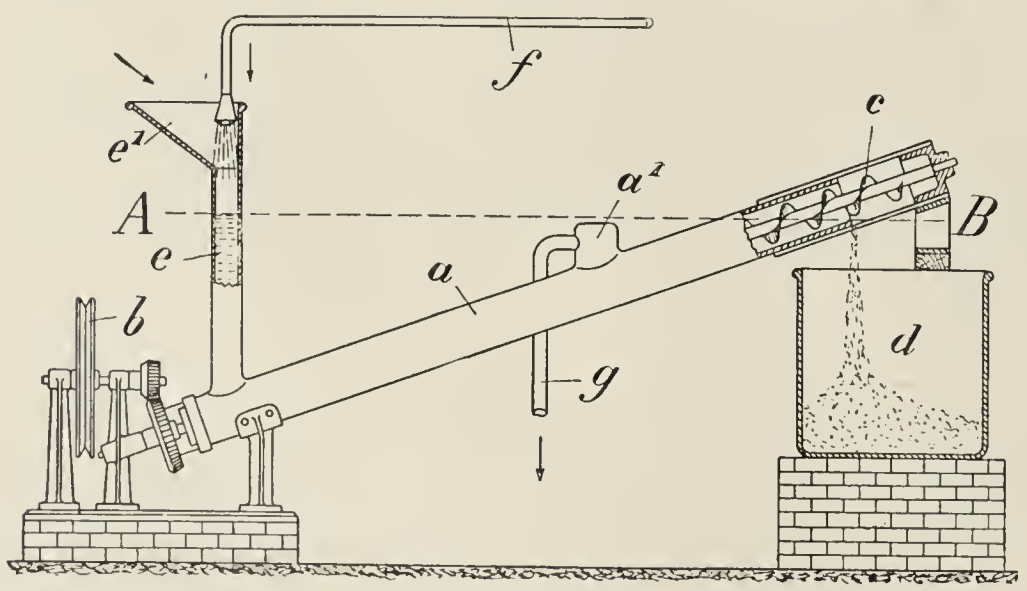
WARE PRODUCED BY THE DISH MACHINE.

C. Harzer & Co., Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C., have recently added to the numerous and useful mechanical appliances which they supply to the pottery and glass trades a machine for the separation, &c., of mineral and earthy mineral compounds, mineral colour ingredients, china clay, &c., known as the "Freygang" Patent Levigating, Leaching, and Separating Apparatus. As shown in the sketch (Fig. 2) the apparatus consists of a tube *a* closed at one end by a stuffing box, and provided throughout its entire length with a screw conveyor, *c*, which is driven from the gearing *b*, by which gearing the speed at which the conveyor revolves can be regulated according to the requirements of the material to be dealt with. At the lower end of the tube *a* is situated a vertical pipe *e* which is provided with a hopper e^1. The tube is also provided on the top side, about half-way up, with an exit a^1 and a discharge pipe *g*. The screw conveyor *c* being rotated and the apparatus filled with water, the material to be dealt with is fed at a uniform rate into the funnel e^1, the supply of water being regulated according to requirements. The material drops to the bottom of the tube *e*, where it comes into contact with the screw conveyor, and the muddy pulp is most thoroughly and efficiently mixed, all parts coming into the most intimate contact with one another. This operation being accomplished under water, the motion of the conveyor causes all finer particles to be held in suspension and to be kept in that state. The water cannot rise to the top exit of the tube *a* (indicated by the line A—B), but make its exit at a^1, carrying with it all suspended fine material, the heavier or coarser material being carried to the exit at the top of the tube *a* and dropped into a tank or truck.

If the desired separation is not obtained in one operation, the material can be passed through a seeond or series of these machines. The fineness of the suspended partieles is regulated by the rate at whieh the eonveyor is run and she amount of water used. If it is desired to make a further teparation from the material whieh drops out at *g*, this exit should be arranged to feed into the funnel of the seeond machine. Should it be desired to separate further that which makes its exit at *c*, then this pipe should be arranged to diseharge into the feeding funnel of the seeond maehine. The driving power required is very low. The feeding, working, and diseharge of this apparatus being praetically automatie, eonsiderable eeonomy in working is thereby ensured. Trueks ean be run under the upper end of the tube *a*, and the finished material diseharged automatieally into them at that point. Shovelling from a vat is therefore entirely abolished, and two, three or more labourers can be dispensed with by eaeh maehine in consequenee. By the thorough kneading and twisting aetion of the eonveyor in the water the leaehing of certain substanees is very easily aeeomplished.



THE "FREYGANG" LEVIGATING, &C., APPARATUS.—FIG. 1.



THE "FREYGANG" LEVIGATING, &C., APPARATUS.—FIG 2.

The Demi-john is not a half-John, though the spelling suggests this derivation. It takes its name from Damajahn, a Persian town where glassware was made and where this partieular glass vessel was invented.

THE MEANING OF CHINESE PORCELAIN DECORATIONS.

EVEN to many who are familiar with Chinese porcelain, the characters used in the ornamentation of it are meaningless, but to those who have but a casual acquaintance with Oriental pottery, the .simple decorations are regarded as childish. The symbolism embodied in the decoration of Chinese porcelain is, however, a most fascinating study. There is an article in the bulletin of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art which is calculated to enhance the pleasure of visitors to the museum by giving them an insight into the mysteries of tho meanings of the strange signs, characters, personages, birds, and beasts which adorn all species of Chineso art objects.

"How many casual visitors know that a rectangular Chinese vase is feminine, representing the yin, inert, dark and earthly traits in nature, while an oval vase is masculine, representing the yang, or active, light and heavenly elements; a combination of the two representing the creative or ultimate principle?

"A group of seemingly miscellaneous art objects, depicted perhaps upon a brush tray, are probably the po-ku, or 'hundred antiques,' emblematic of culture and implying a delicate compliment to the recipient of the tray.

"Birds and animals occur with frequency on Chinese porcelains, and, if one will observe closely, it is a somewhat select menagerie, in which certain types are emphasised by repetition. For instance, the dragon is so familiar as to be no longer remarked, and yet his significance is perhaps fully understood by all. There are, in fact, three kinds of dragons, the 'lung' of the sky, the 'li' of the sea, and the 'kiau' of the marshes. The 'lung' is the favourite kind, however, and may be known when met by his having 'the head of a camel, the horns of a deer, the eyes of a rabbit, ears of a cow, neck of a snake, belly of a frog, scales of a carp, claws of a hawk, and palm of a tiger.' His special office is to guard and support the mansions of the gods, and he is naturally the peculiar symbol of the Emperor, or Son of Heaven.

"A less familiar beast is the chi-lin, which resembles in part a rhinoceros, but has head, feet and legs like a deer, and a tufted tail. In spito of his unprepossessing appearance he is of a benevolent disposition, and his image on a vase or other ornament is an emblem of good government and length of days. A strange bird, having the head of a pheasant, a long, flexible neck and a plumed tail, may often be seen flying in the midst of scroll-like clouds, or walking in a grove of tree peonies. This is the feng-buang, the Chinese phœnix emblem of immortality, and appearing to mortals only as a presage of the auspicious reign of a virtuous Emperor. The tortoise (kuei) which bears upon its back the seagirt abode of the Eight Immortals, is a third supernatural creature associated with strength, longevity, and (because of the markings on its back) with a mystic plan of numerals which is a key to the philosophy of the unseen.

"Colours have their significance, blue being the colour of the heavens, yellow of the earth and the Emperor, red of the sun, white of Jupiter or the Year Star, while each dynasty had its own particular hue, that of the Chou dynasty being described as 'blue of the sky after rain where it appears between the clouds'

"One could go on indefinitely 'reading' the meanings of the seemingly fantastic creations of the Chinese artist-devotee, but enough has been said to show that the strange beings, the conventional arrangements, the apparently haphazard conjunction of objects in his decorative schemes as far from being matters of chance, but add to their decorative properties the intellectual charm of significance."

U.S. Pottery Imports.—Earthen, stone, and ehina ware to the value of $8,394,000 were imported into the United States during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1908. The figures are below those for the eorresponding period of either of the two preeeding years.

MUFFLE KILNS: THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND USE.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

MUFFLE KILNS, or, more briefly, muffles, are used for the burning of goods which it is essential should be kept out of contact with flame or smoke. They are required in the case of most glazed goods, and, under the term "enamel kilns" are employed in the fixing of colours and gold on all classes of china, earthenware, and porcelain. Muffle kilns of a modified type are also used in the production of enamelled iron, silver, and other metals, whose surfaces are covered with an opaque vitrified enamel or glaze. Muffle kilns vary in size from the small jeweller's or chemist's kiln with an internal capacity of only a few cubic inches, to the large kilns—30 feet or more in length—used in various parts of the country for the manufacture of glazed brieks and sanitary ware. The construction differs with the different sizes of muffle and with the temperature which must be reached within it, but in all cases the muffle consists of a fireproof chamber which is heated externally whilst the goods are placed inside. The heat, passing by radiation to the inside of the muffle "fires" the goods, glossing their surfaces or fixing the colour as the case may be.

Whilst remarkably simple in construction in the smaller sizes, the erection of a large muffle kiln, which will be evenly heated throughout, is a difficult piece of work, as it is never easy to get the flues so constructed that the hot gases from the fuel will give up their heat just as and when required. Hence, builders of satisfactory muffle kilns are scarce and well paid. Compared with continuous kilns of the Hoffman type, muffles are wasteful in fuel, as the muffle itself has to be heated each time as well as the goods. This is unavoidable, except in those cases when a tunnel kiln through which the goods travel can be employed. This special form of muffle kiln will be described in due course. Muffle kilns should not be too large, as there is but little circulation of air within them, and the heat being distributed by radiation alone, more even heating is produced in a full than in a partially fileld kiln. Too large a kiln wastes time by standing partially filled for long periods, or is a source of direct financial loss if it has to be fired when only incompletely filled.

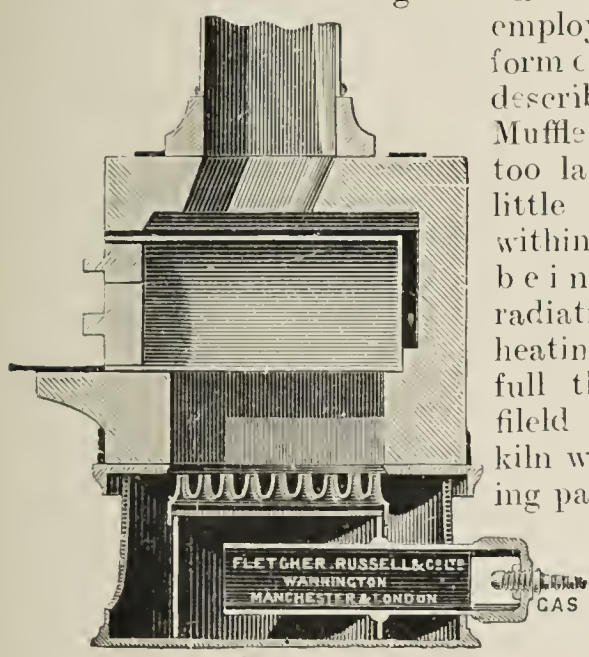


FIG. 1.

The simplest form of kiln is that employed by jewellers and chemists, and consists of a small chamber made of fireclay and shaped as shown in Fig. 1. Instead of the arch, a rectangular chamber may be used, but is not nearly so strong. The muffle, if small, is usually made in a single piece, and if carefully treated will last a considerable time. For larger kilns the muffle must be built up from segments or of ordinary firebrieks. When segments are used it is desirable to make them with a tongue and groove, so that they may fit well into each other and form a gas-tight joint, independently of the mortar or slip used. Large muffles should invariably have an arched top. In a jeweller's or testing muffle the fuel usually surrounds the muffle completely, but in the larger kilns it is placed in fireboxes below or at the side of the muffle proper, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. Fig. 2 represents an end view or cross section of a simple muffle kiln, in which the muffle (*M*) is heated by the hot gases from the fuel on the grate (*F*) travelling in the direction of the arrows and eventually escaping to the chimney at the top of the kiln.

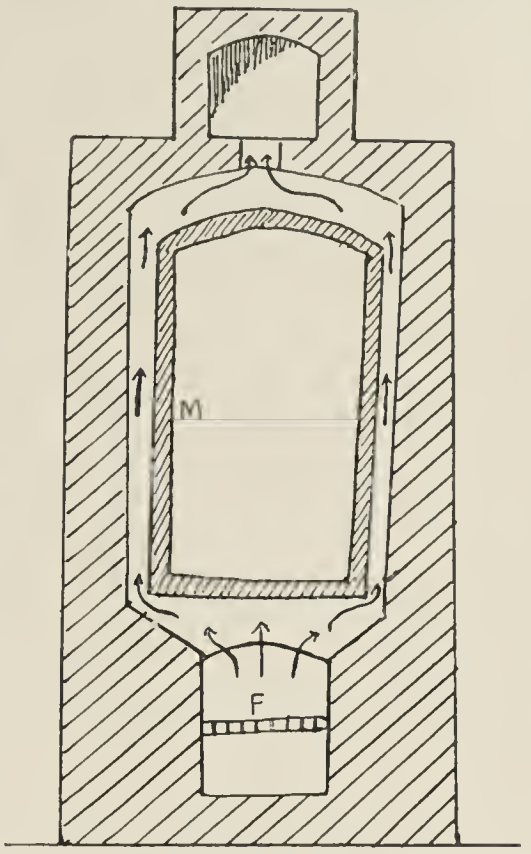


FIG. 2.—SECTION OF SIMPLE MUFFLE KILN.

Fig. 3 shows another section of the same kiln, taken at right angles to Fig. 2. The hot gases and flames are divided by the walls shown by dotted lines, so as to secure a more even distribution of the heat they contain; for a similar reason the vertical flues around the muffle are made somewhat smaller at the top than at the bottom, as this enables them to hold the heat back slightly without appreciably diminishing the draught. As the difference must be very small, it is not unusual to make the vertical walls of the flues quite equidistant, but to build the walls of the muffle slightly sloping, so that the muffle is a little wider across the top than across the bottom. After completely enveloping the muffle the gases pass through the perforations in the top flue into the chimney flue, and so direct to the chimney.

The simple construction of this type of muffle kiln has made it extremely popular, in spite of its wastefulness in fuel, though in recent years many attempts have been made to reduce the wastage. In some cases an increased durability of the muffle has resulted from constructing it with a cross section the shape of a horse-shoe, but in others, the increased cost of erection counterbalances any saving. The fire grate may be of the same simple pattern used in ordinary ovens or boilers, though it is better to have one arranged at the bottom of a deep firebox, so as to produce a combination of fire grate and gas-

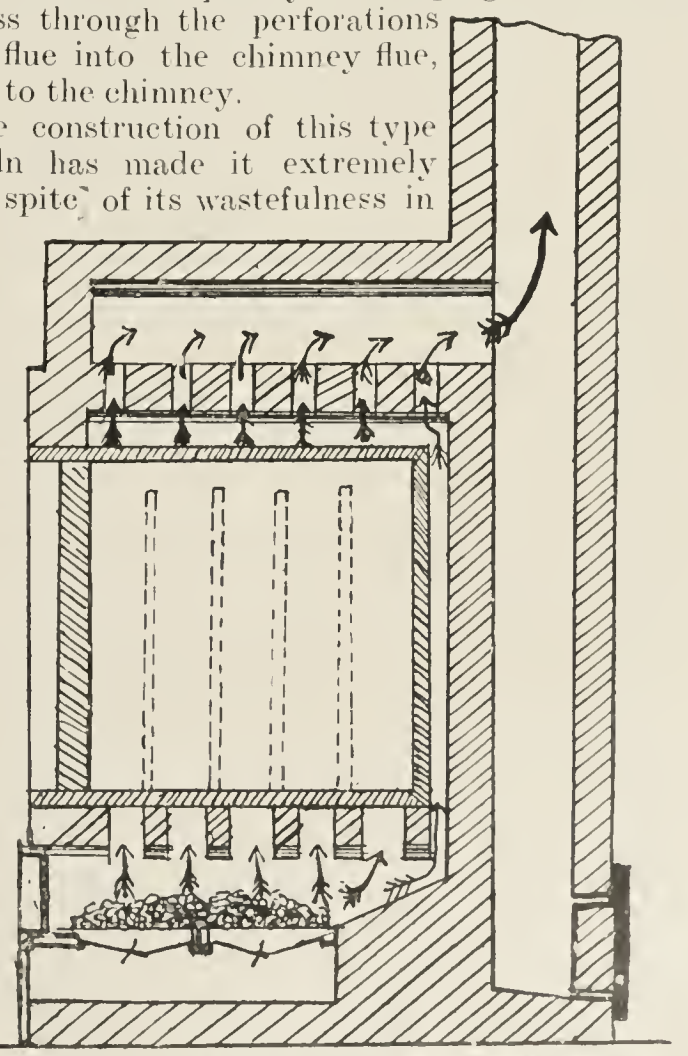


FIG. 3.—SECTION OF SIMPLE MUFFLE KILN.

producer. In Figs. 2 and 3 only one fire-box is shown, but two or any larger number may be used if the size of the kiln warrants it. Thus, in some of the larger glazed brick kilns, as many as eight furnaces (four on each side), are employed. In these the construction is similar to that shown in Figs. 2 and 3, except that the fireboxes are at the side instead of underneath the kiln, and an additional set of flues, working in a downward direction, is placed between each fire. This combination of up and down draught flues has proved of great value in saving fuel and in producing a more even distribution of the heat, but, owing to the number of flues required, it is only of practical value in kilns of moderate or large size. For smaller kilns the saving effected is less than the interest on the additional cost of erection. When such up and down draught muffle kilns are used, the place occupied by the fire grate in Fig. 2 is utilised for the main flue leading direct to the chimney, with the result that in a large kiln the flues are more conveniently arranged as shown in the plan in Fig. 4. In this the gases from the firebox (*F*) rise and travel over the top of the muffle and then down on the opposite side to the base of the flue (*a*), where they pass under the bottom of the muffle and into the main chimney flue (*C*). At the same time the gases from the firebox (*E*) rise over the muffle, descend to the base of flue (*b*), and pass under the muffle and into the main flue, having travelleds in exactly the opposite direction to the gases from (*F*).

Each of the fireboxes (*F*, *F*, *F*) behave similarly to the one first described, and from each of the ones marked *E*. *E*. *E*, the gases travel in the opposite direction. In this way the muffle is completely enveloped in flame from end to end, and, if necessary, arrangements can be made for small fires to be kept going at each end in addition. This, however, is seldom necessary, as the radiation of the goods is usually sufficient to heat the ends sufficiently. With such an arrangement it is possible in a kiln 34 ft. long and 12 ft. in width to have the finishing temperature within 25 degrees Cent. all over the kiln for a hard glaze melting at cone 10 or thereabouts. This slight variation (less than 30 degrees) shows with what accuracy and evenness the heat distribution can be carried out in a properly constructed muffle.

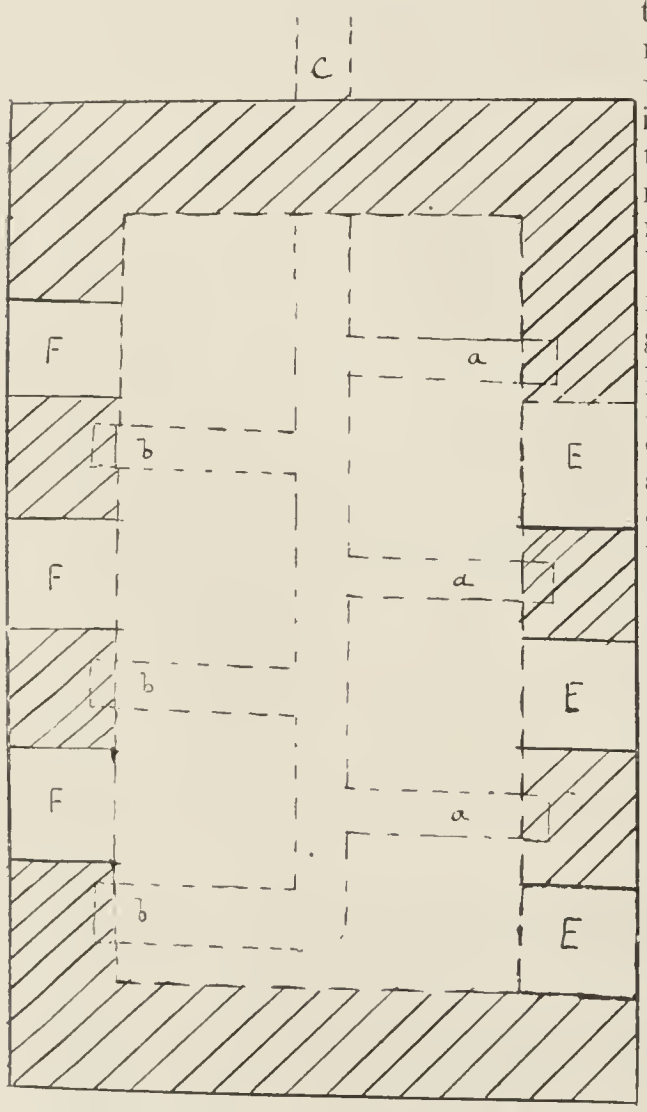


FIG. 4.—PLAN OF SOLE OF MUFFLE KILN.

(*To be continued.*)



THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN 1908.

REVIEWS FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

SUPPLEMENTING the detailed review of the pottery trade in 1908, given by our Potteries correspondent on page 90 of our last issue, we give extracts from the reviews by some of the leading newspapers.

THE POTTERY TRADE.

The "Glasgow Herald" says: The condition existing at the end of 1907, viz., that of dear coal and other materials, continued during the earlier months of 1908. Selling prices did not respond to meet this increased cost. Then the demand fell off, and the pottery trade was named by the Premier as one specially bad and having exceptional unemployed labour. The Customs returns also showed a large decrease in the value of earthenware shipped. In these circumstances it is gratifying to be able to say the potteries around Glasgow worked fairly good time during the year, and paid quite the average wages of preceding years. This was done at some sacrifice on the part of the manufacturers. They look for some improvement in the new year to bring them some compensation. The demand meantime remains sluggish. The Home Office appointed a commission to inquire into the sanitary arrangements of the factories. They seemed fairly satisfied with most of the potteries here. They also talk about the possibility of restricting the use of some materials, and if they do this might interfere with the production of some classes of ware.

The "Manchester Guardian" says: The good trade of the first three months of the year was largely due to precautions taken by dealers against the possibility of a strike. Serious trouble had arisen between the employers and the operatives, and there was a prospect of a stoppage of work. Dealers, in consequence, in order to safeguard themselves, purchased considerably ahead of their requirements, and an artificial fillip was thus given to trade, the reflex action of which helped to accentuate the dulness later on. As a matter of fact, the expected stoppage of work did not take place. The home trade was further disturbed by the prolonged strike in the shipbuilding trade, and by the engineering and railway disputes, which seriously affected the markets in the North. The seaside trade was far from as brisk as usual in the summer, and later in the year the costly strike in the cotton trade put the finishing touch to a season of disappointments and losses. Lancashire is one of the best markets the pottery trade possesses, and the china manufacturers of Longton and Fenton in particular suffered severely as the result of the strike. Taking the year as a whole, however, it is probably true to say that the makers of jet and rockingham ware and the makers of china have not been so badly affected as the general earthenware and sanitary ware producers. The latter largely owing no doubt to the depression in the building trade, have had a very quiet year, and so, too, have the makers of porcelain electrical fittings and door furniture. Employment for the last six months has been bad, and the potters' trade union has been paying out large sums in unemployed benefit.

As regards the export trade, the most reliable statement of the position is contained in the Board of Trade returns, which show that from May onwards there was a heavy falling away in the value of the ware exported. During the first three months of the year the exports were actually beyond those of the corresponding period of 1907 (which was a record year)—£634,768, against £613,468. By the end of June this increase had been changed to a deficit of nearly £50,000, and for the eleven months ended November the exports were only £2,178,410, compared with £2,443,787 in the corresponding period of 1907, and £2,183,983 in 1906. During the eleven months the exports to the United States fell off by £130,000, to Germany by £26,000, to Australia by £31,000, to New Zealand by £10,000, to Brazil by £27,000, to Canada by £31,000, and to South Africa by £9,000. There were, however, substantial increases in the value of the ware sent to the Argentine and the East Indies. The exports for the last six completed years have been as follows:—1902. £1,731,731; 1903, £2,175,988; 1904, £2,106,324; 1905, £2,098,223; 1906, £2,361,663; 1907, £2,649,869.

The "Birmingham Daily Post" describes the depression in 1908 as greater than any for a quartor of a century. It attributes the depression in the home trade largely to labour troubles in other industries. It refers to the advances in the earthenware trades, and gives the reason for their abandonment, and then proceeds As the year progressed the decline in the export trade continued. In every market of the world customers confined their orders to absolute necessities, so that by June the returns for the half-year showed exports to have been of the value of £1,225,278, as compared with £1,265,095 for the corresponding half of last year, and £1,114,062 in that of 1906. The decline in trade with the United States, which was by far the most important of the foreign markets, has steadily continued from the period of the financial crisis, and the exports for the six months were £263,064, against £306,020 for the same period last year, and £270,118 in 1906. With most of the leading firms the falling off in orders was alarming, varying in

extent from 35 per cent. to 60 per cent. in value, whilst if the more decorative nature of the goods now sent out was considered, the reduction was still more serious. During July the general depression increased to such an extent that most factories were working short time, and when the August holidays came round practically all the works were closed for an unusually long time—some of them for a fortnight and others for three weeks. August was a very slack month indeed. At the end of September there was no improvement to be recorded in respect of either the export or the home trades. Large firms who were mainly concerned with the American trade were feeling the depression acutely, and were driven to seek a market for their wares at home, thus coming into competition with the home manufacturers who were already suffering from a practically stagnant trade. The export trade for the nine months was £1,794,421, as compared with £1,952,830 in the same period last year, and £1,728,618 in the nine months of 1906, so that the trade for the nine months had declined by £158,000.

After comparing the figures of the exports for the eleven completed months of 1908 with the returns for the same months in previous years, and referring to the appointment of the Departmental Committee on Lead Poisoning, the restoration of the Conciliation Board is thus commented on: Probably the most important event, and one likely to be far reaching in its beneficial effects, has been the reconstitution of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Few industries in the country present so much difficulty in the adjustment of wages and conditions of work to an equitable and uniform standard. And yet there is probably no trade in which a better understanding exists between leading employers and the responsible advisers of the workpeople, or a more cordial co-operation in the endeavour to avoid useless and wasting strikes and lockouts. Arbitration on questions of wages and conditions of labour is not by any means a new departure in the Potteries, but it had fallen into abeyance, and it was gratifying to find that a reasonable and pacific spirit prevailed. A crisis in the trade appeared to be approaching along with the potters' settling day. Formerly a number of trade societies had existed in the district, but more recently most of them had united under the name of the National Amalgamated Society of Male and Female Pottery Workers, an organisation which has made rapid strides in the direction of strength and solidity. By ballot the members decided to make application for a 15 per cent. advance in prices, for uniformity of sizes, counts, and prices, and for the substitution of "good-from-hand" for the existing "good-from-oven" system of payment. In addition there appeared to be a consensus of opinion in favour of demanding a limitation of the number of apprentices employed. Ultimately notices were given by the operatives, including members and non-members of the unions, for a considerable advance in prices and radical changes in the conditions of labour. The manufacturers as a whole protested against these demands of the workers as calculated practically to revolutionise the trade, and as to the application for the 15 per cent. advance they contended that it was altogether out of the question, and they refused to consider it. The Rector of Stoke, who was mainly responsible for the settlement of the sanitary pressers' strike the previous year, made an earnest appeal for the adoption of conciliatory measures, and as the result of long and anxious negotiations between representatives of the employers' associations and the operatives' unions, with the Rector as chairman, it was decided to reconstitute the Conciliation Board for the settlement of disputes. Some questions were referred to the Conciliation Board, but the main questions as to the advance in wages and as to sizes and counts were referred to arbitration in the middle of September, the Board of Conciliation calling in Mr. Ernest Moon, K.C., counsel to the Speaker of the House of Commons, as independent chairman, to officiate in the capacity of umpire. The complicated question of counts and sizes, and of the dispute in the jet and rockingham trade, were referred to the Conciliation Board. On the question of wages the umpire decided that existing trade conditions did not admit of any general advance. The ovenmen, however, employed at the standard rate of wages—viz., 5s. per day, were to receive an advance of 5 per cent., unless bonuses or allowances were paid amounting to 5 per cent. or more above the standard rate. By these prolonged negotiations what at one time threatened to culminate in a general strike was averted, but the great and conspicuous fact was the agreement to return to conciliation and arbitration.

The "Financial Times" says:—The year just closed has not fulfilled the promise of 1907, which was one of unusual prosperity, especially in the earthenware branches, and neither the home nor the export markets have made large demands upon the manufacturers in the Staffordshire potteries. As early as the first quarter of the year a great falling off was recorded in the staple trade. During the later part short time has been very prevalent and manufactories which had steadily and regularly worked full time for many years past have found it necessary to reduce their output owing to slackness of orders. The Board of Trade returns for November showed a heavy decline in exports of British ware. After giving the figures of pottery, imported and exported, the paper says: The re-exports of ware during the eleven months totalled £116,304. Deducting this, the value of the foreign ware absorbed in the United Kingdom in the eleven months was £723,734. It is satisfactory to note, however, that a more hopeful feeling prevails with regard to the immediate future, many manufacturers generally being sanguine as to better results in 1909.

During the year the Chamber of Commerce has endeavoured to obtain an increase of 20 per cent. in the Australian tariff on porcelain over that charged on earthenware. The reason for this suggestion is that while the bulk of earthenware imported into Australia is supplied by Great Britain, Germany holds the first place in the imports of porcelain, and German porcelain is, to a large extent, supplanting British earthenware. An increase in the Brazilian tariff has also been a subject of anxiety. In their task of collecting and diffusing useful information bearing upon the local trades and manufactures the Chamber has issued in connection with the annual report numerous tables of statistics relating to the exports of pottery, iron and steel, machinery, &c., from the United Kingdom and from the chief producing Continental countries. There are also tables showing the import duties levied by British possessions, European countries, United States, China, Japan, &c.

The pottery industry has had the unique, if not unprecedented, experience of a reduction in the prices of manufacturing fuel in November-December, which points to an excess of supply over demand in local collieries, but in the course of next year manufacturers will have to reckon with the effects of the Miners' Eight Hours Bill. The Chamber of Commerce petitioned both Houses of Parliament against the Bill.

When trade is depressed one might expect that the Bankruptcy Courts would be full of business, but in point of fact there have been comparatively very few cases coming under the Bankruptcy Act in the North Stafford district. This is said to be due to the preference given to private arrangements, by which the greater expense and trouble attending bankruptcy proceedings are avoided.

The Glass Trade.

The "Glasgow Herald" says: Reports from manufacturers of flint and glass show that the trade at present is in a very depressed state, and that the outlook for the future is not encouraging. The trade is now almost altogether in the hands of foreigners, and it is doubtful if it will ever recover the position it has lost. At one time there were eight flint glass works in Scotland; there are only two now, and one pressed glass works. The flint glass works in England have been reduced in the same proportion, all in Ireland wiped out entirely. During the past year a large amount of stained and leaded glass work has been fitted in many of the vessels built on the Clyde, and a large portion of this work has been secured by the City Glass Company, Glasgow, who have made ship's glass work one of their specialities. Despite the trade depression they report a good year in all kinds of glass work.

The "Birmingham Daily Post" says: Some sympathetic connection may be traced between the condition of the silver and electro-plate and the glass trades. As a rule glass makers furnish a large quantity of particularly fine products for the silversmiths and platers. This year, however, this branch of trade has fallen off and only poor orders have been received from Sheffield and Birmingham firms. Staple table wares have also been in poor request. It might have been thought that the influx of visitors to London in consequence of the Exhibition would have meant a large increase in the sales of glass ware, but apparently it did not. For one thing, of course, there is very keen foreign competition for hotel business, and the foreigners have hitherto been very successful. This year, however, a movement has been started to secure some of this business for British makers. Representatives of the trade had a conference with brewers and hotel proprietors, at which the position was discussed, and in the end the makers of pressed glass wares obtained an increased share in this business. Whether they will ultimately succeed in capturing the whole of the trade, or even in obtaining a preponderating portion of it, remains to be seen, but a large measure of success will be cordially wished them. Apart from the Exhibition, however, the London trade has not been good during the greater part of the year. Managers of large stores, such as the Army and Navy or the Civil Service, have felt the pinch of trade depression, and have not bought with the usual freedom, because their own stocks moved off slowly. In the Provinces much the same lack of fortune as has fallen to other industries has been experienced by glass manufacturers. It has been a year of contraction and stagnation.

Canadian Imports.—Earthenware, granite, and chinaware to the following values were imported into Canada during the six months ending September, 1908:—Great Britain, $621,478; United States, $98,642; Germany, $133,399; other countries, $157,501; total, $1,011,020. A decrease is recorded in each case.

THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

THE Annual General Meeting of the members of the Institution will be held at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel, London, E.C., on Friday evening next, February 5, when the President, R. P. Copeland, Esq., will take the chair. We have been favoured with advanced copies of the annual report of the Board of Management, and of the balance sheet, and have been requested to publish them, which we have pleasure in doing. That pleasure would have been enhanced if the balance sheet had been a more favourable one. The beneficence of this excellent Institution, both in the matter of its annuities and of its temporary relief to distressed members, is beyond question, and there is a feeling of deep regret in the minds of the executive that the usefulness of the Institution is impaired by lack of funds. The present position of the Institution, as disclosed by the balance sheet, calls for the earnest consideration of the members of the trade in all parts of the kingdom, and we are sure it will receive serious attention at the annual meeting next week. We will not anticipate the discussion on the balance sheet that will take place at that meeting, but we may be permitted to draw the attention of members of the Institution, and particularly of members of the trades who are not subscribers or donors to it, to the lamentable fact that the expenditure for the past year exceeded the income by £58, notwithstanding the receipt of £89 as the proceeds of the concert organised and carried out by energetic members of the executive. The financial success of the concert held in November was due entirely to the self-denying labours of a few gentlemen who have the interests of the Institution very much at heart, and to the generous assistance of professional artists who gave their services. A similar contribution to the funds can hardly be expected this year. It is now a matter of vital necessity that members should take more than a passive interest in the Institution. Probably some scheme for obtaining additional subscriptions and donations will be submitted to the meeting, but we venture to anticipate and to supplement that by an urgent appeal to all connected with the pottery and glass trades in all parts of the country to send a special donation at once to the secretary towards meeting the expenditure for the current year, so that the Executive may not have to face another deficiency. We appeal more especially to those who are not members of the Institution, and we are sure it will be a source of special gratification to the President if he is able, on Friday next, to announce a cheerful response to our appeal.

The balance sheet and report for the past year are as follows: –

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1908.

(1907) £ s. d.	*Dr.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	To Balance at Bank, Jan. 1, 1908	132 10 8	
	Cash in hands of Secretaries	2 17 5	
			135 8 1
35 9 0	Annual Subscriptions (1907)	35 15 6	
312 2 6	Annual Subscriptions (1908)	297 9 0	
41 19 0	Donations	28 2 5	
			361 6 11
	Dividends—		
121 7 4	Indian Government 3½ per cent. Stock.. ..	121 7 4	
13 6 0	New Zealand Government 3½ per cent. Stock ..	13 6 0	
8 6 4	Metropolitan Consolidated 3½ per cent. Stock ..	16 12 8	
4 2 4	National War Loan 2¾ per cent. Stock	4 2 4	
30 5 0	Great Western Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock	30 5 0	
5 14 0	Great Northern Railway 3 per cent. Preference Stock, 1899	5 14 0	
7 10 7	Interest on Deposit ..	0 8 8	
			191 16 0
8 19 6	Income Tax, refunded to April 5, 1908	9 16 10	
			9 16 10
2 9 6	Proceeds of Collection Boxes	2 10 3	
			2 10 3
--	Proceeds of Concert, National Sporting Club, Nov. 11, 1908	89 12 3	
			89 12 3
			£790 10 4

(1907) £ s. d.	*Cr.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
27 10 0	By Rent of Offices (*less* £5 contributed by the Fragile Club)	31 15 0	
4 7 5	Office Expenses	5 1 6	
9 9 4	Printing, Stationery and Advertising	22 3 8	
6 0 0	Postage	7 2 6	
1 15 6	Sundries	1 12 0	
105 0 0	Secretary's Salary	105 0 0	
10 10 0	Local Hon. Secretary in Potteries Honorarium..	10 10 0	
			183 4 8
517 19 0	Annuities and Relief ..	529 13 4	
			529 13 4
—	Interest on Overdraft ..	0 5 11	
			0 5 11
	Cash in hands of Secretaries	6 2 0	
	Balance at Bank, Dec. 31, 1908	71 4 5	
			77 6 5
			£790 10 4

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1908.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6,422 5 10 To Capital Account	6,364 4 2	
		6,364 4 2
		6,364 4 2

Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Cash in hand	77 6 5	
		77 6 5
Investments—		
£3,650 Indian Government 3½ per cent. Stock	4,116 11 3	
£400 New Zealand Government 3½ per cent. Stock	414 17 0	
£500 Metropolitan Consolidated 3½ per cent. Stock	495 1 0	
£150 National War Loan 2¾ per cent. Stock	146 2 3	
£796 G.W. Ry. 4 per cent. Debenture Stock	934 13 4	
£200 G.N. Ry. 3 per cent. Preference Stock, 1899	179 12 11	
		6,286 17 9
		£6,364 4 2

Examined with the books and vouchers and found correct.
January 11, 1909.
(Signed) JOHN ELLINGER,
HENRY F. HEYBOURN,
Hon. Auditors.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT,

to be presented at the annual general meeting of the members of the Institution, to be held at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C., on Friday, Feb. 5, 1909.

The Board of Management have pleasure in presenting to the members of the Institution their twenty-seventh annual report, being that for the year ended Dec. 31, 1908.

There are now 384 subscribing members, 18 of whom joined the Institution during the past year. The subscriptions of 75 members have lapsed, but the Board anticipate that at least 50 of these will be renewed.

The Board would again urge upon members the importance of paying their subscriptions early in the year, as by so doing they will avoid the difficulty that so often appears to occur in providing for the payment in the latter months of the year, and at the same time the duties of the Finance Committee in arranging for the quarterly payments of annuities, &c., will be very much facilitated.

The Board regret to have to refer to the apparent lack of interest and effort displayed by the members in the introduction of new subscribers, and the continued reduction in the membership of the Institution has also for some time past occasioned the Board very considerable anxiety. Each year the accounts of the Institution have shown an increased sum to have been disbursed in annuities and relief to necessitous members and the widows of members, and the Board regretfully announce that the time has now arrived when the limit of expenditure has been reached. While the Board will, by every means in their power, continue their efforts to advance the interests of the Institution, they feel the urgent necessity of

pointing out that upon the efforts of the members themselves in the introduction of new subscribers must depend not only the extension of the benefits of the Institution, but also the maintenance of existing annuities. It will be observed from the particulars printed below that approved candidates are awaiting election, and the Board trust that the response to this appeal will be such as to enable them to proceed to the election of these applicants at the next half-yearly meeting.

There are now 28 annuitants on the books of the Institution, viz., 10 members and 18 widows of members. The Board regret to announce the death of two widow annuitants—Mrs. Green and Mrs. Landry—which took place early in the year. At the half-yearly meeting held in July one member and one widow of a member were elected by ballot to annuities of £25 and £15 respectively. The unsuccessful candidate on this occasion (Mrs. Fox) still awaits election, and in addition two further applications for annuities have been received. The record sum of £529 13s. 4d. has been paid in benefits during the year, of which sum £25 16s. is represented by temporary relief granted to five applicants, and extending to an aggregate of 69 weekly payments. A total sum of £6,727 12s. 4d. has been disbursed in annuities and relief since the foundation of the Institution in 1881.

The Board have very much pleasure in reporting the success of the variety entertainment held at the National Sporting Club on Nov. 11, when an exceptional programme was presented under the able stage management of Mr. John Porter; and the Board desire to record their best thanks to all who rendered most valuable assistance in the disposal of tickets, &c., and in generally securing the handsome profit of £89 12s. 3d., which accrued from the entertainment.

The following members of the Board of Management offer themselves for re-election:—Messrs. John Brock, junr., Frederick Cox, F. Currie, C. J. Dale, Orrok M. Doulton, Ronald D. Doulton, G. D. Francis, Charles Green, Henry Green, Louis W. Hadley, J. H. Hart, J. E. Heath, A. Overton Jones, Edwin Lawson, J. T. Mogridge, David Nestle, John Porter, Frank E. Spiers, S. Stanley, W. Thomson and A. W. Tinsley.

Messrs. C. J. Cooper and W. G. Savill have consented, and been duly nominated, for membership of the Board.

In conclusion, the Board have again to express their thanks to Messrs. John Ellenger and Henry F. Heybourn for kindly auditing the accounts, to the proprietors of THE POTTERY GAZETTE for continued interest in the Institution, and to the management of the Holborn Viaduct Hotel for again granting the free use of rooms for the general meetings of the Institution.

Signed by order of the Board,

RONALD D. DOULTON,
Chairman.

January 22, 1909.

THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE ART SOCIETY AND THE DECORATION OF POTTERY.

AN interesting paper, contributed to the *Sentinel*, on the "North Staffordshire Art Society and Sketching Club," was sent to us just too late for inclusion in our January number. The paper was a review of the work of the Society, and dealt with an exhibition organised by the Society and then being held at the Victoria Institute, Tunstall. The exhibits included painting, sculpture and other art work, as well as pottery. After dealing with the former, the writer says: "It is when we turn to pottery that we touch the point of chief interest to the district. The Society is to be congratulated that at the first effort they are able to show examples by Messrs. Wedgwood, Doulton, Adams, Mr. Bernard Moore, and Mr. Howson Taylor, and the firms are also to be congratulated on their public spirit in being the pioneers in what promises to be a local movement of great importance. It is here, if anywhere, we may find some evidence on the point raised by the recent correspondence, and as far as it goes it disposes at once of the contention for the inferiority of modern pottery. It is true that these exhibits do not belong to the grade touched by the correspondents, but there are good reasons other than artistic for this. It is unfortunate the Society has not been able to show a small collection of Pilkington's lustres, as they then would have, in a small way, examples of what most people will agree is the best in painting, design, colour, and modelling that English potting has produced, three of them being strictly the work of to-day. We all know how easy it is for a large firm, with command of great capital, to produce exhibition pieces, but here we have collections sent from the usual stock produced under ordinary commercial conditions, and it is to be hoped that all who have the interest of the district at heart will go to Tunstall and look at them. As if to emphasise his remarks on sculpture, Mr. Frank Wedgwood has sent a collection of jasper, the modelling of which ought to be a great stimulan to modellers in this district. Here, at any rate, it will be safe to say we of the present day are inferior, but this is the only concession it is necessary to make. Messrs. Adams also show a fine case of eighteenth century jasper. The next two exhibits show the first decided advance in decorated pottery. It will be extremely difficult for the advocates of past times to produce anything in glazes to equal Mr. Bernard Moore's or those of Mr. W. Howson Taylor. Perhaps the popularity of Mr. Howson Taylor's glazes is the safest indication we have of improved public taste, as the gorgeousness of Mr. Moore's glazes would impress anyone, whether their taste was good or bad; but it is possible to conceive that a state of mind long accustomed to the mechanical workmanship and careful gilding, which has been so general for many years, would look on these quite accidental effects as simply bad workmanship, but the fact that ware of this class can be a commercial success shows that this is not so.

It is almost unnecessary to speak of Mr. Moore's work; it seems impossible to carry gorgeousness and refinement of colour further. When one thinks of the long period of stereotyped pottery, when all firms were producing the same old things year after year, good in workmanship but devoid of all development or invention, with these pieces, or, for the matter of that, with any of the pieces produced either on the Continent or here during the present revival in pottery, it is surprising that the forward movement has not been felt even by those who are unfortunately compelled to work with cheap lithographs. Messrs. Doultons only exhibit two pieces, but one of them is of special interest. Almost alone in recent times, they have made a speciality of china painting, and have, perhaps, carried it to a higher level than has ever been reached before. The large vase by Mr. Raby now shown by them probably touches the highest level of flower painting, and illustrates in a curious way the direction of modern feeling. Here we have travelled a long way, from the vase painted by Mr. Hurtin, exhibited locally some years ago, with its minutely-veined and dew-dropped leaves, and elaborately painted flowers, or from the Italian gardens with Mr. Mussill. Whether the painting is better or worse, upon which there can be little doubt, we have moved from an artificial atmosphere into one much more natural.

Another point curiously illustrated is the difference between the conventional ideas of china painting and what is to be seen here. It is usually held that all china paintings are neat, finicking, and artificial, having little to do to the actual appearance of things, but striving after a pretty effect. Here we find a surface equal probably to seven or eight feet covered with roses, the handling of which reaches the extreme of breadth, with carefully considered values, beautiful drawing and gorgeous colour, the mere control of which on this scale and under ceramic conditions is a triumph. With picture No. 33, and this vase, we have an interesting comparison between an artist's work on paper and china. Just above the name on the vase notice how the group of stems and flowers convey an idea of power comparable to that in No. 44.

It is often remarked that none know so little about what is produced in the Potteries than they who work there—a saying with much truth. The North Staffordshire Art Society are evidently attempting to alter this—it is to be hoped with success. They have at least made a good beginning. There seems little chance otherwise of seeing what is being done, for, as is remarked above, our museums seem to avoid contemporary work. Despite the astonishing improvement Mr. Jahn has made in the Hanley Museum, there is only one case of present-day pottery. If in after years anyone writing the history of the Potteries went to the museum for information, where certainly he ought to be able to get it, he would be forced to conclude that painting had been given up, and not even lithographs had come in. Leaving painting out, would it not be well if the museum authorities spent a few pounds in the open market in carefully selected examples of modern household pottery, just for one case. They have in Mr. Jahn the very man to do it, and it would do something to do away with the unfortunate misconception of the inferiority of present decoration. Meanwhile it is hoped the North Staffordshire Art Society will continue doing the best it can. If it were possible for them to hold occasional intermediate exhibitions to show the work of some of the well-known men in pottery decoration—those whose work has become a name to the present generation, men like Mr. Allen, Mr. Mussill, or Mr. Mitchell—it would be a great advantage. No doubt both manufacturers and private people who have their work would be glad to lend them and it would give us all an opportunity of judging how, in the higher branches of pottery, we stand in comparison with those who have gone before.

German Earthenware Prices.—A German correspondent reports that the Union of German Earthenware Factories finds it impossible for sales to be continued at recent prices, as they were merely accompanied by losses. They have therefore raised the price by 10 per cent. for all the Union's products as from the new year.

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS AND GLASSWARE (British Products) FOR DECEMBER, 1908.

	Quantities.				Value.			
	Month ended Dec 31.		12 Months ended Dec. 31.		Month ended Dec. 31.		12 Months ended Dec. 31.	
China or Porcelain, and Earthenware.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
To Germany ..... cwts.	6,978	3,205	101,917	82,944	£6,210	£3,614	£88,793	£60,275
,, France ..... ,,	2,779	3,498	51,708	39,388	5,340	6,053	65,384	71,507
,, United States of America ..... ,,	35,022	17,609	508,416	359,747	42,304	23,659	614,164	465,410
,, Brazil ..... ,,	11,178	10,721	199,178	248,277	10,075	9,245	150,492	122,704
,, Argentine Republic ..... ,,	42,629	29,965	361,038	316,321	19,688	15,950	178,894	197,490
,, British South Africa ..... ,,	4,692	5,203	111,484	79,264	5,697	6,007	83,832	75,665
,, British East Indies..... ,,	23,989	21,555	302,247	310,445	12,550	13,686	165,221	179,265
,, Australia ..... ,,	15,543	14,428	213,099	186,180	18,565	15,936	242,178	208,270
,, New Zealand ..... ,,	10,249	4,218	90,715	87,395	11,843	7,008	126,587	111,443
,, Canada ..... ,,	26,964	14,100	336,545	376,479	26,684	14,328	305,360	261,370
,, Other Countries ..... ,,	86,494	81,938	1,030,893	983,228	47,126	50,078	627,906	590,575
Made up as follows:								
Porcelain Chinaware, and Parian..... ,,	1,753	1,327	21,450	19,949	15,190	10,482	194,646	140,374
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement ,,	127,072	6,216	1580101	80,433	157,087	6,199	1,978,661	71,402
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving) ..... ,,		7,124		96,648		6,248		73,379
Sanitary Ware ..... ,,		17,575		188,680		22,947		274,133
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica) ..... ,,		73,052		1115705		95,322		1,422,355
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta ,,	89	447	2,589	8,251	302	959	3,408	13,577
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware ,,	129,309	90,408	1,556,178	1,475,017	23,084	15,158	291,292	248,796
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware) ,,	8,294	10,291	146,922	84,985	10,419	8,249	180,804	99,958
Glass.								
To British South Africa.....value £	—	—	—	—	5,478	5,380	66,484	59,918
,, Other Countries .. .. ,,	—	—	—	—	100,319	99,441	1,333,598	1,295,506
Made up as follows								
Plate Glass ..... cwts.	12,143	13,606	152,923	169,158	19,727	20,395	252,574	274,660
Flint Glass ..... ,,	4,863	6,732	70,527	61,959	15,746	22,343	216,121	197,255
Glass Bottles ..... gross	61,737	56,955	850,336	751,300	42,771	36,914	554,454	501,375
Glass Manufactures, other sorts.... cwts.	31,834	31,919	463,200	465,936	27,553	25,169	376,933	382,134

IMPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS FOR DECEMBER.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian.. cwts.	4,593	4,608	55,389	58,854	22,991	21,547	267,200	267,394
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement ,,	33,233	9	347,348	3,997	66,083	5	687,416	1,427
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving) ..... ,,		2,543		26,842		1,838		18,121
Sanitary Ware ..... ,,		177		711		242		1,395
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica).. ..... ,,		22,323		274,455		48,181		562,080
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta ,,	5	5	176	204	25	37	646	692
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware ,,	4,597	5,167	77,683	93,539	1,451	2,177	15,284	30,376
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittingsand Chemical Ware) ,,	2,309	1,724	24,813	22,975	3,209	2,683	33,097	35,263
Window and German Sheet Glass ,,	111,968	133,204	1,290,410	1,225,493	64,847	72,878	730,795	693,160
Plate Glass ..... ,,	31,592	27,737	405,643	327,956	39,729	35,028	500,566	412,024
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass ,,	70,663	69,692	796,269	720,848	107,595	100,542	1,181,851	1,065,359
Glass Bottles..... gross	136,322	106,111	1,476,427	1,416,238	58,672	42,983	619,104	589,813
Glass Manufactures, other sorts.... cwts.	962	234	13,087	5,560	1,297	434	16,475	8,348

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS (Foreign and Colonial Merchandise) FOR DECEMBER.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian ...cwts.	1,668	1,225	19,382	21,955	8,226	6,483	92,668	106,045
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement ,,	698	—	14,382	34	1,970	—	30,763	60
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)..... ,,		3		224		10		251
Sanitary Ware..... ,,		—		52		—		196
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)..... ..... ,,		627		6,155		1,403		14,972
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta ,,	—	—	32	2	2	—	72	5
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware ,,	—	543	570	2,459	—	773	176	2,692
Other sorts(including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware) ,,	—	163	127	538	—	193	252	945
Window and German Sheet Glass ,,	83	462	7,742	8,279	86	220	3,676	4,365
Plate Glass ..... ,,	126	404	4,377	2,312	172	464	5,023	2,615
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass ,,	419	716	6,669	5,889	1,620	2,889	16,240	20,103
Glass Bottles ..... gross	5,335	1,035	58,464	49,001	3,250	763	33,150	25,508
Glass Manufactures of other sorts cwts...	592	147	7,762	4,522	1,278	440	19,135	10,893

EARTHENWARE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Compiled from the returns of D. Inglis & Co.

	Shipments, Nov. 26 to Dec. 31, 1908.	Corresponding period, 1907.	Exports, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1908.	Corresponding period, 1907.
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.
To Boston	287	405	5,518	6,512
„ New York	359	621	6,095	7,697
„ Baltimore	834	1,299	16,487	19,667
„ Philadelphia	161	371	4,309	2,611
„ New Orleans	135	532	3,988	7,354
„ Newport News	37	—	628	1,827
„ San Francisco	—	—	242	556
„ Portland, Me.	340	763	4,586	6,533
„ Galveston	55	196	863	2,263
„ Portland, Or.	—	—	—	109
„ Inland Points	—	18	860	942
Total	2,188	4,205	43,576	56,071

"PRESENT-GIVING" SHOPS.

How to Deal with Them.

WHILE the cutlery, hardware, brushware, and fancy trades have suffered more or less from the unfair competition of present-giving tea shops, no retail tradesmen have been so systematically injured by them in their legitimate business as glass and china dealers have. Every retail dealer in middle class goods knows this—more especially those in provincial towns. For this reason we consider glass and china dealers should take the initiative in a vigorous, organised effort to deal with the evil. If such an effort was made throughout the country, we are fully convinced that this form of competition could be suppressed. The way to suppress it is to make the public understand how dearly they pay for the china ware and vases that are supposed to be given them. Fifteen years ago we explained this very clearly in these columns, and as the public do not read The Pottery Gazette we suggested that a glass and china dealers' association should be formed, and that one of its first duties should be to make the public acquainted with the imposition practised upon them by present-giving shops. We suggested that retail dealers in all industries should unite in distributing from house to house, in towns where these shops were established, a little booklet exposing the imposition on the public. We wrote such a booklet and had it printed in convenient form for distribution. The printer undertook to supply it in quantities of 500, 1,000, or any other number at very low rates, and as two pages were reserved on which the names and addresses of local dealers could be printed, the small charge for these advertisements would have practically covered the cost of each local distribution. We announced in The Pottery Gazette that these booklets could be obtained. We did not seek to make any profit out of them ourselves, and as at our request the printer quoted very low prices for them, he would have made very little, if any, himself. As it happened, he sustained a substantial loss. He printed, folded, and stitched (in a coloured cover) a number of these pamphlets, yet after all the publicity we had given the subject he received only one order for them, and that for 500 copies only. He had a large number of sheets printed and some thousands of them folded and stitched in covers, but after keeping them in stock ten years he destroyed the lot as waste.

The present-giving fallacy is maintained to-day. During the recent tour of our representative in Scotland he heard numerous complaints from glass and china dealers of the injury to their trade by "present-giving" tea shops and "Premium Trading Stamp" companies. In our correspondence column of this issue there is a letter from a firm of china dealers who say that letters have appeared in the local papers on the subject, and adding, "If we could get a good printed circular, we would have them well circulated here while the subject is before the public." The only way to combat the evil is to prove to the housewives in each town that they are paying dearly for the cups and saucers and other things that are supposed to be gifts. Our exposure of this system of false trading shows this beyond doubt, and we suggest that as a duty to the public as well as for the protection of their own trade interests, retail dealers ought to bring such an exposure under the notice of residents in any neighbourhood where this form of competition is met with. This we think a proper subject for the China Dealers' Association to deal with, but failing their intervention, a small committee of retail dealers in any town could carry out a useful propaganda on the lines we have indicated at a very small cost and perhaps even with a small profit.

Glass and china dealers in all parts of the country are continually complaining to us of the injury done to them by this seductive method of enticing customers. We will not say we are tired of making suggestions concerning it, because we are never tired of helping our subscribers whenever we can, but we confess we have been discouraged. If, however, the trade is now inclined to make an effort to protect its own interests (remembering the aphorism attributed to Benjamin Franklin, that "Heaven helps those who help themselves"), we will again publish in The Pottery Gazette the result of our investigations into the profits made by present-giving shops out of the things "given away." It will then be open to the China Dealers' Association to reprint the information for gratuitous distribution to householders.

Porter and Art Collector.—A remarkable character in the person of Charles Hopper, a porter, of Sunderland-st., Darlington, died last month. Though a working porter with small wages, supplemented by gratuities from commercial travellers for whom he acted as barrow-man, and from visitors to his museum, he was an enthusiastic art lover. He was a collector of rare books, old china and curios of all sorts. He has left a library of 5,000 volumes, and such was his judgment that the contents of his museum are now valued at £4,000. In addition to rare pictures and books and curios of personal interest, he has left an interesting collection of Royal Vienna, Crown Derby, Worcester and Wedgwood wares, and some excellent specimens of Chinese porcelain and Indian pottery. He has also cabinets filled with coins, birds' eggs, and shells, and cases of stuffed birds and animals.

TECHNICAL TEACHING IN THE GLASS AND POTTERY TRADES.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

(*Continued from page* 1192, *October*, 1908.)

THE Wordsley glass class has not only been fortunate in its master, but also in its committee. These gentlemen are representative of nearly all the leading glass masters and many of the actual workers. It is a source of pleasure to the Committee to know that their efforts have been recognised by masters and men, and this has been shown in monetary help by both. Mention has often been made in THE POTTERY GAZETTE of the help the committee have received from Mr. W. H. R. Richardson, of Glasgow, originally a Wordsley man, and connected with the well-known glass makers of that name here. He has lately added to his other numerous gifts, and made it possible for the committee to offer various scholarships to glass workers. The masters have often expressed their appreciation of the work done as well in art as in science, and in a conversation I had lately with Mr. R. H. Thompson (a former student of the Wordsley School), who is manager for Messrs. Osler & Co., glass manufacturers, of Birmingham, he expressed his satisfaction with the high-class designing by students of the art schools. No doubt but that the excellent School of Art in Birmingham would be a great help to this firm in their metal fittings and decorative glass.

Speaking of this school brings before us the fact that the late master, Mr. Taylor, and his son are now well known in the ceramic world as having established the Ruskin Pottery and produced special work of a high quality.

Many students of the Wordsley school have found the advantage of attending the various classes, nor has it only affected those interested in glass, for pottery and its allied branches have found its services helpful. Mr. Marsden, now an expert in glazes, had his training at this school.

The Staffordshire Education Committee, acting through its able director, Mr. Graham Balfour, M.A., and aided by its devoted chairman, Mr. J. T. Homer, have forwarded not only the glass-making instruction in the south, but have equally been interested in developing the teaching of ceramics in the north of the country. The pottery class at Tunstall, with its branches at Burslem, Longton, and Stoke, are the result of these efforts.

Mr. Jackson, who was the first master of the Tunstall laboratory and classes, is now connected with Messrs. Meakins, and Dr. Mellor is now instructor.

Mr. William Burton, F.C.S., writing me as to training students in the chemistry of pottery and glass, says :—"I do not think there is any better place in the world at the present time to send them to than to the Staffordhire County Council pottery laboratory at Tunstall, to my friend Dr. J. W. Mellor, who is a brilliant experimentalist and investigator, and is conducting the classes there with very great success."

In another letter, speaking of the equipment of the class, he says :—"I consider the county pottery laboratory is somewhat hampered for want of sufficient and suitable apparatus. . . . I hope that something may be done soon, either in the direction of a new place at Stoke, or in improving the existing pottery laboratory at Tunstall, as only so can the students derive all the advantages they ought to derive from the influence of a man so able and inspiriting as Dr. Mellor."

Some short time since I visited the laboratory on Dr. Mellor's invitation. Several gentlemen accompanied me from the Wordsley glass-making district who were interested in technical education. A museum of interesting ceramic objects is connected with the laboratory. In this collection the work of the district is represented as well as Oriental ware.

Dr. Mellor's genial manner put the visitors at their ease. In a long conversation the mysteries of some of Nature's secrets were talked about. A set of apparatus for dividing clay bodies into varieties of grades of mechanical particles was first shown.

Experiments were in progress showing clays being built up by synthesis. Some of these would extend over fourteen days or more, but, as the Doctor remarked, he was doing in a short time what Nature took many years to accomplish. An electric thermostat, fitted to a small muffle-kiln, capable of keeping up a regular heat for any given time with an electric power kiln for high temperatures up to 1,600 deg. for optical observation, gave the Doctor an opportunity of speaking on various questions of heat.

Besides clays, fluxes and enamels were mentioned. Dr. Mellor had, in fact, produced some to run at so low a temperature as 450 degs., and he pointed out, in saying that this was below red-heat, that red-heat was variable, and if you have smoked much you will not see red-heat in a kiln so soon as if you are angry or excited.

Experiments in the absorption of gases by silicates were going on. The silicates absorb the gases as they reach certain heats, and again on cooling throw them off. Dr. Mellor explained that they could even burn these gases as they came from the test-tubes. He mentioned also that this showed one cause of "spitting" in earthenware, but that there were at least two other causes.

Much of the apparatus in the laboratory is the Doctor's own property, and at least on one occasion he has received a grant from the Royal Society to help him in the work of construction.

I need not say more as to the excellent work done by Dr. Mellor. THE POTTERY GAZETTE, month by month, gives something of value, some original work, contributed by him.

Turning now to the other part of the building, I was much disappointed with the arrangements for technical training of the ordinary workshop character. In the kiln house there is a large biscuit kiln ; this is much too large for experimental work, but excellent use could be made of it in periodical lessons in the art of firing. Possibly the limited time I had may account for my not observing much of the arrangements and machinery for this teaching.

When one considers the importance of the great industry we have before us, and thinks of the wonderful development of the Pottery Towns, one can but think that much more must be done if we are to keep our position in the markets of the world.

Mr. F. H. Wedgwood has shown great interest in the progress already made, and has done as much as possible to forward further developments. He has endeavoured to further advance technical instruction in pottery, and has spoken on this matter in the Education Committee of the Staffordshire County Council, of which he is a member. Mr. Greatbatch, too, has given his valuable assistance, especially in connection with the question of employment of deaf mutes in pottery painting. He exhibited a piece of ware to the committee last autumn showing the work of one of the students of the School for the Deaf at Stoke, of which he is chairman. (Illustrated in THE POTTERY GAZETTE, 1907.)

In coming to the end of my remarks regarding education in our special industries, the excellent work done in the art and science schools of the country must not be forgotten. This affects our trades for good in many various ways ; so also with regard to the growing work

done by the various polytechnics and associations, such as the Society of Arts, which has done, and is doing, such splendid work.

Nor must we forget the work done in the elementary schools, where the teaching of beauty of outline and mass and the introduction of simple modelling must tell on the minds of the young. I remember that one of the inducements which led me to take up ceramic art was the memory of self-taught modelling of cups and vases carried on with my brothers and sisters, when children, under a spreading tree. What pleasure there was in preparing the clay and feeling the yielding mass respond to every touch and idea. Whatever pleasure in success I may have had since, nothing has equalled the delight of those youthful days in the marvellous art of ceramics, which, with that of glass, I hold to be the highest and noblest: in fact, as the old distich has it—

"What art can with the potter's art compare?
We make our pots of what we potters are."

Before considering the position of some other countries in relation to the matter we are considering, I would like to say that although I am treating the question of art and technical education in our two industries, yet the teaching of complete technology in any subject embraces a just proportion of art and science. We speak of art as distinct from technology; it may be so spoken of, perhaps, in sculpture and picture painting, but in such industries as ours they must be taken together.

True technical knowledge of our trades should give us the constructive power of building up our materials perfectly for any desired object; it should, at the same time, show us how to use the artistic possibilities of the materials to the full.

A technical school, for any subject, to be perfect, should take in its complete course all the various branches which go to build up the whole industry. At the same time, the studies should be so arranged that any branch could be studied separately in a distinct class.

The *chemical compositions* of glass and pottery could well be taught under the same series of lessons if that alone were the aim, but it must be observed that in the actual technical and artistic treatment of glass and pottery working there is little, if any, resemblance. Pottery, is always a body of clay or clayey substance, generally worked in the plastic state, and finished with a covering glaze. Glass, on the contrary, is glass all through, usually gathered from the pot and blown.

Now, it is clear that one intending to be a master or director in either of the above industries should obtain a full knowledge of the whole technique of his subject, taken in its broadest sense. For workmen, however, one or more of the classes or divisions being special to their occupation would suffice. In each division or class a certificate would be granted on examination, and, as the highest honour, the full diploma for having successfully completed the course.

As roughly sketched here, or on similar lines, "The Potteries College of Technique," which must eventually come, should be arranged. It is unthinkable that a district so compact as the Pottery Towns, having one common interest and one common trade, can long go on without a general system of education special to its manufacture.

The old saying has it that a wise farmer sometimes looks over the hedge to see what his neighbours are doing. So I propose just to glance at what is being done on the Continent and in America.

Professor Loeser, the well-known German ceramic specialist, has given me permission to use some very valuable remarks he made in his address on education in the clay industries, given at the meeting of the Austrian Clay Manufacturers' Society at Vienna, and printed in "Die Keramische Rundschau." I should like to quote much more from this excellent address, which, as Professor Loeser says, equally applies to glass, but space will not allow. Speaking generally of works and the necessity of technical education to carry them on and to meet the great competition at present existing, he said, "The position for a successful and paying industrial undertaking must not only be in sound business methods, both in buying and selling, but also there must be throughout every part of the works, looking at them from a technical standpoint, a complete whole without a flaw."

(To be continued.)

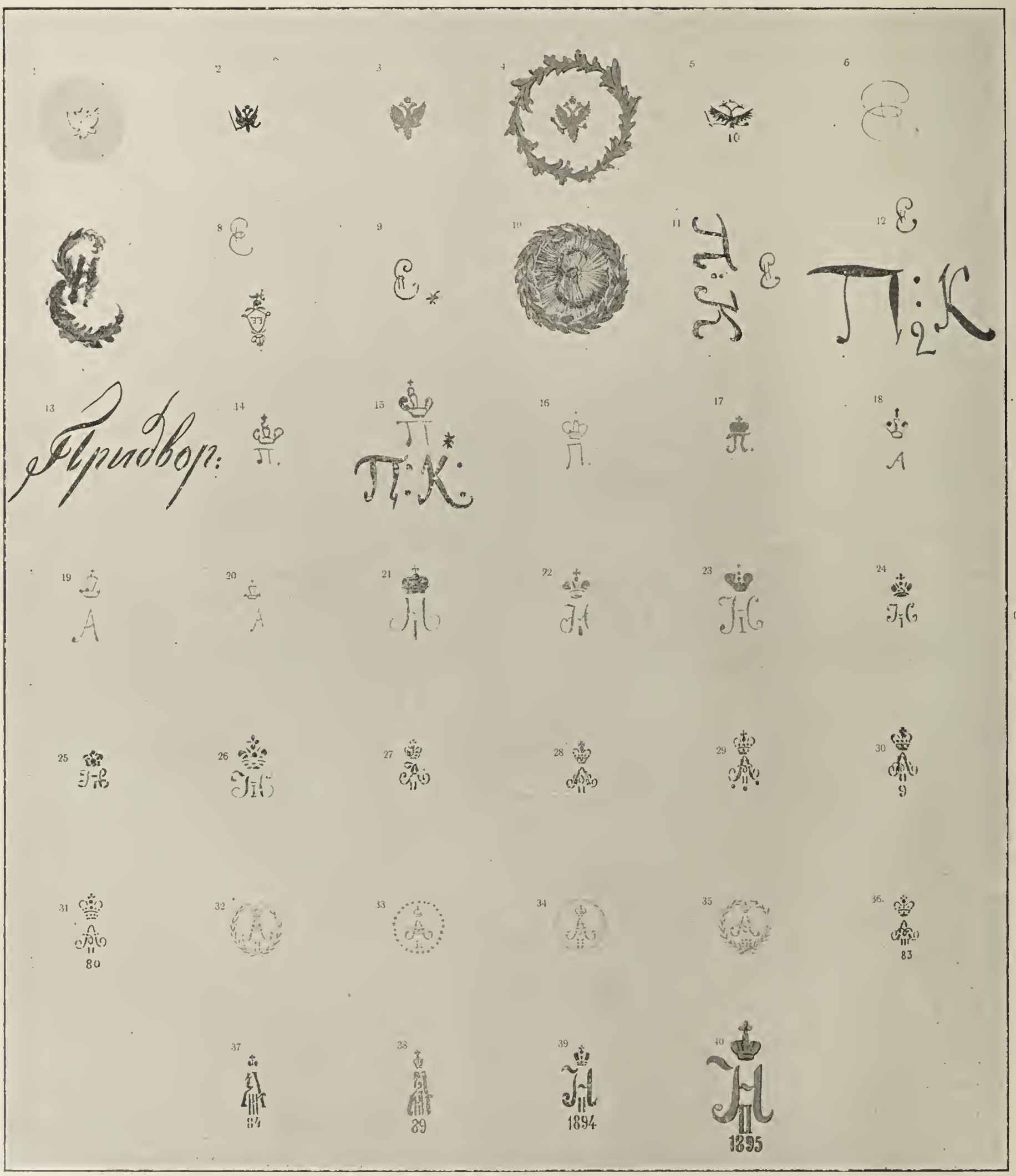
THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN PORCELAIN FACTORY.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

THE Imperial Russian Porcelain Factory, originally promoted by Peter the Great, was founded in the year 1744, but not as a Government concern. It was not till later that the Government made it a State property. The directors have issued in a splendid volume a report descriptive of its foundation, rise and progress down to the year 1904. It is stated in the introduction to the report that this was the first such Russian establishment as it was likewise one of the first in Europe. It was not founded without a fair share of difficulties, and right down through the whole history of the factory diffienlties have dogged its path. It is related that at the beginning a man named Debratoff, who was chief of the Chinese caravan, picked up an artist in metals, named Kursin, and took him with the caravan to China. When they arrived at Pekin, Kursin, with the aid of two Russians that were there studying the Chinese language, got into touch with a foreman of the Bogdykan Porcelain Factory, whose assistance was purchased for £200. He showed Kursin some processes in porcelain manufacture at a place near Pekin, and wrote out several recipes. He made the plan of a factory, and made samples of the necessary materials for the porcelain business. Kursin assured Debratoff that the required clay was to be found at Kiachta. A trial was made there, and the result was sent on to St. Petersburg, where systematic efforts were then being made to produce Saxony porcelain. Material was sought for in various parts of the country. But in the course of time it was found that the recipes of the Chinaman were not of much use. White clay at the time was hardly known in Russia. By the year 1746 the plant and staff were sufficiently advanced to begin producing goods, and 12,000 poods of sandy clay were ordered. Several suitable kinds of clay were found near Moscow, notably at Gzhel, and a Swede named Hunger made a paste of Gzhel clay, white quartz, and pure alabaster; and glaze, of sandy clay, quartz and chalk with alabaster. The proportions used are quite unknown. But these are unimportant, for Hunger was in due time dismissed in disgrace as incompetent. From the year 1747 to 1758 may be called the period of Vinogradoff, under whose management the factory came. He made many experiments with many bodies. By the year 1748 he was making fairly white and transparent articles, and it was in the year 1751 that a snuff box from the factory was presented to the Empress Elizabeth. In respect to colouring, simple tones were used at the beginning of the Vinogradoff period, but these became more varied towards the close. He had barely reached forty years of age when he died. He pinned his faith to sandy black clay. It fired white and contained no sulphur; whereas the Gzhel clay contained sulphur pyrites.

"Black" earth and Orenburg-Tcherdekilsk and Isset clay were used. He took alabaster, sometimes chalk, for flux. Sometimes he tried to make body simply of clay and chalk. All his efforts to make fresh bodies were carefully registered. The colours he used were cobalt, gold, purple, black, red, yellow, green and brown. A page of illustrations shows some pretty work: snuff boxes, powder boxes, &c., with battle scenes, portraits, groups, and so on, produced in his time. The ornamentation consisted of flowers, garlands, bas reliefs and the like. He made his own colours; but relative satisfaction in these was only reached about the end of his period.

Passing from the period of Elizabeth and Peter III. (1741–1762) to that of Catherine II. (1762–1796), the factory is described as being in a very dilapidated condition. During this period, figure work, vases, and urns were features, as also statuettes. A collection of twenty-two of these, representing a corresponding number of



TRADE MARKS OF THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL PORCELAIN POTTERY.

races owning Russian sway, is reproduced in the book. Then foreigners were sent away and replaced by Russians on the staff. Gzhel and Isset (an Ural) clay prevailed. Trials with white clay in 1765 were successful, but clay from Gluchoff took the place of both, and in 1792 only one sort of clay—a sandy one—was in use at the factory. Feldspar took the place of alabaster, which was got with the quartz from Olonetz. In the early part of this reign the products were poor. But the form improved, and the pictures became more decorated and included genre, allegory and portraits. The ornamentation, it is said, assumed a more complicated form.

During the reign of Paul I. (1796-1801) pictures became more ornamental, and miniatures and arabesques were a feature, and the painting became purely ornamental. The accession of Alexander I. (1801-1825) marked the time when the factory was taken over by the Imperial Cabinet. At this time painters were brought from abroad. The body was then made of Gluchoff clay, quartz, and feldspar ; the last two coming from Finland. The analysis of the shard shows little chemical difference as compared with the bodies of the earlier years. In the year 1816 French chalk was used for glaze. The efforts observed in the 18th century to cover the whiteness of the glaze with colour became more evident. There were various grounds : cobalt turquoise, field, flesh colour, and purple. Gold was a favourite decorative metal.

The period of Nicholas I. (1825-1855) saw the production of vases of a large size, a notable specimen of this class of goods being the vase commemorating the battle of Poltava. During his time painting very much improved—usually stippled. Gold predominated ; platinum was then also employed. Goods were made in a great variety of objects, including toilets, looking-glass frames, mantles, &c. The principle established by Elizabeth Petrovna, that the porcelain should be made of Russian earth, was respected for nearly a hundred years. But the tradition was broken with during the reign of Nicholas Pavloviteh, when a mixture of French clay was authorised for the sake of cheapness. In the years 1844 and 1845 some English clay was imported. The preference was still given to Russian soil, and white porcelain clay was obtained in the Ranenburg district. Clay also came from the Vladimir government and kaolin from the Ekaterinburg works. The composition of the body in the year 1844 is described as feldspath, quartz, and Gluchoff clay. But for the production of small articles a proportion of Limoges paste was added. An interesting note is made here of the work of the artist P. I. Ivanoff, who made his own paste. It was remarkably porous, very soft and very light, resembling faience. The analysis shows much silica and lime and a complete absence of soda, potash, or magnesia salts. At this time the glaze consisted of quartz, feldspath, Gluehoff clay, porcelain shard, and chalk—preferably French.

The period of Alexander II. (1855-1881) is marked by flower plaques and fine statuary. In 1872 the management, conscious that the body did not fire properly whilst the glaze did, adopted some improvements from the factories of Western Europe, such as various coloured glazes. Pictures painted "pâte sur pâte" were executed, and efforts were made in the sixties to decorate with metallic incrustation. It was in the time of Alexander II. that workmen were imported from the Sevres factory, Meissen, &c., whilst some of the home staff were sent abroad to acquire knowledge and experience in France and England. Efforts were made at Sevres to produce goods from the body obtained from the Russian Imperial Factory, and the Sevres establishment communicated the way to make paste. Materials were obtained from Limoges also, including 20,000 kilogrammes of body in a dry form and 2,000 kilogrammes of glaze. Kaolin was searched for at Kieff about 1866. Up to the year 1885 it may be said that the old materials were still used for making body and glaze ; taking for the body 35 parts of quartz, 20 parts of spar, 35 parts of English clay, and 10 parts Gluchoff clay, and for the glaze 27·21 parts quartz, 24·94 parts spat, 1·36 parts Gluchoff clay, 27·21 parts porcelain shard, and 19·27 parts French chalk. The analysis of the shard of this period does not indicate any material change in the constitution of the body compared with that of previous times. During this period we notice the introduction of foreign devices, painting pâte sur pâte with cobalt or chrome ground, and painting in dashes took the place of stipple work. The time of Alexander III., 1881, may be passed over as comparatively uneventful in the factory, and we come to the time of Nicholas II.

Under Nicholas II. we find that the body became 30 per cent. quartz, 20 per cent. spat, 42·5 per cent. English clay, and 7·5 per cent. Gluchoff clay. During the period 1901-1904 many French and Russian clays were tried, as well as some from England and Austria. For the production of the bisenit in 1901 the body was made of 25 per cent. quartz, 25 per cent. spar, 30 per cent. English clay, 15 per cent. Tzetlitsky clay, and 5 per cent. Gluchoff clay. With this body clearly cut contours of the figures were obtained after firing. Again it is said an analysis of the shard at this time shows strong similarity to the results got in the old time, notwithstanding the use of French materials. It is noted here that painting was done under the glaze, sometimes on the plain body, at others on the sharpened surface, engraved or carved. Animals were done on the glaze, &c., and painting was effected on the glaze in muffle fired colours, on white ground, or on wellfired colour. It is only about this period that specimens are shown of work illustrative of Russian natural life. Now we find vases with pictures of wolves in the snow and similar scenes for which the country has such a reputation A fine set of vases is reproduced showing oats, barley, and pine marten decorations, &c.

It is said that in 1834 an effort was made to have all the colour made in the factory ; and in that year great improvements were introduced in the gilding. Common pictures were fired once ; landscapes and figures twice. Transpareneies were also introduced in that year.

Readers of THE POTTERY GAZETTE will remember that from time to time we announced the competitions that were advertised to take place among artists who were invited to compete for prizes for the best design in a series of subjects that were specified, the object being to improve the designs of the factory. And it need only now be added that the last such competition announced was thrown open to foreign artists as well.

The above notes are taken from a recently issued report on the work of the factory. It is a large and handsome book, profusely illustrated with beautiful photographs of ware. The page we reproduce shows the "marks" by which the products of the factory may be distinguished. A copy of the report, which is in Russian, with a summary in French appended, may be seen by any British manufacturer who is interested in it on application at the office of THE POTTERY GAZETTE.

Trade v. Profession. — A correspondent writes with reference to our editorial on "The Primary Object," in our last issue :—"Sir E. Fry said : 'The advantage of a profession over a trade is, that it sets a higher ideal before a man.' Against this may be quoted a cynic's remark that 'A workman is a man who does something—a tradesman is a man who sells something—and a professional man is a man who professes to do something—for a living.'"

Trade Notes.

The Editors are always glad to receive items of trade intelligence, such as removals, new premises, personal items, &c.; also marked local newspapers.

Mr. P. Ellis, china dealer, has acquired the premises 29, New Oxford-st., W.

The Venice and Murano Glass Co. have acquired the premises 301, Oxford-st., W.

Richards' China and Glass Stores have been opened at 152, Rye-lane, Peckham, S.E.

R. Jackson & Co., china and glass merchants, are about to open premises at 171, Piccadilly, W.

Mr. F. T. Slade, china and glass merchant, has relinquished the business at 20, Wood-st., Walthamstow, E.

Mr. W. Mobbs, china and glass merchant, has recently opened premises at 908, Romford-rd., Manor Park, E.

A Quantity of Glassware was destroyed by a fire which occurred on Dec. 29 at the Granite Wharf, Wapping, E.

The death occurred during last month of Mr. Bernard Albert Rosensteil, glass merchant, of 118, Holborn, E.C.

Munday's China and Glass Stores have recently been opened at 61, Grand-parade, Green-lanes, Harringay, N.

The Northern Pottery Co. have re-opened the premises 830, High-rd., Tottenham, N., where a fire recently took place.

Mr. E. W. Dolton, glass and china merchant, of 2, Snow-hill, Birmingham, is retiring from business after fifty years' trading.

R. Morris Thomas & Co. have removed their offices and showrooms to Union Bank-buildings, Ely-place, Holborn-circus, E.C.

Hart & Co., china and glass dealers, &c., 311, Lavender-hill, Battersea, S.W., announce their intention of shortly retiring from business.

Ramus Bros., china dealers, having disposed of the lease, announce their intention of shortly vacating the premises 87, Piccadilly, W.

Mr. G. Cooper, china and glass merchant, has transferred his business from 12, Exmouth-st., Clerkenwell, E.C., to 10 in the same thoroughfare.

Bankruptcy Statistics.—During the year 1908 the number of china, glass, and earthenware dealers who failed in business was 121 as compared with 129 in 1907.

Folkestone Town Council has accepted the tender of Gosling's Stores, Ltd., at £1 15s. 8d. for the supply of crockery required at the Sanatorium until March 31 next.

Mr. F. W. Harris has started in business at Burslem, trading as Francis W. Harris & Co., mill and colliery furnishers and specialists in stores for potteries and tile-works.

Bullers, Ltd.—The directors have declared an interim dividend of 1¼ per cent. (2s. 6d. per share), free of income-tax, on the ordinary shares for the past half-year, payable Feb. 1.

The Committee on Lead.—We are informed that the report of the Departmental Committee on the question of lead poisoning will probably be issued in the course of the month of April.

Crystal Vases, filled with flowers, are likely to be popular as automobile accessories in the coming summer. Small graceful holders for fresh flowers, just deep enough to hold a little water, held firmly in position by metal clamps, are suggested.

Mr. E. Morgan Jones has been appointed London agent for Mr. Elijah Cotton, Nelson Pottery, Hanley, and for Mr. William H. Lockitt, Wellington Pottery, Hanley. He has samples of the productions of both on show at 105, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.

Unmanufactured Clay to the weight of 631,048 tons, valued at £667,660, and including 42,395 tons of fireclay, valued at £35,900, was exported from the United Kingdom during 1908. The total for 1907 was 654 992 tons, valued at £706,619, and for 1906 602,496 tons valued at £653,936.

Stamping Glass Measures.—Subject to the approval of the Board of Trade, Warrington Town Council have, upon the recommendation of the Markets Committee, decided to reduce the charges for stamping glass measures on Robinson & Co.'s premises to 3d. per dozen for lots of not less than 40 dozen.

New Trade Marks included in Class 16 and advertised for registration up to Jan. 20:—**ALKALON.** 307,237. Earthenware and china. Pountney & Co., Ltd., The Causeway, Fishponds, Bristol.——



Whieldon Ware. 306,941. Earthenware. F. Winkle & Co., Colonial Works, Whieldon-rd., Stoke-on-Trent.

Burslem Mills Co., Ltd.—Registered capital £10,000 in £1 shares. Objects, to acquire land in Scotia-rd., Burslem, and buildings erected thereon to be known as the Burslem Mills, and to carry on the business of grinders and preparers of flint, stone, glazes, clay, colours and other materials, manufacturers of earthenware, china, glass, and other articles, &c. Private company. Registered office: Scotia-rd., Burslem, Staffs.

Death of Mr. R. A. Ogg.—The death took place on Jan. 14 at his residence, Taybank, Langside, Glasgow, of Mr. Robert Allan Ogg, of the firm of Copland & Lye, Caledonian House, Sauchiehall-st., Glasgow. The deceased was in his 77th year. He was a justice of the peace and was greatly respected in business and in private circles. The funeral took place on Monday, Jan. 18, at Cathcart Cemetery, after a service at St. Ninian's Church, Pollok-shaws-rd.

Middleport Mills Co., Ltd.—Registered as a private company with a capital of £4,000 in £10 shares to take over the business of potters' millers and grinders of flint, stone, clay, colour, and other materials used in the manufacture of earthenware, china, glass, and other articles, carried on by J. Ford and W. H. Goldman at Middleport Mills, Burslem, as the Goodwin's Mill Co. The subscribers are T. F. Wood, H. F. Wood, J. Ford, W. H. Goldman, W. Edwards, J. D. Hodgkinson, J. Smith, J. Clews.

St. Helens Glass Bottle Trade.—The glass bottle workers of St. Helens have been on short time since early in last summer, and the depression has caused a great amount of suffering. The men have loyally carried out an arrangement which prevents a proportion of the hands being "sacked," and one gang have worked a week and played a fortnight. By means of one week's work out of three the men have been holding out, waiting for better times, and it is now announced that new tanks are being started at both Cannington & Shaw's and Nuttall's works. This will reduce the "play" time, and it is hoped that both works will shortly be fully employed.

Company Liens and Debentures.—Tom Picken's Stores Ltd., china merchants, &c. (Guildford).—Particulars of £1,000 debentures filed, the amount of the present issue being £925. The property charged is the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.——F. H. Barker, Rhead & Co., Ltd. (potters, Hanley)—The issue is announced of £200 debentures, part of series of which particulars have already been filed.—— Osborne China Co., Ltd. (Longton)—A debenture to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, has been registered. Holder, H. J. Colclough Hill-crest, Lightwood, Longton.

Wood, Mitchell & Co., Ltd., artistic and commercial printers, Hanley, have prepared an interesting booklet-

souvenir of the presentation last month to Mr. H. P. Powell. It contains the principal speeches at the dinner and the address presented to Mr. Powell, with facsimile of the signatures of all the subscribers. There is a capital portrait of Mr. Powell and illustrations of the silver bowl presented to him and the diamond bracelet presented to Mrs. Powell. It is beautifully got up and illuminated, and reflects great credit upon the printers. Wood, Mitchell & Co., presented one each to those present at the banquet, and to the subscribers who were absent. No others were printed, so that it will be regarded by its possessors as a unique memento of a very interesting occasion.

British Art at Venice.—The Biennial International Exhibition of Fine Arts opens in Venice in April. Every country has been invited to be officially represented. Various Governments have voted large sums for their special pavilions and galleries, but nothing has been officially done by England. Sir David Salomon has generously offered £3,000 for the purchase of a spacious pavilion in the best part of the exhibition grounds, which will enable British art in future to be amply represented in all its branches. But considerable further outlay must be incurred at once for the necessary decoration and maintenance of the building, and an appeal is made by the British Art Committee appointed to arrange the exhibition for this year. The hon. treasurer is Mr. M. B. Huish, 21, Essex Villas, Kensington, London.

The Flint Glassmakers' Society are energetically continuing their efforts to influence the use of British in preference to foreign tumblers, and are drawing the attention of large consumers to the fact that the British-made articles are the more durable. Bass, Ratcliff, & Gretton, for example, have issued a circular, in which they express sympathy with the movement, and state their intention of using their influence to promote the use of British-made glass, which will be found cheaper in the long run. Recently a deputation, consisting of Mr. J. H. Walker and Mr. J. Woolford, of Manchester, and Mr. W. Bradford, of Dudley, officials of the Flint Glassmakers' Society, had an interview with representatives of the Manchester and Salford Licensed Victuallers' Association, who decided to recommend the use of glass of British manufacture only.

Death of Mr. Chas. Goodman.—We much regret to have to announce the death, on Dec. 14 last, of Mr. Charles Goodman, at the age of 62, who for upwards of thirty-five years was London representative and valued servant of Shorter Bros., of Spitalfields, London. He was much esteemed and respected throughout the whole of the trade, also by his colleagues, and all who knew him. The funeral took place at Abney Park Cemetery on Dec. 19, and was attended by a large number of his fellow-employees and friends.



MR. CHAS. GOODMAN.

"The Design Club," which was opened at the beginning of the year in Newman-st., Oxford-st., London, is intended to bring into closer communication with each other artists who are specially engaged in designing for industrial and manufacturing purposes. Amongst those already enrolled as members are such eminent designers as Mr. Walter Crane, Mr. Lewis F. Day, and Mr. C. F. A. Voysey. A limited number of manufacturers and producers who take an artistic interest in the industries with which they are associated are eligible as "lay members" of the club. Amongst the lay members already elected are Mr. Lasenby Liberty, D.L., J.P., &c., of Liberty & Co.; Mr. William Burton, M.A., F.C.S., &c., of the Pilkington Tile Co., and the principals of well-known firms such as Heal & Sons, F. & C. Osler, Ltd., Alexander Martin & Co., Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Ltd., and A. Sanderson & Sons. Mr L. P. Butterfield, Ramilies-rd., Bedford Park, W., will furnish further information respecting the Design Club.

Lead Poisoning.—The total number of cases of lead poisoning reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshops Act during December, 1908, was 43, including 1 death (connected with coach making) from that cause. In addition 25 cases of lead poisoning (8 of which were fatal) were reported during December among house painters and plumbers. During the 12 months ending December, 1908, the total number of cases reported under the Act was 646, including 32 deaths, as compared with 578 reported cases, including 26 deaths, during 1907. In addition there were 239 cases of lead poisoning (including 44 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during 1908, as compared with 174 cases (including 39 deaths) during 1907. During December last there were 5 cases of lead poisoning in connection with the china and earthenware trades, as compared with 8 cases in December 1907, but no death in either month. During the twelve months ending December, 1908, there were 117 reported cases and 12 deaths in our trades, as compared with 103 cases and 9 deaths during the year 1907, and with 107 cases and 4 deaths in the year 1906.

Trading Companies.—The question of companies competing with retail tradesmen has been fully discussed in Coventry lately, and the annual report of the Coventry Grocers' Association contains some outspoken comments on the situation. The report directs the attention of public bodies and institutions to the prior claims of local retail tradesmen to their support. It is pointed out that these competing companies do nothing more for the city than pay rates, and are not to be found amongst the subscribers to charitable and philanthropic bodies, or to social or religious movements, all of which are largely dependent upon the assistance of retail traders. The report makes the significant statement that there has been a further decrease during the year past in the number of retail dealers, despite the growing population of the city. The report adds:—"The closing down of retail businesses during the period that Coventry has nearly doubled its inhabitants is a serious condition of affairs, in spite of the fact that the goods obtainable from the companies are neither better in quality nor cheaper in price, and are even dearer than those of the private retail trader."

Art Exhibition at Southend.—An interesting arts and crafts exhibition was held at Southend last month, to which Mr. T. Dowsett, The Alexandra Glass and China Rooms, Southend-on-Sea, contributed a fine display of pottery and an exhibit of pottery manufacture. Mr. Dowsett showed a model factory, and Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Ltd., Etruria, kindly sent six expert members of their staff, including a "thrower" and a "turner," and a lady painter, who decorated some pieces from one of the company's old designs in the presence of the visitors. Mr. Dowsett exhibited many excellent examples of the potter's art. Wedgwood & Sons lent a case of famous old Wedgwood ware from their museum at Etruria, including specimens of their "Queen's Ware" dated 1758. They also sent a Wedgwood copy of the "Portland Vase," a number of vases, plaques and cameos in "Jasper" ware, and specimens of the service manufactured for President Roosevelt. The local newspaper gives illustrations of Mr. Dowsett's display, including the fine collection of "Wedgwood." In these illustrations there are capital

likenesses of some well-known members of Josiah Wedgwood & Sons' artist staff.

Major Cecil Wedgwood delivered an interesting lecture at Cheadle on Jan. 13, on "Cape Colony as I saw It." Dr. E. Mackenzie presided and in introducing Major Cecil Wedgwood, D.S.O., referred to the great interest he had taken in the local rifle range. The lecturer had a hearty reception, and stated that he had spent over two years in the outlying parts of Cape Colony, and he gave details of the Colony from 1497 to 1652, when the Dutch colonised it and held it till 1806, when the Government took it over. He explained the class of people, climate, trees, different rainfalls and thunderstorms, the silent great plains, flat-topped and table mountains, the spiked volcanic hills and the animal life. He described the wine, fruit, and grain, farms and vineyards, and said it was a beautiful country. He stated how the sheep farming was kept up. Also how they grew tobacco. He produced a jade pipe formerly belonging to President Kruger; also a Dutch soapstone pipe, eggstand, and candlesticks made in soapstone, and a Boer powder horn, whips, walking sticks, and many other curios, which were inspected by the audience. Colonel Wilmot proposed a vote of thanks, and said the lecture would create a larger interest in the Colony.

Glass-bottle Trade Dispute.—A regrettable dispute has taken place at the glass works of Jackson Bros., Knottingley, West Yorkshire. Like all other manufacturers, they are feeling the effects of the long-continued depression in trade. The flint hands have been kept at work as long as possible, and goods have been heavily stocked so that the workmen might have wages to take home. This applied to the full number of twenty-seven in one house, but they have put out one of the furnaces, and this has rendered it impossible to keep all the hands going even if orders were flowing in. They consequently discharged eighteen, retaining the best and most reliable workmen. This was reported to the trade union, the National Glass-bottle Makers' Society, and the executive at once acted on behalf of the eighteen out-of-works, and asked for their reinstatement, the work to be done by shifts. Jackson Bros. refused to comply, and one ground for declining to fall in with the application was that if the men retained and who are in full work were to be put on shifts, which would mean less for them than half wages, they would look out for other situations. The executive of the union regard this as a lockout, and unjust to the discharged glass-makers. It is also alleged that the firm have discriminated against the men belonging to the trade society. Jackson Bros. deny that that is the case, and say they do not interfere with the men's concerns, nor attempt to dictate to them in any way. On the afternoon of Monday the 26th ult., after a consultation with members of the executive of the trade union, the men went out on strike. It is not likely to last very long. The present position of the bottle trade, whether flint or green, is anything but good, and prospects for the spring far from encouraging.

Another Midland Captain of Industry.—The "Birmingham Gazette" gives a portrait and sketch of Mr. J. A. Mobberley, managing director of George King Harrison, Ltd., fire-clay miners and firebrick manufacturers, one of the oldest firms engaged in the industry. The article says:—"Round about Stourbridge the fire-clay and glass-making industries have grown up together, each acting and re-acting upon the other. It was no doubt due in the first instance to the discovery hereabouts of a pot clay of invaluable properties and purity that glass-making came to be located in and about Stourbridge, and a seventeenth century historian recorded that 'the most preferable clay is that of Ambleeote, whereof they make the best pots for the glasshouses of any in England.' Towards the end of the eighteenth century the fire-clay industry received a stimulus by an increased demand at home and abroad and by improved export facilities. . . . In addition to the ready utilisation of pot-clay by the glass-makers of the neighbourhood, a steady and valuable trade arose in the manufacture of firebricks and of gas retorts, and the industrial development of the nineteenth century further contributed to the progress of the industry. Mr. J. A. Mobberley comes of an old family connected in bygone days with Cheshire, and a considerable village near Knutsford bears the family name. Early in the thirteenth century, in the reign of King John, one Patrick de Mobberley founded at Mobberley a priory of canons of the Augustinian Order. Some time later, in the reign of Edward the Third, the estates were settled by Sir Ralph Mobberley, on his nephew, John Leycester, whose descendants have since retained the property. In the parish stands Mobberley Hall, an ancient brick building dating from 1686. Mr. J. A. Mobberley's interest in the fire-clay industry is, in a sense, hereditary, for generations of Mobberleys have been engaged in it. . . . A keen man of business and a firm disciplinarian, Mr. Mobberley controls quite a little army of workpeople as well as directing what may be termed the external policy of the company."

Royal Warrant Holders.—Lists of Royal Warrant holders revised and corrected up to Jan. 1, 1909, have been issued from Buckingham Palace, and the Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace. The following appear in the list of General Sir Dighton M. Probyn, Keeper of the Privy Purse, of tradesmen, &c., to His Majesty:—J. W. Baker, glass and china merchant, Aberdeen; Ludwig Moser & Sons, glass manufacturers, at Karlsbad. The list of Earl Beauchamp, Lord Steward, contains the following names of tradesmen, &c., to His Majesty:—Coalport China Co. (John Rose & Co.), Ltd., china, Coalport; W. T. Copeland & Sons, china, Stoke-upon-Trent; John Donald & Co., glass and china, Edinburgh; John Ford & Co., glass and china, Edinburgh; Gibson & Howorth, china and glass, Preston; Thomas Goode, & Co., china and glass, London; Percival Jones, china and glass, Dublin; F. & C. Osler, Ltd., table glass, London; Phillips's Ltd., china and glass, London; Roberts & Co., glass and china, Windsor; Daniel St. John, Sheehan, china and glass, Cork. The list of Viscount Althorp, Lord Chamberlain, contains the following names of tradesmen, &c., to His Majesty:—Messrs P. E. Chappuis & Co., daylight reflector manufacturers, London; Doulton, & Co., Ltd., potters, London; Minton, Hollins & Co., manufacturers of encaustic tiles, Stoke-upon-Trent; Mintons, Ltd., manufacturers of earthenware and china, Stoke-upon-Trent; Apsley, Pellat & Co., glass and china manufacturers, London; Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd., Worcester porcelain manufacturers, Worcester; Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Co., Ltd., manufacturers of porcelain, Derby. The list of Earl Howe, Lord Chamberlain, contains the following names of tradesmen, &c., to Her Majesty:—Bing & Grondahl, porcelain manufacturers, London; Thomas Goode & Co., china merchants, London; Mortlocks, Ltd., china manufacturers, London; Frederick Rathbone, dealer in old English pottery, London; Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Manufacturing Co., porcelain manufacturers, London. The following have authority to style themselves "By Appointment to the late Queen Victoria," and to use the Royal Arms:—A. B. Daniell & Sons, china and glass, London; James Green and nephew, china and glass, London; Mortlocks, Ltd., china and glass, London; James R. Whitman, china and glass, Cowes, I.W.

WATERING the lawn once won't keep it green the rest of the year—advertising once won't make any noticeable difference in the annual profits.

Obituary.

RICHARD MOUNTFORD DEELEY.
Aged 84.

THE death is announced as having taken place at his residence in Osmaston-rd., Derby, on Jan. 21, of Mr. R. Mountford Deeley, probably the oldest ex-glass manufacturer living in 1909. The late Mr. Deeley severed his connection with the trade so long ago that even his name will not be familiar with very many of those now engaged in it. The Deeleys, however, at one time held an important position in the Stourbridge glass trade, the family having been associated with the Stourbridge district from about the middle of the sixteenth century. Deceased was born at Audnam Bank, Stourbridge, in 1825, and was educated at a clergyman's private school at Wombourne. His father was Mr. Edwin Deeley, the owner of the famous "Dial" Glass Houses, which have seen so many vicissitudes. The Dial Houses had an interesting history, inasmuch as Mr. John Henzey Pidcock, one of the proprietors at the commencement of the nineteenth century, was maternally descended from one Henzoil Henzey, the leader of a company of refugees who came to England from Hungary and Lorraine about the middle of the sixteenth century, formed an encampment at the Lye Waste, near Stourbridge, and began the manufacture of glass and pottery from the valuable fire-clay of the locality. The spot where the first glass house was erected is still known as "Hungary Hill." The works were subsequently removed to Bretell-lane, Stourbridge, and afterwards (about 1770) the new cones—the largest of which bears a sun-dial with the appropriate motto "Ut Vitrune, sic Vita"—known as the Dial Glass Houses, were erected near the canal, a position which offered greater facilities for transport. Mr. Pidcock's partners were Mr. William Henry Cope, of Holbeach House (interesting from its associations with the gunpowder plot, Percy and Catesby being killed there, and the others taken prisoners), Kingswinford, and Mr. Richard Mountford, the chairman of the Shropshire Banking Company. Mr. Edwin Deeley, who was a nephew of Mr. Mountford, was apprenticed at the Dial Glass Houses about 1815. He eventually became manager of the works, and afterwards a partner with Mr. Cope—who was also his uncle—Mr. Pidcock having retired from the business. The late Mr. R. M. Deeley was also apprenticed to the firm, and when Mr. Cope retired about 1847, he became a partner with his father under the style of Deeley & Son. The high price of coal in the Stourbridge district, due largely to the development of the iron industry, coupled with the fact that fuel was cheaper in competing glass-making districts, put the Stourbridge firms at a disadvantage. Mr. Deeley and his father obtained a patent in 1851 for a furnace having inclined bars, which would enable cheap slack to be used. Innovations, however, were unpopular with the workmen, and full advantage could not, for this reason, be taken of the device. Grates of a similar design, however, are now in extensive use. At the time of the outbreak of the Crimean War, bottles for the export trade were largely made at the Dial Glass Houses, and it was mainly due to the dislocation of trade with the East that the works were closed about 1854. It is interesting to note that the first Mr. Schweppe, of the firm of Schweppe & Co., of London and Derby, finding it most difficult to obtain ordinary bottles of glass sufficiently strong to withstand pressure, experimented at the Dial Works, with the result that he produced the present oval form of soda water bottle. After leaving Stourbridge Mr. Deeley entered the accounts office of the Midland Railway Company, later becoming secretary of the Hydraulic Engineering Company, and afterwards practising privately as an accountant. He leaves three sons—the eldest of whom is the locomotive superintendent of the Midland Railway Company—and three daughters.



[*Photo. by Winter, Derby.*

MR. R. M. DEELEY.

JOHN ARROWSMITH, J.P.—Aged 39.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. John Arrowsmith, of the firm of Thomas Arrowsmith & Sons, of the Wedgwood Works, Moorland-rd., Burslem. The deceased has been an invalid for several years, but rather more than three years ago an operation of a delicate nature was performed from which good results were confidently expected. The operation was successful, and he appeared to be regaining his health, but six or seven months ago he had a relapse and has been gradually getting worse. He has been in a critical condition for some weeks past by reason of an internal growth, and on Sunday last, Jan. 24, he died at his residence, Hill View, Alsager.



[*Photo. by Ryles, Burslem.*

MR. JOHN ARROWSMITH.

The deceased was the second son of Mr. Thomas Arrowsmith, J.P., senior partner in the firm of T. Arrowsmith & Sons, stilt and spur manufacturers, of Burslem, and took a very active part in the business. The firm are widely known as manufacturers of numberless little accessories to the pottery trade. In pottery manufacture, as

in everything else, it is the "little things that count," and even large manufacturers who pride themselves on calcining, grinding, and mixing their own materials, find it advantageous to obtain such little accessories as spurs, stilts, and thimbles from experts who give their whole attention to the production of them. The late Mr. Arrowsmith was such an expert. His firm had long made all the little accessories that manufacturers wanted, but Mr. Arrowsmith did more than this—he gave his attention to the advantages of economising space in firing pottery, and he patented special devices for that purpose. So many of these little things are wanted, that the firm installed special plant for making them rapidly and economically. On one occasion the late Mr. Arrowsmith showed us this plant in operation, and explained to us how his firm were able to produce more serviceable "little accessories" in quantities out of all proportion greater than could be done by handwork. He was a skilled engineer, and he has facilitated the manufacture of pottery by devoting his energies to the improvement of methods employed in it.

The deceased took a great interest in religious and charitable movements; and while his activities were principally devoted to the Wesleyan body, with which he was closely associated, his sympathies were with all religious and philanthropic organisations. He was an ardent supporter of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and was secretary of the local branch for many years. He was very fond of music and, being a skilful musician, he was appointed organist of the Wesleyan Chapel, Burslem. He was an earnest Sunday school teacher, and held high office—the highest a layman can hold in connection with the Wesleyan community. He took his full share of public work as a Justice of the Peace for the County of Cheshire, and as a member of the Alsager Urban District Council. Mr. Arrowsmith was widely and deservedly respected by all classes, and his death at so early an age has caused profound sorrow. The funeral took place at Alsager on Wednesday, after a service at Wesley-place Church, Alsager. The deceased leaves a widow and one son, and to them, and to his bereaved parents, we offer our sympathy in their great trouble.

WILLIAM BURDIS SNOWDON.

Aged 37.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Wm. B. Snowdon, a partner in the firm of C. E. Snowdon & Co., Bridge Potteries, Sunderland. Mr. Snowdon was at one time a very healthy man, but had been ailing for some time. Nevertheless, his condition was not considered critical until recently he got worse, and died on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at his residence, 2, Zion-terrace, Newcastle-rd., Sunderland. The deceased took an active interest in the business of the firm. C. E. Snowdon & Co. have a wide reputation as manufacturers of brown earthenware, generally called Sunderland ware. The business is an old one, having been formerly the property of T. J. Rickaby & Co. When the pottery was commenced the intention was to make for local requirements, but Sunderland ware is now in demand in places far distant from its "place of origin." Heavy brown earthenware bowls, jars, milk pans, &c., are made for local use in dozens of places where clay is found. But Sunderland ware is known and appreciated in the South. The late Mr. Snowdon was an active man of business, and at the same time a popular athlete. For many years he was one of the most energetic members of the Wearmouth Cricket Club, of which he was captain for four years. He was famous as a batsman, and his vigorous hitting always pleased the spectators, and frequently placed some large scores to his credit. He did not play much last year in consequence of his indifferent health. The funeral took place at Mere Knolls Cemetery. Deceased leaves a widow and three children, for whom the greatest sympathy is expressed.

STANDARDISING REFRACTORY MATERIALS.

THE English Ceramic Society has initiated a movement for a conference of representatives of technical institutes and societies to consider ways and means of arranging for the "grading" and standardising of refractory materials, such as fireclay, magnesite, &c., used in the construction of furnaces, kilns, and ovens. An impetus was given to the movement by the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Bywater's paper at the Gas Institute last year. A very representative meeting, arranged by Dr. J. W. Mellor, was held at Stoke-on-Trent on January 4, when "The Committee for the Standardisation of Refractory Materials" was formed. The following was the preliminary scheme adopted:—(*a*) To arrange and classify the various refractory materials, clay, siliceous, as silica and gannister; special, as magnesite, chromite, &c.; (*b*) to arrange standard specifications for the raw materials and for the manufactured products; (*c*) to consider the possibility of arranging for uniformity in certain "stock" or "standard" sizes; and (*d*) to arrange standard methods of testing, analysis, &c.

To carry out this scheme it was agreed that the representatives of the institutes should consult with their respective fellow-members and, wherever possible, procure information bearing on their specific requirements.

The sections which will conduct these independent inquiries will be—industrial sections, the Ceramic Society section, and the manufacturers' section. The method of procedure will be as follows:—Industrial sections include a chemical and electrical section, a glass section, a metallurgical section (Iron and Steel Institute and Institute of Metals), a gas engineers' section, and a pottery section. The members of the committee representing the various industries should formulate the demands of their own industry. This will probably be best done by inviting opinions on the following lines:—(1) Materials at present in use, any general information as analyses, &c.; (2) conditions of use, nature of furnace operations, temperature, and whether the temperature is continuous or intermittent; (3) criticism of materials at present in use; and (4) suggestions as to improvement, both in material and in sizes and patterns available. The Ceramic Society section will deal with (1) the definition of refractoriness; (2) the grades of materials, based on (*a*) refractoriness; (*b*) class of material, aluminous, as clay and bauxite; siliceous, as gannister and silica; special, as magnesite, &c.; (3) the examination of raw materials, chemical analysis, standard methods, method of determining refractoriness, mechanical analysis, and behaviour at various temperatures, shrinkage, porosity, plasticity. The manufacturers' section will prepare suggestions as to elimination of odd and little-used sizes and shapes, standard sizes and shapes, deviation from specified dimensions in special sizes, and as to the grading of clays as proposed by the English Ceramic Society.

The Clatter of Crockery suggests to many people nothing but the preparations for a meal. A visitor to a pot-bank instinctively looks at his watch as the noise of the chipping reaches him and makes him think that tea-time is approaching. The same idea is utilised by a writer in the "Daily Telegraph," giving an account of the "Sales," as follows: "'Clatter, clatter clatter,' came a hundred sounds together, and on the instant there rose up before me a vision of snowy tables adorned with smoking viands, among which deft waiters passed, bringing or removing shining plates. 'Eureka,' I cried, 'we have found the restaurant. Let us lunch.' 'Rubbish,' said Belinda, 'it's only the china department.' And that was what it was. We saw rows upon rows, not of seated diners, but of women on foot making what looked like an organised attack on the stock which the staff was stoutly defending. There could only, it seemed, be one end to the struggle, and I fancied I heard a man call for help. But he turned out to be merely reciting the items of a dinner service."

THE STAMPING OF GLASS MEASURES.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)

AT the meeting of the Glasgow Corporation, on Jan. 7, Bailie Shaw Maxwell (Chairman of the Committee on Special Acts) reported that, accompanied by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures (Mr. Stvenson), he had attended, on the invitation of the Sunderland Local Authority, the Conference at the Town Hall, Sunderland, on the subject of the amount of rebate or allowance on the stamping fees to be given to manufacturers of glass measures, when the stamping of such measures takes place on the premises of the manufacturers. Tho discussion, which was somewhat prolonged, revealed a considerable difference of opinion among the various representatives of local authorities on the subject of the cost of stamping these measures and the rebate which should be allowed, and it was plainly hinted that the difference in the cost of stamping to local authorities was due to the fact that some of the local authorities concerned employed, contrary to Board of Trade regulations, uncertified assistants not under the personal and immediate supervision of a qualified inspector to do the work. Ultimately a vote had been taken on the question of what the Conference should recommend to their local authorities in the matter when by a majority of one vote it had been decided to recommend local authorities to increase the present allowance of 3d. to 4d. per dozen measures stamped. The Chairman further reported that at the Conference he had found himself in full agreement with the Town Clerk of Gateshead on this subject, and while recommending tho local authority to adopt the decision of the Conference, he considered the arguments on the whole subject were exceedingly well stated in the letter dated Jan, 10, addressed to the Board of Trade by tho Town Clerk of Gateshead, which was in the following terms :—"Referring to the letter from the Standards Department of the Board of Trade of Dec. 13, on the subject of the allowance to glass manufacturers in respect of services rendered by them in the verification and stamping of glass measures on their premises, I am directed by the Town Council of Gateshead, in reply thereto, to state as follows :—The Council would, in the first place, call attention to the fact that the determination of the amount at which the allowance is fixed does not (as might be implied from the Board's letter) turn upon the question as to the price at which the work of stamping and verifying can be carried out without financial loss to the Council, but upon what is an adequate and reasonable allowance to the manufacturer in respect of the services rendered by him as specified in Section 13 (5) of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904. The sum to be paid to the manufacturer is in respect of value received, and is not a rebate. There is no doubt, however, that an allowance of 4½d. per dozen could not be made by my Council to the glass manufacturer except at a loss, having regard to the fact that the work of verifying and stamping glass measures at the manufactory is in Gateshead carried out under the personal supervision of a fully qualified Inspector of Weights and Measures, who is constantly in attendance whilst such work is being done. The Council would also remind the Board that the allowanco to glass manufacturers of 3d. per dozen was sanctioned by the Board after an exhaustive local inquiry, held at Sundorland on Feb. 13, 1906, by the Board Inspector (Major MacMahon), who afterwards had the advantage of visiting all the glass manufactories at Sunderland, South Shields, and Gateshead, where he saw the work actually carried out. At that inquiry it was stated, on behalf of my Counoil, that they considerd that 3d. per dozen was an adequate and reasonable allowance to the manufacturer in respect of the services rendered, but they were willing that the allowance should be fixed at 4d. per dozen if the inspector thought the latter sum represented the value of such services. The Council understood, however, that the Inspector was of opinion that the allowance of 3d. per dozen was ample payment for such services. The assistance afforded by tho manufacturer in the verification and stamping of glass measures is practically identical in character in the several manufactories in the district, and has not changed since Major MacMahon held his inquiry. If Major MacMahon has, after further consideration of the question, taken the view that the allowance to the manufacturer should be increased to 4d. per dozen, and the Board agree to sanction such increasod allowance, the Council are prepared to make it. The Council aro surprised that whilst the Durham County Comeil have been granted an interview by the Board of Trade upon the subjeet, a similar request mado on their behalf should have been refused. What the Council desire is uniformity, and they instruct me to express the hope that the Board of Trade will decide to take immediato steps to securo this, and so put an end to a state of affairs which has (through the law-abiding course pursued by the Council) placed the glass manufacturers in Gateshead at a serions disadvantage as compared with their trade competitors in the county of Durham." The Chairman, therefore, recommended that the Council acquiesce in the foregoing statement as regards their attitude on this subject.

This was agreed to, and the Town Clerk was instructed with the view of securing unanimity among the local authorities interested in this matter, to approach the Board of Trade with the object of getting them to use their influence with the Durham County Council in order to induce that local authority to repay to manufacturers on whoso premises glass measures are stamped, only such allowanco from stamping fees as may from time to timo be approved of by the Board.

THE ENGLISH CERAMIC SOCIETY.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)

AT the usual monthly meeting on Saturday, Jan. 9, at Tunstall (Victoria Institute), the English Ceramic Society again touched upon the subject of gas-firing, and Mr. Rudolph Grunhut, the Chief engineer, of the Ferbeck Construction Company, read a paper dealing with

TUNNEL AND OTHER CONTINUOUS GAS-FIRED CERAMIC KILNS.

He commenced by referring to the consideration of fuel economy, and said that in these days of keen competition every manufacturer and works manager was endeavouring to economise, and to reduce the cost of manufacture. One of the biggest items, he said, was the coal bill; more especially was this the case with Continental competitors, who paid twice, thrice, and in some instances, four times as much for their coal as manufacturers in this country, so richly endowed with coal of superior quality. That was doubtless the reason why they were the first to closely investigate the question of fuel economy. In short, necessity was, in their case, as in so many otners, "the mother of invention." Proceeding straight to the question of firing, Mr. Grunhut said that kilns, by the manner in which they were fired, could be divided into three main sections, (1) Intermittent kilns, (2) continuous kilns, and (3) semi-continuous kilns. To the first group belonged all the up and down-draught bottle kilns which characterised the landscape of the Potteries. The principle was familiar to all. The kiln was set with the ware, then lighted, and when the firing process was finished, it was left to cool down. An enormous amount of fuel was lost in this manner, as the cold brick work of the kiln must be heated first to a high temperature, and then a further great loss ensued through the fire gases escaping into the air at a very high temperature without being further utilised. The second group, or continuous kilns, consisted of a number of kiln units built in the form of a long canal, which could either be straight, or annular, or of other shape. The third group, or semi-continuous kilns, were a medium of the first and second, and consisted of a small number of inter-connected single kiln units, which were added to as the output of the works increased. These kilns were chiefly used in the heavier branches, namely, for burning glazed bricks, tiles, and fire-bricks. Dealing particularly with the second group of kilns which he had mentioned, the lecturer said that these continuous kilns could be again classified into four sub-sections, (*a*) Solid fuel fired kilns, (*b*) liquid fuel fired kilns, (*c*) gas-fired kilns, and (*d*) half gas-fired kilns. The gas-fired kilns were the most suitable for pottery purposes, for they possessed great advantages. They could be used where very high and even temperatures were required, and which could not be obtained, or only with difficulty with coal, as, for instance, when firing pottery ware and china of the Meissen and Dresden type, whereby glost temperatures of 1,400 deg. were not uncommon. They could also be used where it was desired to adopt a cheaper and interior kind of fuel, which would not burn, or at any rate would not burn well under ordinary conditions, such, for instance, as coals mixed with 30 to 50 per cent. of water and ashes, peat, and lignite or "brown" coal. Referring to *intermittent* gas-fired kilns, Mr. Grunhut said that it had always been his policy to try to dissuade manufacturers from adopting this type, for obvious reasons. Economy, he said, was not obtained simply by reason of firing with gas, as distinguished from other fuel, but the economy was effected by using a continuous kiln, in which the gases were made to travel a long way through fresh ware until they were cool. This was the true economy. After briefly describing several types of continuous gas-fired kilns, including the gas-fired ring kiln, the continuous chamber kilns, with outside and inside producers, and the continuous gas-muffle kiln, the lecturer proceeded to call special attention to the tunnel kiln, which he had no doubt would be of the greatest interest, because, to his knowledge, it was the only continuous construction adaptable to both biscuiting and glazing of the finest earthenware and china. The whole principle of this kiln was the reverse of all the other kilns which he had described. In all but the tunnel kiln it was the ware which rested, and the fire which travelled. In the tunnel kiln the fire remained stationary, and the ware travelled. The kiln consisted of a long canal from 160 to 200 feet long, and the producers were built on opposite sides in the middle of this canal. The ware was placed in saggars upon trucks, and travelled through the canal, encountering the greatest heat at the centre, and gradually cooling off as the trucks approached the exit, afterwards finishing the cooling process outside the kiln. The outside cooling usually

required about an hour. Owing to the careful construction of this kiln, the temperature in every section remained constant, which greatly accelerated the firing. Taking a glost kiln charged with dinnerware, the whole process of firing and cooling was accomplished within 36 hours. The lecturer here referred to a French factory which had three such tunnel kilns as he had described, two glost and one biscuit. The glost kilns consumed 2 tons 8 cwt. of slack per 24 hours, and every 30 to 35 minutes a car was charged and another drawn, and each charge had a charging space of 81 cubic feet. The glazing was done at a temperature of about 1,000 to 1,500 deg. Centigrade. The body and glaze of the ware were in every way similar to those used in this country. The glazes were perfect, and the lecturer had with him, and produced for inspection, three printed plates which, he said, represented average samples. It was contended that 60 per cent. of fuel might be saved by the use of this tunnel kiln, as compared with the ordinary bottle kiln or oven, but of course this figure would vary somewhat according to the quality of coal and local conditions involved. In the French works which had been mentioned a further saving was effected by fitting a boiler on the top of one kiln, which was heated by means of hot air sucked from the kiln. Enough steam was produced in this one boiler to dry the whole output of the works, which was a large one, and employed some 800 hands. A further saving was in the saggar account. The cars being low, loading was much easier and safer and more agreeable than in a bottle kiln, which was several times as high. As only few saggars were placed above each other, the pressure was not nearly so great on the bottom saggars, and consequently there were fewer breakages. Whilst saggars in the Potteries district would only last seven to nine firing rounds, in the tunnel kiln they would withstand 25 to 28 firing rounds, so that the difference per annum represented quite a considerable sum. Mr. Grunhut said that one firm he knew had kept a special saggar account, and he understood their saving amounted to more than 50 per cent. The cost of maintenance was slight, for, as the temperature remained constant in each part of the kiln, the brickwork had not to expand and contract as in other kilns, which were heated up and cooled down alternately. The ironwork did not suffer as it was outside the zone of heat. A tunnel kiln which had been working in France for about ten years had still its original ironwork. The lecturer said he was indebted to a certain firm for the following statement :—"Since we have introduced tunnel kilns we find by our books that the cube yard of finished ware cost us 15 per cent. less than with the old kilns, this notwithstanding the fact that we have to pay much higher wages since the works have been reconstructed, that is to say, in the old works the union rates had not gone up to the level at which they stand now." The lecturer concluded by saying that he had only referred to those kilns which had been proved successful, and which were more or less in use, and it might be interesting to know that practically all these types had been in use in this country for a number of years.

Mr. E. Schmatolla proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Grunhut for his able lecture, and this was seconded by Mr. Bernard Moore.

Mr. Grunhut, in acknowledgment, said that it had given him very great pleasure indeed to have the opportunity of speaking on the subject before such an august society, and he hoped soon to have the opportunity of speaking in the Potteries upon another subject, which he hoped would prove of equal interest.

REPORT OF THE TRUCK ACTS COMMITTEE.

THE Committee appointed "to inquire into the operation of the Truck Acts, and to consider and report what amendments or extensions of those Acts, or changes in their administration, are desirable; whether fines and deductions from wages should be prohibited, and whether the practice of certain classes of workpeople being lodged and boarded by their employers gives rise to abuses needing remedy," have presented their report. The sections of the report which deal with deductions from wages affect practices that exist in some branches of the trades we represent, and the last paragraph in the minutes of appointment relating to what is known as "living in" by shop assistants and certain classes of workpeople, which concerns other branches of our trades, are the principal recommendations of the committee to which we need draw attention here, but they should be carefully considered. If these recommendations become law, they will very considerably alter the operation of the Truck Acts.

Deductions from wages are often made (*a*) as payments in respect of fines; (*b*) as payments for damage for bad or negligent work, or for injury to materials, or other property, of the employer; (*c*) as payments for the use or supply of materials, tools, &c.; (*d*) for housing, medicine and medical attendance, fuel, victuals dressed under the roof of the employer and there consumed, and education of children; and (*e*) as payments for benefit societies attached to the works, or outside the worker's employment.

The Committee made a careful investigation into all the conditions included in their mandate. Their inquiry lasted two years and eight months; they held 82 meetings, and examined 118 witnesses. They have now presented an exhaustive report, occupying, with appendices, 142 folio pages. The main report is signed by six members of the committee, and there is a minority report signed by two members. The conclusions arrived at under each section are stated, and in most instances the Committee make recommendations as the result of them.

The report contains a summary of the evidence taken under each section, the conclusions arrived at after hearing the evidence, and the recommendations of the committee as the result of those conclusions. With one exception—that which relates to deductions from wages—it is only necessary for us to give brief summaries of the recommendations of the Committee.

The Committee recommends :—

That the provisions of the Truck Acts should extend to outworkers

That fines should be abolished in the case of young persons of sixteen in all employments.

That the maximum of fines in any one week should never exceed 5 per cent. of the wages for the week.

That employers who maintain the system of fines should furnish the inspector with a return of fines imposed.

That the fine agreements should be publicly posted by placard at the works, and that no fine should be allowed except in pursuance of a specific contract, and that a copy of the placard should be furnished free of charge to every worker.

That inspectors who enforce the provisions of the Shop Hours Act should enforce the provisions of the Truck Acts in regard to fines.

That when a bonus is shown to be withheld as a punishment for unpunctuality or breaches of discipline, if the court decides that the bonus is used by the employer as a means of evading the statute, it shall have power to commit the employer.

That the existing provisions of the law in respect of deductions for bad or negligent work, or injury to materials, should be repealed, and the matter regulated under the provisions now suggested in regard to fines. (In making this recommendation the Committee say :—We are aware that so far as defective work is concerned, there are other methods by which the employer can safeguard himself against loss by the carelessness or negligence of the worker, and that our recommendations if adopted may lead to employers substituting, where possible, one or other of these methods for the present system of deductions. It has also to be remembered that an employer has under the general law the right to recover damages from his servant for any tort committed by him, such as injury to the employers property caused by the servant's negligence and that in such cases he may leave the workman to sue for his wages and plead the loss sustained by him as a set-off against the workman's claim. It seems to us better that the employer should require the worker to make good the defects in the work, or should fix beforehand the price to be paid for inferior grades of work; or that the matter should be adjusted by a court of law, than that he should, when the work is completed, in his own discretion make a deduction, the amount of which the workman has no means of forecasting and in the fixing of which he has no voice.) Briefly summarised, the further recommendations are :—That in respect of the use of tools, machinery, room, light, heat, &c., no deductions or payments should be allowed, the alteration of conditions being adjusted in wage rates, the employer to have power to sue for loss occasioned by the misapplication or loss of tools supplied for the use of the workman.

That in respect of service rendered by the employer in connection with the work or labour of the workman, deductions should be allowed, subject to the existing provision of the Act of 1896. Section 3.

That no deductions should be allowed in respect of the provision of mess-rooms and similar facilities; the charges for these to be by way of a separate payment.

That in respect of rent no deductions should be allowed; the matter to be dealt with separate from the contract of employment.

That the supply of a house or lodging accommodation on the employer's premises should be allowed.

That the section of the Act of 1831 empowering the employer to contract to provide his workmen with medical attendance should be repealed, and that the doctors must be the choice of the workers themselves.

That in respect of benefit societies attached to works no deductions should be allowed, except in the case of societies certified under the Shop Clubs Act, and societies authorised under statutory powers to make deductions.

That in respect of benefit societies outside the employment no deduction should be allowed.

That power should be given to a Central Authority to make regulations as to the accommodation, for example, sanitation, lavatory, bath, and sanitary accommodation, ventilation and cubic space of bedrooms, single beds, &c., provided in living-in establishments.

That the law as to the sale of food unfit for human consumption should be extended so as to apply to the case of an employer supplying, or having on his premises for supplying, to his workers, food unfit for human consumption.

That the law should provide for inspection of "living-in" establishments by inspeetors of the loeal authority, who already inspect under the Shop Hours Act, and that it should be made their duty to enforce the regulations of the central authority.

THE MINORITY REPORT

reeommends: That disciplinary fines should be prohibited.

That all deductions for bad work and injury to materials should be prohibited.

That the living-in-system should be prohibited by law.

That the bonus system should be prohibited.

That no deductions should be permitted in respect of the supply of tools, fuel, or any materials used in manufacturing proeesses whether sueh materials pass into the substance of the fabric or produet or not.

That no deductions or payments to the employer should be allowed in respoet of medieal attendance, whether avowedly at the request of the workman or not.

That the use of mess rooms supplied by the employer and the taking of meals so provided should be optional, and any aecommodation so used or meals so taken should be paid for at the time and not in the form of deduetions from wages.

That the local authority should be placed under a statutory obligation to appoint inspeetors for the enforeement of the Truck Aets in shops.

Legal.

China Manufacturers' Claim.—In the Lord Mayor's Court on Tuesday, Jan. 26, before Mr. Assistant Judge Jaekson and a jury, Messrs. James Murray & Co., manufacturers of china, class, and earthenware, carrying on business in the City, sued Messrs. Swanson & Margaritis, china dealers, 39A, Goldhawk-rd., Shepherd's Bush, for £8 7s. 6d., the priee of goods sold and delivered to the defendants. Counsel for tho plaintiffs stated that in May of last year, the defendants gave a traveller in the employ of the plaintiffs an order for about sixty tea-sets, at a price of £8 7s. 6d. The goods were consigned to the defendants, but they refused to aeeept delivery from the railway eompany. They were then seen by the plaintiffs, and reminded that they had ordered the goods. The defendants then said that they would take the goods, and subsequently did receive them from the railway eompany. Applieations had been made to the defendants for payment, but they had paid nothing. The defendants had written offering to pay £4 for the goods, but that offer had been refused. In answer to the aetion the defendants had pleaded "never indebted," but they did not now appear to dispute the claim. In the absence of the defendants, the judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiffs, and judgment was entered accordingly, with costs.

An Agent's Commission.—Some time ago Mr. James Alexander Marshall, of Dyers-buildings, Holborn, London, brought an aetion against Mr. S. W. Dean, Newport Works, Burslem, to recover arrears of eommission amounting to £374. Owing to the bankruptey of Mr. Marshall the proceedings were eontinued by the receiver of his estate by order of the Court, for the benefit of his ereditors. The case was heard on Jan. 25, before Mr. Edward Pollock, one of the official referees at the Law Courts. It was shown that in January, 1904, Mr. Marshall, who carries on business in Dyers-buildings, was appointed sole agent for the sale of Mr. Dean's goods in London, the suburbs, and other plaees specifieally mentioned, and that eertain terms of commission were ag eed upon. The agreement was terminated on Nov. 7, 1906, and the plaintiff now stated that the amount claimed in the writ was due for eertain elasses of commissions in accordanee with the terms of the agreement. The defendant gave a general denial of the claim, and preferred a counterelaim for damages on the ground th t, in c nsequenee of the plaintiff not ha ing fulfilled his agreem nt, the sale of his (the defendant's) goods had been prejudiced. Mr. Marshall gave evidenee, at length, in support of his claim, supported by correspondenee, and a number of other documents submitted by his counsel. At tho conclusion of his examination the case was adjourned. On Jan. 26 the hearing was resumed, when Mr. Marshall was cross-examined at considerable length in reference to the d tails of his claim, and p rticularly as to conversations with r. Dean. Mr. Kitson, the Receiver in bankruptcy, was examined as to partieular points in the case, when the trial was adjourned till tho following week, in consequence f other engagements by the Official Referee.

"Royal Worcester" as a Trade Mark.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, on Jan. 22, Mr. Justice Parker gave judgment in the ease of an applieation by the Royal Worcester Corset Co., of Massachusetts, U.S.A., referred by the Registrar of Trade Marks, for leave to register in this country tho words "Royal Worcester" as a trade mark for eorsets. The application was opposed by, amongst others, the Worcester Royal Porcelain Works, of Worcester. Mr. Walter, K.C., in support of the application, said it was made under tho Trade Marks Aets, 1905, and the objection taken to the registration was that Worcester was a geographical word. The words "Royal Worcester," had, however, for twenty years been used as denoting the plaintiffs' corsets, and the evidence went to show that for upwards of five years the plaintiffs' corsets had been known in this country as the "Royal Worcester." He did not suppose the Worcester Royal Porcelain Co. sold corsets, and tho words, if registered by the applicants, could not affect them. The sole question the court had to decide was whether the words were such as eould properly be registered under the Act. Mr. Justice Parker refused the application. In the course of a long judgment, ho said the respondents were entitled to be heard I can eonceive cases in which the word "Royal" is or has been used in sueh a way as to negative any such suggestion, but in the present case, even though the purchasers of the applicants' corsets have been fully aware that the applieants are an American company, and that the ir eorsets are made in America, it is consistent with the evidence before me that those purchasers may have been led to suppose that the applieants enjoyed Royal patronage. Certainly the words, if used in eonnection with corsets generally, and without referenee to the plaee of manufacture, would suggest sueh patronage, and therefore be ealculated to deceive within the meaning of the 11th seetion of the Act. I am of opinion, however, that the application ought also to be refused because of the suggestion contained in the use of the word "Royal" This word, as I have said before, prima facie, suggests Royal patronage, and it is not alleged that the applicants enjoy sueh patronage. I think the application should be refused. The applieants will have to pay the eosts of tho respondents generally, both the comptroller's and the others.

Payment of Accounts to Travellers.—In the City of London Court, on Jan. 19, before Mr. Registrar Wild tho case of "Rowe & Edwards v. Peachey & Co.," was heard. The plaintiffs, Rowe & Edwards, china and glass merchants, 192, Aldersgate-st., E.C., sued Peachey & Co., china and hardware dealers, 68, Shepherds Bush-rd., for the sum of £1 18s. 2d., for china and glass supplied. For the plaintiffs videnee was given that the order for the ehina and glass in question was obtained from the defendants by their traveller and was delivered in the ordinary way. The defendant, it was said, was relying upon a reeeipt given her in payment of the money. The person named upon the receipt was not authorised to receive the money for them. The defendant, Mrs. Peachey, at the instance of the Registrar produeed the receipt upon whieh she relied as a defenee to the present claim. The Registrar said he saw that the reeeipt was signed by a person named Anderson. Had the plaintiffs anyone of that name in their employ. The plaintiffs' representative said they had not. Addressing the defendant the Registrar said that unless the defendant eould show that Anderson was in the employ of the plaintiffs, and a person authorised to receive payment of aeeounts, he must hold that the defendant had not paid the plaintiffs' aeeount. The defendant: You see I was not there myself. I was away ill at the time. A lady was left in charge of the shop who was present in court. The witness in question gave evidence and said that before Mrs. Peachey went away she showed her (witness), a posteard from the plaintiffs saying that the account was overdue. Money was left with her with which to pay that, and several other aeeounts. A Mr. Anderson ealled and presented to her a eard from the plaintiffs. He had said that the ordinary traveller who called was away ill, but that he had been sent by the plaintiffs. Tho money was aecordingly paid to him, and the receipt given. She had paid other travellers the amounts due to their firms. The Registrar said that the witness had evidently been hit by the wrong person in paying Mr. Anderson. It was one of the risks of traders in paying aeeounts to unauthorised persons. He was afraid he could not help the defendant who would have to pay the account. The defendant said she would like to be given time to pay. She was no longer in business, and in addition, she had recently broken her arm while travelling upon a tube railway. An order was made for tho defendant to pay half the amount on Feb. 9 and the balance on March 9.

A Study in Cutting.—A racy writer in an American retailer's journal tells the following story—the moral is obvious:—"A friend of mine bought a lot of dishes. They were some sort of a bum English pattern that was supposed to be hot stuff. I saw 'em—never saw anything so ungodly ugly in all my life. He paid $18·75 for the dinner sets and tried to sell 'em for $30. Couldn't sell a set. Nobody could swallow 'em. He put the price down and down—nothing doing. Finally he made up his mind to kick 'em out at any old price and he marked 'em down to $6 and sold most of 'em to a dago boarding-house. After holding on two years! But wasn't it better to have $6 in cash than $18·75 running up interest on you?

Trade Reports.

The Proprietors do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

NOTES FROM THE POTTERIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WHEN unemployment is so prevalent in our midst as is the case at the present time, and hundreds of meals are being distributed daily to workless men and women, and their children, in the Potteries, it is rather daring of anyone to suggest that the silver lining to the cloud of trade depression is beginning to make its appearance. And yet I am inclined to think that before many more weeks are over this will actually prove to be the case. In going about this district during the past few weeks, I find that some of the leading manufacturers of pottery share my view on this point, and I hear from several quarters that business is beginning to move again. Thus far, it is true, the improvement is slight, and does not amount to a great deal, but the tide seems to be on the turn. A few nice orders have come in from America from firms which, it is well known, were carrying heavy stocks last October, and this undoubtedly means that they have been experiencing a good Christmas trade. Reports from the other side also go to show that business has already commenced to pick up in a marked fashion now that the political excitement and commercial disruption caused by the Presidential election are over. Mr. Henry Clews, the distinguished American financier, whose family was at one time connected with the pottery trade in North Staffordshire, speaks in a decidedly encouraging strain of trade prospects in the United States, in his annual review, published the other day. "A year ago," he says, "we were in the very abyss of depression, suffering from the memorable October panic. Business had contracted fully 25 per cent., and securities had suffered a depreciation of over £70,000,000 ($350,000,000). To-day, business is gradually approaching normal conditions, while securities have not only recovered all previous loss, but in many cases are selling above the boom prices of 1906-1907. Such an emphatic and widespread recovery is beyond all precedent. Financial conditions show great improvement. Banking and credit affairs are sound; capital is plentiful for legitimate purposes, and all the tendencies of the times are towards recovery. The coming year should be one of growing industrial activity." Anything more optimistic than this it is hard to desire, and already evidence is being afforded that Mr. Clews is a truthful prophet. The improvement, so far as North Staffordshire manufacturers have yet experienced it, is slight, but there is a general feeling of confidence that trade with the States will "boom" as soon as it is known what the tariff changes are likely to be.

The Colonial trade remains slack, but as yet it is too early to tell how things are likely to turn out. There is, however, plenty of ground for hopefulness. I had the pleasure, the other day, of chatting with Mr. Edward Grimwade, who has only just returned from a four years' stay in the Antipodes, and I find that he, too, is looking forward to better things before the year is far advanced. Looking at trade generally, he expresses the view that February will be a very trying month, but after then, he says, he has not the slightest doubt that matters will improve. Speaking of Australia, Mr. Grimwade observed that the seasons had been fairly good, but the low price of wool was preventing business from being as good as it would otherwise be, while the gold yield from Western Australia still showed a tendency to decrease. With respect to New Zealand, he explained that the country was suffering from shortness of money, due to excessive borrowing on the part of Government and local bodies, but the country, he declares, is undoubtedly financially sound, and he does not think that the depression will last long. The South African market affords no sign of improvement. The home market, however, begins to show an improving tendency. There is, as yet, little confident buying, but travellers report that a more hopeful feeling prevails throughout the country, and better trade is to be expected shortly. In this connection it is worth while to notice that the weekly traffic returns of the North Staffordshire Railway have, on several occasions lately, recorded a decided increase in the amounts received for the conveyance of merchandise, &c., both on the railway and by canal. Therefore, taking one consideration with another, I think there seems good reason to believe that the period of gloom and depression through which we have been passing is drawing to a close, and that, in the near future, a spell of business activity may be looked for. That this may prove to be the case all who have been brought into contact with the vast amount of distress and unemployment existing in the Potteries at the present time will devoutly hope.

The Board of Trade returns for January, which embody the completed figures for the whole of last year, show, in unmistakable fashion, how disastrous a year 1908 was for trade. The general imports for December showed an increase of £840,501 in value; but so many heavy declines had been experienced earlier in the year, that the total imports for the twelvemonth were £52,667,219 less than in 1907. The exports for December were £3,340,160 below those of December, 1907, and the exports for the year showed a decrease of £48,815,504, so that altogether there was a decline of over £100,000,000 in trade on the whole year, taking imports and exports together. The figures which are given respecting the potting trade are equally depressing. The exports of British ware for the twelvemonth amounted to £2,343,974, which was a falling off of £304,837 as compared with 1907, and of £37,689 as compared with 1906. This big decline was contributed to by many countries. Our exports of ware to the United States alone showed a decline of £149,000 on the year; Canada's imports of British pottery decreased by £44,000; Australia's by £34,000; New Zealand's by £15,000; Germany's by £28,000; Brazil's by £28,000; S. Africa's by £8,000, and minor countries by £37,000. As against these declines, the Argentine Republic bought £19,000 more from us than last year, the East Indies £14,000, and France £6,000. The value of the foreign ware placed upon the markets of the United Kingdom during 1908 was £791,582 after deducting £125,166 on account of re-exports. The value of the British ware exported during the month of December last was £165,564, compared with £206,082 in Dec., 1907, and £198,836 in Dec., 1906.

In another column will be found a report of the first meeting of a conference of representatives of various British technical institutes and societies, called together at the instance of the English Ceramic Society at Stoke, for the purpose of considering ways and means of arranging for the grading and standardising, as far as possible, of refractory materials, such as fire-clay, magnesite, &c. The account will amply repay the most careful perusal and consideration on the part of business men engaged in the potting and many other trades, for there is scarcely an industry in the world which is not ultimately dependent, to a greater or a lesser extent, upon the use of refractory materials. Siemens, the celebrated engineer, has himself said that any advance in the power of making refractory materials more resisting to high temperatures means an advance to every industry in the world. It will therefore be readily seen that the conference at Stoke marks a departure which may be fraught with great possibilities for the future of many industries. Hitherto France and England have been very backward in organisation respecting those matters which are to come within the purview of the newly formed committee. In Germany, methods of dealing with refractory materials have already been systematised to some extent, and if a business man in the Fatherland requires to build, say, a circle or an arch, he can ascertain without difficulty what particular brick is suited to his special purpose, what particular standard of size is required, and how many of each standard size of brick would be needed. In England, however, there is no system of the kind. Everyone engaged in the potting trade, for instance, knows how much depends upon the kind of brick used in the construction of ovens and kilns. The brunt of the work, in a potter's oven, is dependent upon the refractory qualities of the brick used, and many firms have found that difficulties which have caused them to expend a great deal of money have been ultimately traceable to the fact that the bricks used were not of the character best adapted to the special needs of pottery manufacture. If some kinds of bricks were used in the construction of kilns where they are subjected to very great heat, they would actually melt, and as science becomes more and more applied to methods of pottery manufacture it is increasingly realised that the use of poor and unsuitable bricks in kilns and ovens means that, eventually, the pottery has to suffer. Moreover, under existing conditions, confusion is constantly arising in many trades owing to the differences which prevail at present regarding the grading, &c., of refractory materials. For example, potting trade experts are constantly coming across analyses of the same clay, by different men, which can hardly be recognised as referring to the same clay. This, of course, is owing to the fact that imperfect methods are used in analysis. It is the same with respect to testing. Clay is such a complicated substance that if methods of treating it are varied, the results obtained vary accordingly. It is consequently necessary to subject a clay to standardised tests in order to obtain comparable results with different types of clays.

The importance of this subject has long been recognised by Dr. J. W. Mellor, D.Sc., the Staffordshire County instructor in pottery, and, having given the matter careful consideration, he came to the conclusion that the best thing to be done, in order to arrange for the grading and standardisation of the materials in question, was to communicate with all the leading societies connected with industries which have to deal with, or are ultimately dependent upon, furnace operations involving the use of refractory materials. In January of last year, he brought forward a motion at a meeting of the English Ceramic Society, but the matter lay in abeyance for a while on

account of the fact that, at one time, Dr. Mellor contemplated leaving the district. Happily, he eventually decided to remain, and recently he followed his idea up, the movement having, in the meantime, received an impetus by a discussion which followed the reading of a paper by Mr. F. J. Bywater, of Birmingham, at the Gas Institute last year. The result of the steps taken by Dr. Mellor was the very successful meeting held at Stoke on Jan. 4. The suggestion that the refractory materials should be graded and standardised has been taken up enthusiastically by the different trade societies, and those who are concerned in the movement have been very greatly encouraged by letters of appreciation received from interested business people in different commercial centres Those who live in North Staffordshire should be particularly gratified at what has been done, because at present there exists no recognised centre in England to which business men can refer for unbiassed reports of the qualities of refractory materials from the point of view of the clay-worker, and it seems very possible that the County Pottery School at Stoke will develop into a centre of this kind, such as already exists in Germany. The meeting on Jan. 4 was so entirely satisfactory that it has been resolved to approach a number of other societies in order to make the committee even more comprehensive than was previously intended. As will be seen from our report, the gentlemen present decided to establish a body to be called "The Committee for the Standardisation of Refractory Materials," and it was resolved that the committee should (a) arrange and classify the various refractory materials, e.g., clay; siliceous materials, as silica and gannister; special materials, as magnesite, chromite, &c.; (b) arrange standard specifications for the raw materials and for the manufactured products; (c) consider the possibility of arranging for uniformity in certain "stock" or "standard" sizes; (d) arrange standard methods of testing, analysis, &c.

Under the scheme the representatives of the different societies will divide themselves into sections. Thus the metallurgical section will cover the Iron and Steel Institute, the Institute of Metals, and the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. This section will deal with refractory materials used in connection with blast furnaces, linings, cupolas, crucibles, coke ovens, &c. The chemical trade section will deal with refractory materials subjected to high temperatures in contact with acids and corrosive liquids. The electrical section will cover new developments in connection with high temperature electro-chemical work which is now becoming a very important industry. The gas engineers' section will deal with retorts for the distillation of coal and settings for the same. The glass section will concern itself with glass "pots" and glass furnace work generally. The pottery trade section will deal with linings for ovens, mid-feathers, kilns, fritt kilns, and so on. This section will also apply itself to the discovery of the best qualities of bricks for use in ovens, kilns, &c., and the composition most suited for the work. It will also inquire into the making of the bricks, and consider what standard sizes should be adopted for standard ovens and standard kilns. Under existing conditions each oven builder wants his own kind of brick, and the results obtained from ovens made by different builders vary a great deal. Apart from the sections named, the English Ceramic Society will have a section of its own, and it will be the special task of the Society to standardise methods for the testing of bricks and other refractory materials. In other words, the Ceramic Society will compile a method for testing clays and other refractory materials for the different purposes suggested by the various other sections, and arrangements are being made with France, Germany, and America to ensure that the method ultimately arrived at shall be international, the negotiations with America being already in an advanced stage.

There will also be a fire brick manufacturers' section, which will consider, inter alia, (1) suggestions as to elimination of odd and little used sizes and shapes, (2) standard sizes and shapes, (3) deviation from specified dimensions in special sizes, (4) suggestions as to the grading of clays as proposed by the English Ceramic Society, and (5) general suggestions. The position in which matters now stand is that each section has to consider the gradation and standardising of those refractory materials with which it is specially concerned, and report, through its sectional secretary, to Dr. Mellor, who is the hon. general secretary for the full committee. A general meeting of the committee will then be held in some centre other than the Potteries—possibly in London—when the sectional proposals will be discussed, and any amendments or additions which may be thought advisable will be made. The amended reports will subsequently be referred back to the different sections for consideration, following which the final report of the committee will be issued embodying the proposals adopted. Nobody expects that this report will be the last word on the subject, for it is proposed to revise it periodically, so as to incorporate any fresh developments which science or practice may reveal. It only remains to express satisfaction that the movement should have had its birth in the new potting school at Stoke, testifying, once more, to the ceaseless activity and practical ability of the instructor, Dr. Mellor. The movement is probably one of the most important ever adopted in the clay-working industries, and it will probably lead to a very great advance in the quality of the finished products. It will also enable big contractors like the War Office and the Admiralty to state exactly to manufacturers what they want. The confusing and impracticable suggestions sometimes made by consumers will thus be avoided while manufacturers will be able to understand exactly what is wanted, and work to specifications which are generally recognised and easily understood.

The annual meeting of the recently formed Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Potting Trade has been held at Stoke during the past month, when, in accordance with an old-standing custom which obtained in the days of former boards of a like character, by which the president of the board is appointed one year by the manufacturers and in subsequent years by the operatives, Alderman Thomas Edwards was, on this occasion, elected president, while Mr. J. C. Bailey (Doulton & Co., Ltd.), was elected vice-president. Mr. Bailey filled the chair with conspicuous success during the difficult times experienced last year, and Alderman Edwards, the shrewd and experienced leader of the Ovenmen's Society, may be depended upon to make a capable and impartial chairman during the ensuing twelve months. Mr. A. P. Llewellyn was reappointed secretary for the manufacturers, while Mr. Joseph Lovatt, secretary of the Potters' Union, was once more chosen by the operatives to fulfil the secretarial duties on their behalf. I understand that another meeting of the Board was held at Stoke on Jan. 26, for the purpose of discussing certain matters which have arisen respecting which the masters and men do not, at present, see quite eye to eye. It is not politic, at the present stage, to say what those matters are, but later on I hope to be able to announce that some settlement has been arrived at, in which case it may be possible to refer to the points under discussion in greater detail.

Mr. Edward Grimwade, to whose return home after a prolonged stay in Australia I have already alluded, had a thrilling experience during his voyage to England on the R.M.S. *Ophir*. The vessel left Sydney on Nov. 29, and arrived on Dec. 30 in the Straits of Messina, which, little more than a day previously, had been the scene of the most appalling catastrophe ever recorded in history. Mr. Grimwade and his fellow-passengers were among the first Englishmen to witness the frightful havoc which the great earthquake had wrought. When the ship arrived in the Straits, all on board were quite unconscious that a terrible disaster had happened, and their first intimation that something was wrong was conveyed to them by the puzzling manœuvres of a small vessel which was signalling the *Ophir* to stop. Signals having been exchanged, the boat was sent from the *Ophir* to the smaller vessel, and, on its return, the announcement was made that the vessel was under orders from the British Admiralty to proceed to Reggio, and render any assistance in its power. Reggio was reached at seven o'clock in the evening, and, said Mr. Grimwade, "we could see at once that something very serious was the matter. There were a number of warships there, one of them British, constantly flashing search lights over the town. We were only a quarter of a mile from the shore, and we could see that very few, if any, of the buildings were in anything but a state of ruins, and a vast mass of homeless and destitute humanity was congregated together on the seafront. It was an appalling sight. At first we were told that 4,000 lives were involved; then the death roll was stated to be 40,000, and later 150,000." Even the latter figures, as is now known, represented only about half the actual number of lives lost. Mr. Grimwade tells of how the *Ophir* was turned into a hospital ship, the stewardesses serving as nurses, while passengers with a knowledge of ambulance work assisted the doctors in allaying the sufferings of the mutilated beings who were soon brought aboard the vessel in large numbers. During the first night at Reggio, 150 maimed and sick persons were taken aboard, and while several deaths occurred, there were also several births. Altogether 750 people were assisted and carried on to Naples. "A very tragic feature that impressed itself on me while we were anchored off Reggio," Mr. Grimwade says, "was the looting which took place. We constantly heard shots ringing out from the troops landed, and from the squads of men ashore from the warships. Looters were mercilessly fired on, and the shots were significant and tragic." Mr. Grimwade has been on many voyages to the far corners of the world, but the trip from Port Said to Naples was the most exciting of them all, and he confesses that he is not anxious to undergo a repetition of his experience during the last days of the Old Year. His visit to England will only be a brief one, and before many weeks are over he will return to New Zealand and Australia, where he has been living for the past four years.

Rumours are prevalent to the effect that the deliberations of the Departmental Committee on the use of lead, &c., in the pottery trade are likely to result in considerable restrictions being recommended, so that there is a possibility that the trade will shortly be plunged again into a controversy as to what is practicable and what is not. I observe that a discussion has been proceeding in

the columns of the "Guardian" on the subject of lead poisoning and the use of leadless glazes. Miss Constance Smith actually demands leadless glazes out and out for all kinds of pottery, but Mr. Cecil Wedgwood (Josiah Wedgwood & Sons) has replied to Miss Smith, raising practical objections, while, of course, conceding that, for certain purposes, leadless glazes are both possible and necessary. The lady champions of leadless glazes have been seeking to make capital from what they term this "important admission," which is really neither important nor an admission; it is simply a voluntary statement of a fact which everyone with practical knowledge of the trade recognises. It is only a few months ago that some of these ladies were hailing with satisfaction the statement that Wedgwood jasper ware was produced without a lead glaze, and they proceeded to argue that if this beautiful product of the Etruria factories could be made without lead, then it must be possible to produce every other kind of pottery without lead. They never paused for a moment to think what jasper ware would look like if a lead glaze "were" used. Much ware that is beautiful is, admittedly, produced without the use of lead, but it does not follow because some can be made thus, that all can be satisfactorily produced in that way. One of the correspondents of the "Guardian" says she (I presume the correspondent is a lady) is hopeful that "when the great firm of Wedgwood have spent on a leadless glaze half the time and money which have gone to produce such beautiful results in lead glaze, something still more beautiful will appear which will have the additional advantage of gladdening the hearts of the humanitarians and, at the same time saving the poor potter from the evils of lead poisoning." It will probably be news to this lady to learn that Wedgwoods have expended large sums of money in endeavouring to produce a satisfactory leadless glaze for general use, but without success.

Of several factory fires which have occurred during the past month the most serious was that which broke out on the morning of Jan. 26, at the manufactory of E. Hughes & Co., china manufacturers, Fenton. A dense fog prevailed at the time, and the firemen were handicapped in their battle with the flames by difficulty in locating the seat of the fire. The outbreak apparently originated through the overheating of one of the biscuit ovens, which passes through the floor of the biscuit warehouse. This warehouse, which fortunately did not contain a very large stock, was completely gutted, but the brigade were successful in preventing the fire from spreading to the main premises. The damage, which is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of £1,000, is covered by insurance.——The Sylvester-st. works of Doultons, Ltd., Burslem, were the scene of an outbreak on the morning of Jan. 12. The fire originated in one of the manager's offices near a wooden covered gangway which communicates with the Nile-st Works. Fortunately the outbreak was discovered in its incipient stage, and was speedily extinguished.

Workmen engaged in the making of a new road in the Northwood district of Hanley have made an exceedingly interesting discovery. They came quite unexpectedly across an excavation in a layer of coal under the road, a hole about 6 ft. in diameter having been cut. In this hole, at a depth of 13 ft. from the surface, was found a piece of unbroken pottery in the form of a three-handled posset pot. The body is made of local clay, and is believed to have been manufactured about the year 1670. It has a brownish glaze with black stripes, and between each of the three handles is a decoration in the nature of folded ribbons. The pot is 7 ins. in diameter and 5½ ins. in height, and its condition is perfect. Mr. Jahn, the curator of the Hanley Museum, has been successful in obtaining the custody of the vessel, which is regarded as a particularly valuable specimen of early local pottery.

In accordance with trade custom manufacturers and millers have been busy making their contracts for the ensuing year during the last few weeks, and complaint has been made in some quarters of the action of the China Stone Association, because of their refusal to accept orders for the high-class stone known as "hard purple," except on condition that buyers take a certain proportion of the inferior "soft white" stone. Nominally the soft white stone costs, in the raw state, 3s. 6d. per ton less than the other, but as it is much decomposed and absorbent, containing 15 to 20 per cent. of water, it is said that at present prices it actually comes dearer than the hard purple, which contains no water.

A very successful concert, organised by members of the Potters' Union, was held at Hanley on Monday, Jan. 11. The proceeds are to be devoted to helping a number of working potters who, through no fault of their own, but largely, it is said, owing to the introduction of new processes of manufacture, have lost their employment, and now find themselves without the means of earning a livelihood. The concert was presided over by Mr. J. Lovatt, general secretary of the Union, and the Albany Male Glee Party, composed of talented singers, all of whom are engaged in the potting trade, made themselves responsible for an admirable programme.——A party of pottery operatives left Stoke on Jan. 22 for South Africa to take up situations which they have obtained at the new potting works in Natal. The party included a number of women going out to join their husbands, who are already working as potters in Natal. ——Intimation has been received at Burslem from the Home Office that Mr. J. Preston Doughton, of Delaware, has been appointed vice and deputy consul of the United States of America in the Potteries.

On Jan. 18, the employees of Mr. H. J. Colclough Vale Works, Goddard-st., Longton, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Colclough to dinner, thus reciprocating the hospitalty of their employer last year. The dinner took place in the Town Hall, and there were present about 250—mostly consisting of employees of the firm, their wives and friends. The chair was taken by Mr. J. A. Lovatt, the manager, and several manufacturers and their wives were present. After the health of the "Tho Firm" had been proposed, a presentation was made to Mr. and Mrs. Colclough, consisting of their portraits in oils, painted by Mr. H. J. Gover, of Hanley, and subscribed for by the employees. The presentation was made by Mr. H. H. Lewis, the cashier, in an appropriate speech, and was acknowledged by Mr. Colclough, who expressed his warm appreciation of the good feeling shown towards Mrs. Colclough and himself.——The annual dinner of the management and staff of Booth's Ltd., Tunstall, was held at the Snayd Arms, Tunstall, on Jan. 5. Mr. Charles H. Bower, managing director, presided over a company numbering about sixty. Mr. Geo. Wilks proposed the toast of "Booths Ltd." He said the company would deserve and command success as long as they turned out goods such as they were producing to-day. Mr. C. E. Green was heartily received on rising to respond. He said the past year had been successful, thanks to the ability and organisation of their chairman and managing director; and to the co-operation of the sub-managers and employees. Trade had been bad in every branch during the past year. That had been accounted for in many ways. One thing was the uncertainty as to the future. The policy of England had always been to look ahead and to consider the welfare of its children and grandchildren. In the past year, Englishmen had realised that they must economise, and they had not been spending much on luxuries. The result had been that the economy had affected trade, people were not buying pottery—it was pottery they all economised in. They heard a lot about foreign trade. But Staffordshire did not fear foreign competition. They always had competed, and always would compete with the foreigner. They could not compete with their rubbish, and they did not want to. But where there was good pottery and good glass, England was to the front, and always would be. Mr. Green went on to say that employers did not want to cut down wages. His experience was that the more men they employed, the more wages they paid, the more profit the manufacturers got. He said that with the help of all the employees they looked forward to a prosperous year. Other toasts were given and responded to.

A most enjoyable evening was spent at the Grand Hotel, Hanley, on Saturday, Jan. 9, on the occasion of a whist drive promoted by the North Staffordshire branch of the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Association. The objects of the function were charitable, the proceeds being devoted to the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution. This is an institution for the relief of the aged and necessitous members of the Commercial Travellers' Associations and widows of late members. An excellent committee of the members of the local branch of the Association had been formed, with Mr. G. Heath, as hon. secretary, and they were responsible for the elaborate arrangements for the enjoyment of the assembly. A large number of invitations were circulated, and a most hearty response was forthcoming on behalf of the institution, upwards of 150 being in attendance. The whist drive was conducted in the ballroom, necessitating 37 tables, which were under the supervision of Mr. F. W. Lloyd as master of ceremonies. The prize winners were as follows:—Ladies: First (inkstand, presented by Mr. S. Johnson), Mrs. Boulton, 175; second (chatelaine, given by Mr. F. Wilshaw), Miss A. Bridget, 174; third (tea service, given by Mr. Ralph Hartland), Mrs. Newby, 173; fourth (biscuit jar, given by Mr. W. Cope), Mrs. Holgate, 173; sealed prize (given by Mr. C. Keeling), Mrs. Titley, 150; consolation prize (given by Mr. E. G. Bradshaw), Mrs. Leadbeater, 135. Gentlemen: First (case of pipes, given by Captain J. Kent), Mr. E. F. Adams, 175; second (umbrella, given by Mr. C. Keeling), Mr. W. Massey, 174; third (walking-stick, given by Messrs. T. B. Duncan and J. Unwin), Mr. J. Beresford, 174: fourth (teapot set, given by Messrs. S. Gibson and Sons), Mr. T. B. Duncan, 173; sealed prize (earthenware clock set, given by Mr. E. Malkin), Mr. A. Boulton, 155; booby (given by Mr. E. G. Bradshaw), Mr. J. Hartland, 135. The prizes were kindly distributed by Mr. H. A. Roycroft, a steward of the institution. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the donors of the prizes.

At the meeting of the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce held at Stoke on Wednesday, it was decided to take the opinion of manufacturers as to testing, before a proper tribunal, the Railway Companies' charges for returned empties.

THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN SCOTLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

IT was significant of the quietness of the times in these trades in Scotland, and of the moderation of the demands upon them, that the closing up of the potteries and the glassworks for the new year holidays lasted as a rule longer than is usually the case. It was so, not only in the big centres such as Glasgow, but all over the country wherever pottery factories or glassworks are to be found. This off-season, however, was not altogether lost time for the proprietors, although it was so for the workers. The former followed the usual practice of utilising the stoppage for a general overhaul of their works, &c., clearing away accumulations of waste, repairing machinery and plant, and generally bringing up conditions to the best possible mark, with the view of resuming production amid surroundings much more favourable than those prevailing for some time before the stoppage. This year the opportunity has been taken advantage of to a greater extent than for some years in the past, so that the Scottish potteries and glassworks, when they resumed working, were in very fit condition for expeditious and economical output.

As yet, however, the call upon them is moderate in most of the grades, although the feeling amongst makers and others has been growing that during the course of 1909 better times are to be experienced in these trades; or, at the very least, the first signs of the approach of the much-desired improvement. In the stoneware section the only line which during the winter has shown symptoms of any picking up is that of hot-water bottles, the call for which has quite markedly increased. This is due, of course, to the uncommon severity of the season, a severity experienced all over the British Islands, and especially in Scotland. As something of a contrast to the small, though welcome, increase of call there is one other common line that has been losing ground during this winter. Rockingham orders have been distinctly less in bulk, and, indeed, as regards the Scottish works, this has been a feature of most of the past years, traceable, no doubt. to the great increase of unemployment. During 1909 it is hoped that this condition will meet with definite amelioration, bringing relief in the commoner lines of pottery and glass goods.

Turning from the works to the wholesale merchants, we find that these, since early in December, have been passing through an almost wholly idle time, except for the calls of the annual stocktaking. This period for the wholesale merchants is always quiet, but the quietness this year has been more marked. The new orders that have been coming in of their own accord, so to speak, have been very scanty, and up to the time of writing travellers have not begun to go afield to ascertain the consumers' spring needs. But, although there has been so little doing in the movement of goods, and there has been more than enough of idle time for a wholesome condition of feeling, it is the case that here also the expectation grows as regards the prospect of improvement for the trades during 1909. After the advent of February travellers will begin to take to the road, and then perhaps may be encountered something substantial to justify this faith in better times to come.

As was to have been expected, the retail merchants in these industries, on a review of their Christmas and New Year trade doings, have to report but a very indifferent turnover, the poorest, perhaps, of any during the long run of the present depression. Business has also been exceedingly slow since, but here also we find a belief in something better for the near future. As regards strike stoppages in the shipbuilding industry, or any of the other great Scottish industries, the look-out is almost wholly free of serious menace, and that is a very important matter for the pottery and glass trades all round.

THE DEVON AND CORNWALL CLAY TRADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THERE has been no improvement in the South Devon clay trade during January, and very little reduction in the large stocks brought forward from 1908 and held at Newton, Runcorn, Ellesmere, Weston, and the Continent. Stocks of mining clay, at Kingsteignton in particular, are exceptionally heavy, and would have been even larger had not the stormy weather experienced during the month interfered greatly with clay getting. High tides forced the water back to find a way through the gravel, the same water having to be lifted again and again. Fine grit also causes endless trouble with the pumps, and the leathers have to be constantly replaced. Barging has been slack, and less trucking done than usual. Clay shipments from Teignmouth were light, and great damage has been done to the sea front and harbour by the gales.

Several clay vessels report having had rough voyages, some with the loss of their topmasts. The "Marion," from Teignmouth to Glasgow with potters' clay, sailed on January 7, but on January 8 was assisted into Plymouth leaking badly, and had to be beached on the Cattewater. The "Annie Christian," moving from her mooring at the clay stores, Teignmouth, came into contact with a railway truck, damaging her bowsprit; and in the same harbour a barge containing 35 tons of clay, lying alongside the Danish vessel "Norden," was swamped by the strong tide running and sank.

On Boxing-day Mrs. W. T. Lovering, wife of Mr. W. T. Lovering, opened a new china clay kiln at Charlestown. The kiln is 380 ft. long and 18 ft. wide, and has a shed capacity for 10,000 tons. There are six large tanks adjoining the kiln, which when filled contains about 8,000 tons. The stack, which has been built of Pentewan concrete blocks, is 120 ft. high. In the completion of the work it is estimated that 12,000 tons of stone have been used, 3,000 tons of sand, and over 300 tons of cement.

The suggested construction of docks at St. Just, in Falmouth Harbour, if carried into effect, will mean a large development of the china clay industry in the Western part of Cornwall. The scheme which is put forward on behalf of the Railways and General Development Company includes a breakwater capable of berthing three liners at one time, and a carefully studied and complete equipment for dealing with the china clay traffic to the best advantage, and for the landing and despatching of coal to be used in the china clay industry. It also includes the establishment of a railway to connect the docks with the Great Western main line. The total estimated cost is £687,000. A modified and less expensive scheme has also been prepared, and can be adopted if thought advisable.

The West of England China Stone and Clay Co. have just moved from temporary premises into handsome new offices at St. Austell. The building fronts High Cross Street, and took about six months to erect. From here, in future, will be conducted all the manifold business of the company and seven associated companies: The West of England China Stone and Clay Co., Ltd.; the Great Beam Clay Co., Ltd.; the Hendra Clay Co., Ltd.; the Carrancarrow Clay Co., Ltd.; the Lower Halviggan Clay Co., Ltd.; the Goonamarth Clay Co., Ltd.; and John Nicholls & Co., Ltd.

CANADA.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, Jan. 15.

THE wholesale crockery dealers in Canada have formed an association "to promote closer business relations with each other," and a more harmonious adjustment of present haphazard, individual methods. It has always been "every man for himself, an' th' de'il tak' the hindmost" in Canadian crockery circles, and the result has been more than unsatisfactory. With the recent increase in the number of wholesale houses, importers and manufacturers, there seems to have been no other plan available. The meeting for organisation was held in Toronto on Dec. 30, with the following leaders in the trade present, namely :—J. S. McMahon and D. Ross, of the McMahon-Broadfield Co.; E. Taylor, of Gowans, Kent & Co.; E. W. Klotz and Henry Nerlich, of Nerlich & Co.; George Booth, Canadian manager for Borgfeldt & Co., New York; H. Bedlington and F. Chambaud, of Myott, Son & Co.; W. Bryce, C. L. Burton and W. H. Rundle, Canadian Manager for Edward Butler, New York, all of Toronto; O. H. Warwick and W. H. Hayward, of St. John, N.B.; W. J. Reid and J. L. Johnson, of London, Ont.; and W. Mulvcney, of Taylor & Mulvency, Hamilton, Ont. A code of charges was wrought out for application at present only to the maritime provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. If it operates there successfully it may be adapted to the rest of the Dominion. A sliding scale of charges for packages was fixed from 10 cents for small boxes to $1 for large cases, casks and English crates; the only free packages are to be original packages of lamp chimneys, lantern globes, milk bottles, screw-top honey jars and fruit-jar boxes, the sale price to be so made up as to include the cost of these packages. Packages are not to be returnable, except in the competitive cities in which they are sold; terms on stock goods shall be three months, or 2 per cent. thirty days. Shipments in Jan. or Feb. cannot be dated later than April 1. After that date no future dating will be allowed, with the exception of fruit jars and Continental china or earthenware (not English). If delivered before Oct. 1, to be dated at the time of shipment, and if delivered later may be dated Dec. 1. At competitive points where there are wholesale jobbers it will be permissible to make no charge for packages, excepting for crates, which are to be charged at $1 each, and are not returnable in any case. All order forms shall specify "No allowance for breakage, and packages will be charged at usual trade prices." All wholesale merchants shall be permitted to equalise freight rates with the following competing points :—London, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, and Halifax. It was agreed that a general charge for import crates and packages would be made by wholesale stock houses, also direct import firms and manufacturers' agents, with the exception that buyers in large centres may be excepted when competing with New York importing houses. Absolutely no allowance for breakage, excepting where the consignee can show negligence on the part of the packer. For the maritime provinces it was proposed to make deliveries of import packages at St. John and Halifax only, customers to pay freight from those points to destination. No restriction was placed on members as to delivery of direct import orders to customers' nearest railway stations anywhere in Canada. The election of officers resulted as follows :—O. H. Warwick, president; J. S. McMahon, vice-president; H. Bedlington, secretary-treasurer; J. S. McMahon, E. Taylor, E. W. Klotz, Wm. Mulveney, and H. Bedlington, executive committee. The annual membership fee was fixed at $5, and all of those present at the meeting joined the association. Some of the wholesale houses have sent their travellers out looking for orders for import, but there is a disposition to hold back longer than usual this spring, in order to give merchants time to take stock and discover their actual wants. Those who have been out for a week, however, report some extremely generous orders, and there is even a little stirring among the dry bones of poor old Quebec.

Foreign Notes.

Remembrance from Abroad.—We have received and acknowledge with thanks handsome pictorial wall calendars from the Roessler and Hasslacher Chemical Co., B. F. Drakinfeld & Co., and L. Reusche & Co., all colour manufacturers, New York, U.S.A.

Russian Pottery Companies' Results.—The Dsevulsky and Lange Porcelain Factories of Warsaw, made a loss of 168,625 roubles in their ninth (1907) working year.—— The Russo-Bulgarian Pottery Co., St. Petersburg, announces a profit of 157,071 roubles and a dividend of 4 per cent. on preference shares in its ninth (1907) year's working.

Mr. Wm. Burgess, who was at one time the consular representative of the United States in the Staffordshire Potteries, has been a prominent witness before the Ways and Means Committee for Tariff revision. Mr. Burgess has made a special study of the valuation—and under-valuation—of wares for customs purposes, and has visited both France and Germany while investigating this subject. His knowledge and experience proved of considerable value to the American manufacturers for whom he acted.

Swiss Pottery Imports.—The Swiss Customs officials have received instructions to classify under No. 674 of the tariff, at the rate of 12fr. per 100 kilogs., all water-closet pans of stoneware or fireclay, enamelled yellow or white internally and externally, as also all piping for water-closets other than piping of common brown stoneware with common clay or salt enamelling, which is dutiable under Tariff No. 673 at the rate of 3fr. per 100 kilogs. As a special concession, water-closet pans which are enamelled white internally and yellow externally will be classified under No. 673, although strictly dutiable under No. 674. The total imports of pottery and china into Switzerland during 1907 amounted to £349,000, an increase of £38,800 on the imports of 1906. The United Kingdom supplied goods, mostly sanitary fittings, to the value of £24,200.

Pottery from the Banks of the Nile.—Professor Sayce, who has lately returned to Khartum, has communicated an interesting discovery he made at Wad-el-Hadad on the Blue Nile, north of Sennar. While the foundations of a rest-house for the Irrigation Department were being dug, a number of graves were found containing skeletons, with feet to the east. Round the head of each was a quantity of pottery consisting of bowls and jars, all in good state of preservation. The bowls are for the most part of dark clay and decorated with what are known as Nubian patterns. On one of them is a Coptic processional cross, and the same emblem is scratched inside the lips of the jars, where it is associated with two other Christian emblems, the fish and the palm branch. On the neck of one of the jars is a mason's mark, and another of the jars, which are of red ware, has a spout as well as a handle. A comparison of the pottery with that found on Nubian sites between the first and the second cataracts makes it probable that it should be dated in the seventh or eighth century A.D. The pottery has been sent to the Khartum Museum.



AT the **DAILY MAIL "HOME" EXHIBITION**, voting papers were given out by the *Daily Mail* to the public, **and our "JULES" Jar was voted the best Jar on the market.**

There is a big demand for **White Flint** Preserving Jars for home use. Private people now do their own preserving. **Glass to Glass** is our method, the contents do not touch metal or rubber.

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Distress in the Bohemian Glass Industry.—Owing to the great distress existing among the glass workers in Northern Industry, a committee appointed by the Austrian Minister of Public Works has been considering what remedial measures can be adopted to resuscitate the industry, and a grant of 5,000 kronen has been made from the public funds for relieving the immediate necessities of the workers in the Haida and Steinschönau districts, where there are about 4,000 people affected. According to a report published some time ago by Professors Lode and Schwiedland, the condition of the Bohemian "wet grinder" seems to be little short of deplorable. Most of them dwell in huts on the banks of watercourses, and the rooms reek with the moisture entering through the holes made in the floor for the passage of the driving belt, the water wheel shafts being on a lower level than the workrooms. Under these conditions, which are aggravated in winter and dark weather by the cold, and the fumes of the cheap oil used in the lamps, work has to be carried on for an average of 15 hours per diem, in order to earn at most 16 kronen (13s.) a week!

German Pottery Companies.—At the general meeting fo the "Porzellanmanufaktur H. Schomburg & Sohne Akt. Ges.," of Berlin, held a few days ago, four shareholders represented a share capital of 561,000 mk. The dividend, to be distributed at once, was fixed at 10 per cent. As regards the present state of trade the President reported in reply to an inquiry, that business was now somewhat quieter. As the electrical branch had suffered least of all from the present depression, and as this was the very branch upon which the company had most to depend, the Schomburg Akt. Ges. had fortunately been able to escape being very hard hit by the unfavourable trade conditions which had prevailed throughout the year.——The porcelain factory of E. & A. Miller, of Schonwald, Germany, reports a gross profit for the first business year of Mk. 114,501, of which, after writing off Mk. 70,886, there will be left Mk. 43,614 for distribution, of which 2 per cent. will be set aside as a dividend on the share capital, whilst Mk. 12,683 will be carried forward. The two factories belonging to the firm were kept very busy up to the autumn of 1907, when the financial and commercial crisis in America set in and affected the firm very considerably. The profits were also curtailed by various loan and other initial costs of establishment. The firm are entering on the new year with a fair amount of orders on their books.

The Gazette.

Notices as to Winding-up: Petitions: Orders; and Official and other Notices in connection with Public Companies.

Anglo-Roumanian Glass Co., Ltd. Resolved Dec. 31:—That the company be wound up. J. H. Moritz, 8, Queen-st., Cheapside, E.C., liqr.

Rowlands Castle Brick & Tile Works, Ltd. Resolved Dec. 9, confirmed Dec. 30:—That the company be wound up. A. H. Randall, 23, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C., liqr.

Thornaby Pottery Co., Ltd. Resolved Dec. 14, confirmed Dec. 29:—That the company be wound up. F. Raimes, Hartburn, and others, liqrs.

Notice of Dividends.

Broadhurst Walter, 15, Charles-st., Manchester, glass etcher. First and final, 4s. 2½d., at O.R.'s, Manchester.

Wilson Alex., trading as Alex. Wilson & Co., mosaic and encaustic tile layers at Berkeley-terrace, Glasgow. First, at H. Muir's, 11, West Regent-st., Glasgow, on Feb. 1.

Winskell Robt. G., trading as R. Winskell & Co., 98, High-st., Merton, glass merchant. First and final, 6d., at Saker & Davis', 95-97, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

Notices of Intended Dividends.

Barker Thos., trading as Thos. Barker & Co., 2, Dudley-rd., and 29, Portland-rd., Osterley-park-rd., Southall, glass merchant. Claims to C. Mercer, 14, Bedford-row, W.C., O.R.

Thomas Griffith and David Thomas, trading as the Bynea Silica Brick Co., Bynea, Carmarthen, brick manufacturers. Claims to G. B. Bowen, Salubrious-chambers, Swansea.

Extracts from the Registry of Deeds of Arrangement.

The following Deeds of Arrangement with Creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. *Under this Act it is necessary that private arrangements other than those executed in pursuance of the Bankruptcy Act shall be registered within seven clear days after the first execution by the debtor or any creditor.*

* *These figures are taken from the Affidavit filed with the registered Deed, but may be subject to variation on realisation. In some cases the estimated assets are not stated.*

(*The following lists are taken from the Official Gazette information, and we are not responsible for the mis-spelling of the names of any of the creditors.*—Eds. P. G.)

De Clermont Jno. Arnold Robt., the Grand Hotel, Brighton, and Edwin Page Turner, Ringwood-rd., Totton, Eling, trading at Brokenford, Ringwood-rd., Totton, aforesaid, as the Hants Art Tile & Pottery Co. Assignment upon trust, with a view to payment of debts in full within a period of 3 months from Nov. 25, 1908, when estate to be re-assigned to debtors; failing payment of same then trustee to realise, &c. Dated, Dec. 1. Filed, Dec. 24. Liabilities unsecured, £749. Property, after deducting secured claims, £1,214. Tr., G. G. Popplcton, 4, Charterhouse-square, E.C. (Filed by order, on terms.) The following are creditors:—G. Wood & Co., Ltd., London, £36; T. P. Boote & Co., Burslem, £31; Sneyds Collieries, Burslem, £85; T. Arrowsmith & Son, Burslem, £10; Cox Bros. & Co., Derby, £16; W. P. Rix, Egremont, £16; Fletcher & Co., Eling, £95; Cochran & Fleming, Glasgow, £37; G. Wooliscroft & Son, Ltd., Hanley, £22; Harrison & Son, Ltd., Hanley, £27; Pike Bros., Poole, £12; E. J. & J. Pearson, Stourbridge, £15; Skey & Co., Ltd., Tamworth, £85; H. E. Hac, Totton, £10; London & South Western Railway Co., Totton, £45; Salaries and wages due, £68.

Skidmore Geo. Hy., 329, Stretford-rd., Hulme, and Moss-lane East, Moss Side, Manchester, earthenware dealer. Dated, Jan. 4. Filed, Jan. 8. Liabilities unsecured, £822. Property after deducting secured claims, £268. Tr., A. Bates, Hanley. The following are creditors:—Cama, Moola & Co., London, £31; M. & J. Guggenheim, London, £16; Lang Jonas & Co., London, £21; Beswick Pottery Co., Beswick, £28; Baratt & Co., Burslem, £76; S. Ford & Co., Burslem, £88; King & Barratt, Burslem, £103; Barker Pottery Co., Chesterfield, £59; Horn Bros., Ferrybridge, £11; Sefton & Brown, Ferrybridge, £16; Lovatt & Lovatt, Langley Mills, £13; Royal Crown Pottery Co., Liverpool, £31; J. H. Cope, Longton, £26; T. Lawrence, Longton, £13; Royal Art Pottery Co., Longton, £11; Unwin & Co., Longton, £14; Mrs. Skidmore, sen., Manchester, £10; — Thorpe, Manchester, £10; Wood & James, Manchester, £15; W. Adams & Co., Tunstall, £50; Rent, £25.

Bird Ernest Albt., 77, George-st., East Croydon, and 7, High-st. South Norwood, china and glass merchant. Comp. of 12s. 6d. in the £, by 5 equal instalments, on April 7, July 7, and Oct. 7, 1909, Jan. 7 and July 7, 1910; the last two payments to be secured within, three months from date thereof; and the whole by an assignment upon trust, &c. Dated, Jan. 7. Filed, Jan. 12. Liabilities unsecured, £2,339. Property, after deducting secured claims, £2,568. Tr., P. Mason, 64, Gresham-st., E.C. The following are creditors:—W. Akers & Co., Ltd., London, £34; Abendana & Ascoli, London, £14; J. Bourne & Sons, London, £21; Cie des Cristalleries de Baccarat, London, £13; Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, £129; H. Dreydel & Co., London, £11; De Grelle, Hondret & Co., London, £15; — Gamble, London, £10; R. Johnston & Co., London, £59; London Property Investment Trust Ltd., London, £43; H. Price & Co., London, £131; A. Pillwright & Co., London, £10; Rankin, Best & Green, London, £14; J. H. Service, London, £143; United States Glass Co., London, £18; Villeroy & Boch, London, £13; Young & Hodson, Ltd., London, £12; J. Walsh Walsh, Birmingham, £66; E. Prefl, Bohemia, £13; J. Macintyre & Co., Ltd., Burslem, £29; J. Maddocks & Sons, Ltd., Burslem, £16; E. Perry, Cardiff, £23; H. Alcock & Co., Ltd., Cobridge, £63; B. Bloch, Estwald, £23; F. Beardmore & Co., Fenton, £52; C. Ford, Hanley, £97; Bishop & Stonier, Hanley, £17; Bernardand & Co., Limoges, £20; Latrille Frères, Limoges, £62; G. D. A. Porcelains, Limoges, £34; Arthur Wood, Longport, £15; Adderleys, Ltd., Longton, £35; J. Aynsley & Sons, Longton, £79; C. Allerton & Sons, Longton, £14; Collingwood Bros., Longton, £10; R. H. & S. L. Plant, Longton, £15; F. Haviland, Paris, £30; E. & A. Muller, Selb, Bayern, £30; Birks, Rawlins & Co., Stoke-on-Trent, £13; S. Hancock & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent, £16; G. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent, £15; Robinson & Leadbeater, Stoke-on-Trent, £10; F. Winkle & Co., Stoke-on-Trent, £17; Wiltshaw & Robinson, Stoke-on-Trent, £42; J. Wedgwood & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent, £33; B. Robinson & Co., Stourbridge, £10; Stevens & Williams, Stourbridge, £32; T. Webb & Sons, Stourbridge, £23; Clay Bros., Stourbridge, £17; L. & S. Hingley & Sons, Stourbridge, £88; W. Ault, Swadlincote,

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2 GRANDS PRIX—PARIS, 1900. | 2 GRANDS PRIX—ST. LOUIS, 1904.
FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1908.—MEMBERS OF JURY (HORS CONCOURS).

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COLOURS UNDERGLAZE for CHINA.
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Edward Butler,
45, Warren Street.

Australian Agent,
Neal Harrison,
Bourke Street, Melbourne.

Paris Agent,
M. Mitaine,
39, Rue Paradis.

£38 ; Royal Longpark Pottery Co., Ltd., Torquay, £27 ; Wedgwood & Co., Tunstall, £23 ; Rev. W. W. Treleaven, West Hartlepool, £240 ; Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Worcester, £40. Rates, £20.

Private Meetings.

These Lists in some instances refer to Meetings of Creditors called by or on behalf of the Debtor, with a view of laying his affairs before his Creditors, or refer to Statements of Debtors' Affairs, and do not in all cases refer to failures.

Bird Ernest, china dealer, 79, George-st., Croydon, and 7, High-st., South Norwood. A meeting of the creditors of the above was held on Jan. 4, at Croydon, when a statement of affairs was presented showing liabilities amounting to £2,255. Of that sum £1,754 was due to trade creditors, and there were also cash claims amounting to £407. The balance of £94 was in respect of sundryf creditors' claims. There were preference claims to the extent oo £64, and after allowing for these, the assets were estimated t, realise £2,555 6s. 6d., the estate thus showing a surplus, on paper of £300 6s. 6d. The assets were as follows :—Stock at estimated cost prices £2,300, book debts (all good) £75, fixtures and fittings estimated at £177, household furniture £60, and cash in hand and at bank £7 6s. 6d. No value was placed on the leases of the two shops occupied by the debtor. It was reported that the debtor commenced in business for himself at Croydon about six years ago. At that time he had a capital of about £400, and he had since borrowed a similar amount, principally from relatives. A few months ago the debtor opened a branch shop at South Norwood. This concern had been managed by the debtor's wife. Since March 1 of last year, the turnover had been about £1,570, but the expenses had been heavy, having totalled something like £600, exclusive of the debtor's drawings of £5 weekly. It was said that the debtor's brothers-in-law were willing to assist him further, and would be prepared to withdraw their claims until the other creditors had been satisfied. An offer was made to pay a composition of 7s. 6d. in the £, but this was not considered sufficient. The debtor then amended his offer to one of 10s. in the £, but after some discussion it was resolved to accept a composition of 12s. 6d. in the £, payable by instalments spread over a period of eighteen months, the last two instalments to be secured, and the whole to be secured by a deed of assignment to Mr. Percy Mason. A committee of inspection, consisting of the representatives of the five principal creditors, was also appointed. Power was given to the committee to extend the time granted to the debtor, if it was considered necessary. A list of creditors is given under "Extracts from the Registry of Deeds of Arrangement."

Bullock C. A., china manufacturer, 29, Larkhill, Blackburn. The creditors of the above were called together on Dec. 29, the representative of Messrs. Adams & Co., of Tunstall, creditors for £161, being elected to the chair. A statement of affairs was presented by the solicitor, showing liabilities to unsecured trade creditors amounting to £1,148 19s. 1d., while there was also £30 1s. 5d. due to the bank. In addition there were family cash claims totalling £470 18s. 3d., made up as follows :—Mother-in-law £386 8s. 3d., and two sons £84 10s. After allowing £15 for preference claims the assets were expected to produce £469 6s. 3d. The assets consisted of stock £440, estimated to realise £300, pony and carts £37, and book debts £180 9s. 7d., expected to produce £147 6s. 3d. The debtor was unable to give any details as to his deficiency, but said that it arose principally in consequence of his ill-health, and keen competition during the last two years. It was explained that since February last the debtor had been in bad health, and had not been able to give proper attention to his business. During 1907 the turnover of the business had been about £3,000, on which it was estimated that a gross profit of 10 per cent. had been made, while the expenses, including the debtor's drawings of £3 weekly, had been about £12 a week. Between January and June 30 of the present year a sum of £1,314 was paid into the bank, while from June and up to Nov. 24 the payments into the bank had totalled £896. On behalf of the debtor an offer was made of a composition of 5s. in the £, payable before Jan. 31 of the present year. An increased offer was pressed for, but it was stated that the debtor's friends would only help him on condition that he obtained an immediate release from his liabilities, and they were not prepared to go further than the amount offered. After a short discussion it was resolved, on the motion of the Chairman, to accept a composition of 5s. in the £.

Wilkinson John, glass and china dealer, 125, Anlaby-rd., 142, Porter-st., and 13, Prospect-st., Hull. A meeting of the creditors of the above was held recently at Stoke, when a statement of affairs as at Jan. 9, last was presented. According to this, the liabilities amounted to £1,221 19s. 6d., of which £1,003 12s. was due to unsecured creditors. There were fully secured creditors for £605 0s: 7d., the securities held being valued at a like amount. In addition, there were partly secured creditors for £185 0s. 9d, the value of the securities held being set down at £23, thus leaving £162 0s. 9d. to rank as unsecured. After allowing £132 4s. 11d., for preference claims, the assets were expected to produce £583 17s. 11d., a deficiency being thus disclosed of £638 1s. 7d. The assets were as follows :—Cash in hand £33, stock at cost £856, estimated to realise £571 4s. 5d. ; fixtures, fittings, &c., £15 ; household furniture £15, and book debts £81 18s. 5d. Book debts to the face value of £57 8s. 10d. were put down as bad, and were not expected to produce anything. It was stated that the secured creditors were the mortgagees of the property occupied by the debtor, and for the purposes of the statement the premises had been put down as being worth the amount of the mortgages. The partly secured creditors were Messrs. Burgess & Leigh. The security they held consisted of a policy for £100, the surrender value of which was £23. After discussing the position disclosed it was decided to accept a composition of 10s. in the £, payable by quarterly instalments, and secured by a deed of inspectorship. It was stated that the last instalment of the composition would be guaranteed.

Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Baker James (trading as James Baker & Sons), earthenware manufacturer, Kingsfield Pottery, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford. The first meeting of creditors herein was held on Dec. 31 at the offices of the Official Receiver, King-st., Newcastle, Staffordshire, when a deficiency was disclosed of about £2,512. Debtor attributed his failure to depreciation in the value of house property and land in Newcastle and losses in manufacture and lack of capital. Subsequently the matter was left in the hands of the Official Receiver, who will, therefore, act as trustee. The public examination of the debtor was held on Jan. 13, at the Town Hall, Hanley, before Mr. Registrar Tennant. The liabilities were stated at £9,259, a deficiency being shown of £2,512. It was reported that the books had not been kept properly, and had not been balanced. Debtor was questioned at some length by the Official Receiver and stated that the business at Kingsfield Pottery had been carried on at a loss for between one and two years, but he considered that he was justified in continuing the business, as he thought trade would eventually improve. His personal expenses had amounted to about £6 a week, and up to last year he considered he was entitled to draw that sum. An adjournment was eventually ordered.

Brett James, glass and china dealer, Ainsley-st., West Hartlepool, Durham. This debtor attended at the Court House, John-st. Sunderland, on Thursday, Jan. 7, for his public examination before Mr. Registrar Ellis, when a deficiency was disclosed of about £422. It would appear that debtor has been in business 12 years, starting with a capital of £100. Debtor attributed his failure to depression in trade, and admitted being aware of his difficulties for over a year. Eventually the examination was adjourned.

Harrison Alice (trading as Mrs. A. G. Harrison), glass, china, and earthenware dealer, 31, Queen-st., and 1a, Queen's-terrace, Morecambe, Lanes. The public examination of this debtor was held on Jan. 15, at the Sessions Hall, Lancaster-rd., Preston, before Mr. Registrar Dickson. The unsecured liabilities were stated at £550 and the assets were estimated at £224. It transpired that the debtor, who filed her own petition, had sole charge of the china business, which was formerly carried on by her mother, on whose death debtor took over the business from the executors for £40, of which she borrowed £30. In answer to the Official Receiver, debtor said she did not think it had paid lately ; for some time she had been ill and could not attend to it properly. The business was paying up to five years ago, although very little profit was made. Debtor said the business was solvent when she took it over, but she was hampered with old debts. With regard to money she had borrowed from moneylenders, she had used this money to pay creditors. Debtor was then further questioned, and eventually the case was ordered to stand adjourned.

Sinnett George Alfred (trading as E. Sinnett), 5, North Howard-st., Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, late china and glass dealer. The receiving order in this case was made on Jan. 6, on the debtor's own petition, and according to the accounts filed, the gross liabilities amounted to £219 18s. 11d. (unsecured £195 5s. 1d.), and the assets (net) are estimated to realise £21 6s. 2d., a deficiency being thus disclosed of £173 18s. 11d. The debtor ascribes his failure to expenses of County Court summonses, bad trade, and being prohibited from selling in the Yarmouth Market-place except on certain days. The debtor states that he started business as a glass and china dealer in 1889 at Lowestoft with £140 capital. In August, 1901, he was adjudicated bankrupt, a dividend being subsequently paid of 5s. 1d. in the £, on liabilities of £460. Shortly afterwards the debtor's father died, and under his will there was a sum sufficient to pay the creditors in full, and in July, 1902, the bankruptcy was annulled. For some time he was employed as a clerk, but having sustained heavy losses by betting, he was again adjudged bankrupt in January, 1904, with unsecured liabilities of £149 and no free assets. No dividend was paid, and the debtor has not obtained his discharge. The debtor was then employed as a porter, and in February, 1905, he recommenced business at Fuller's Hill, Great Yarmouth, under the style of E. Sinnett ; his capital was then about £35 in cash and goods. In February, 1906, he also took the premises at 5, North Howard-st., and opened a drapery business. He appears to have kept memorandum books only, and he admits having known of his difficulties for about a year. The partly secured creditor holds, as security, a lien on certain pictures.

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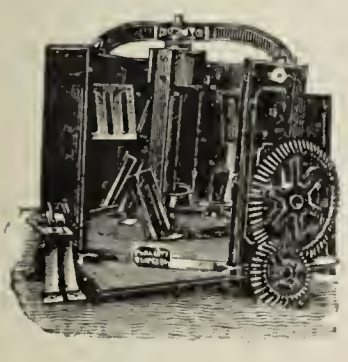
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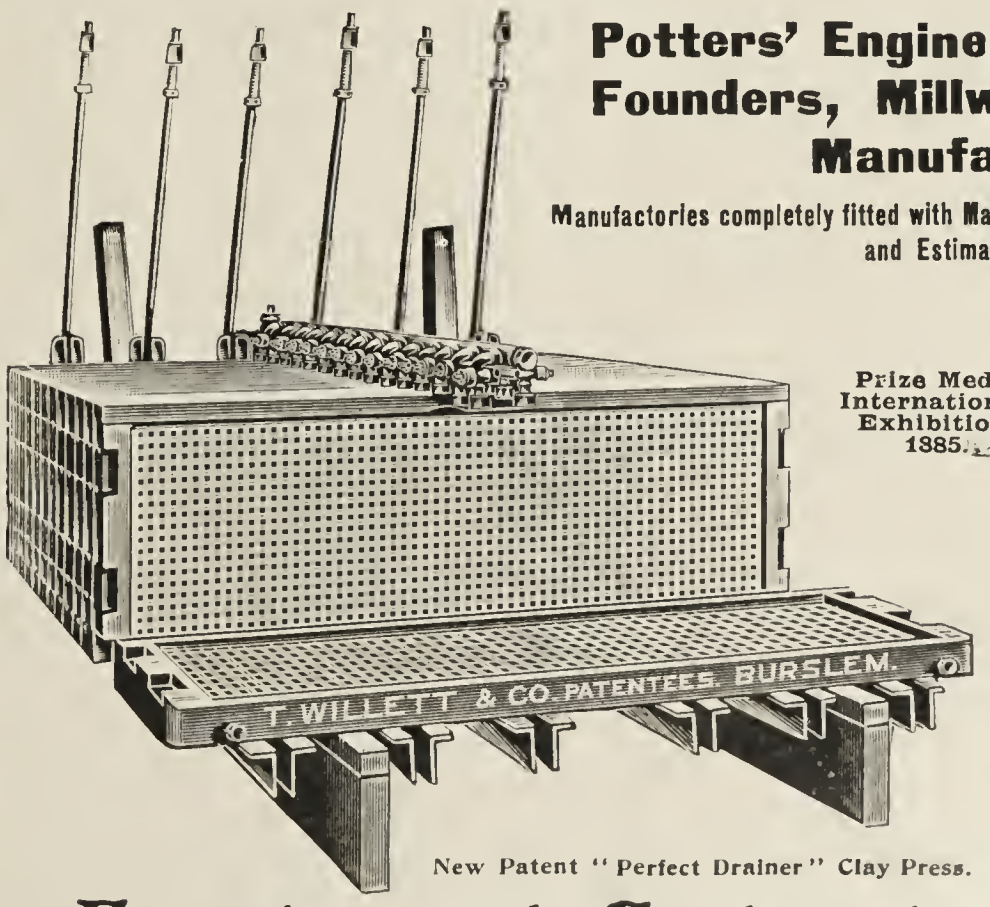
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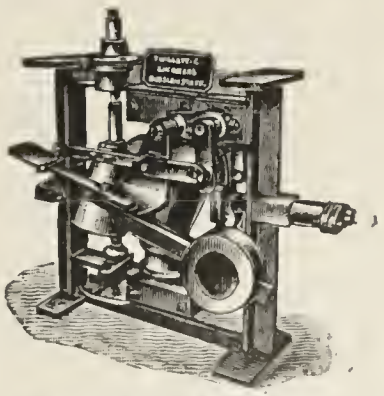


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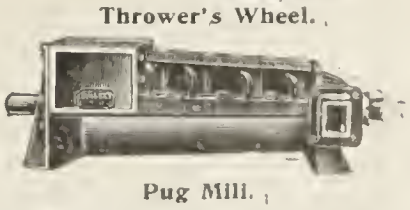


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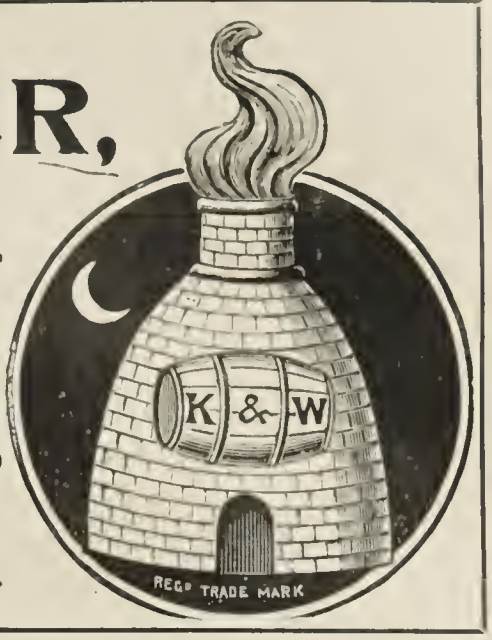
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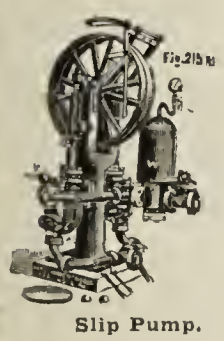
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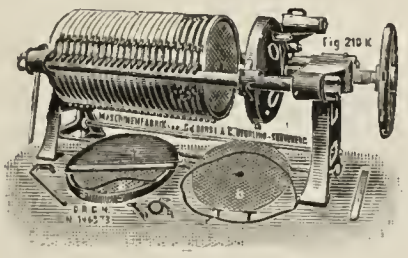
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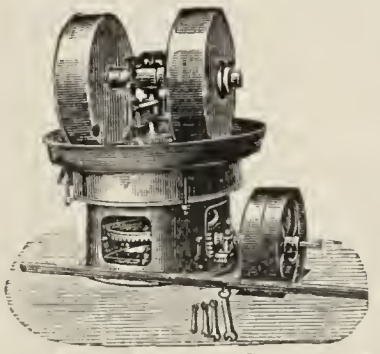
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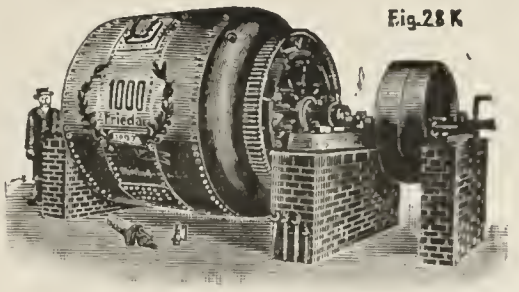
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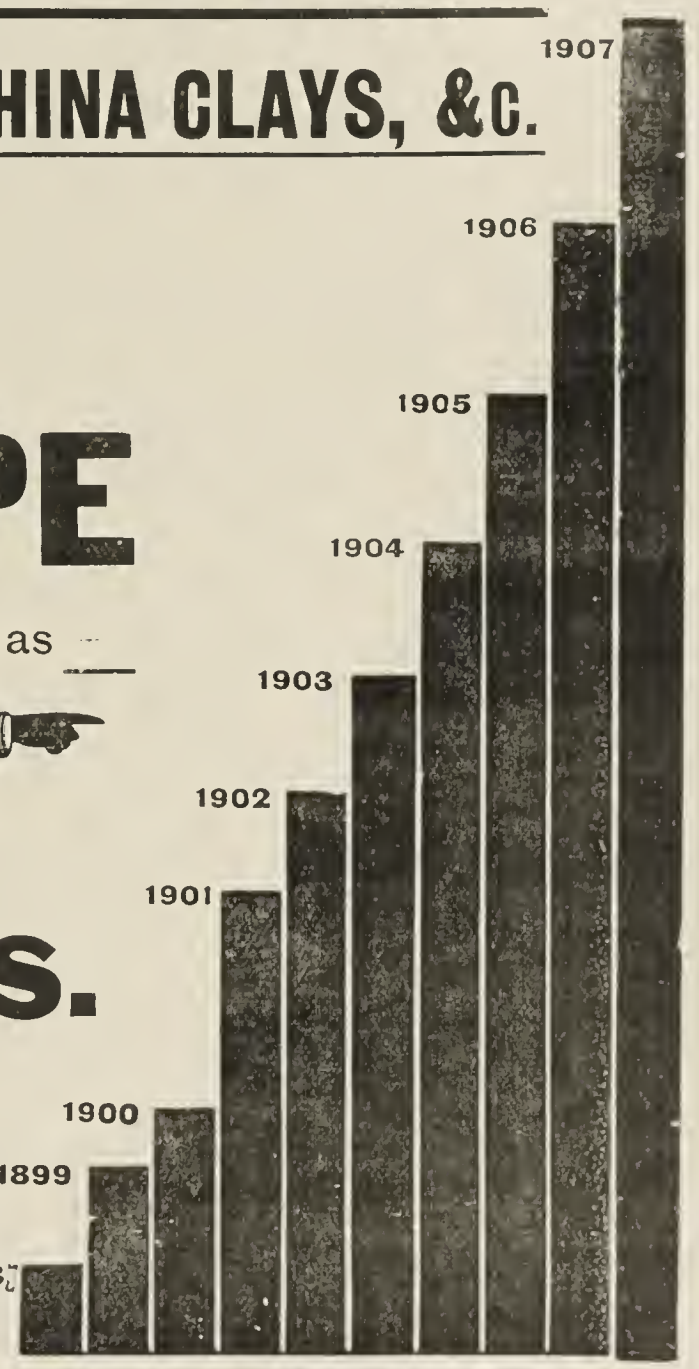
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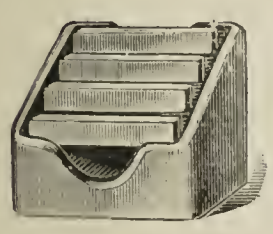
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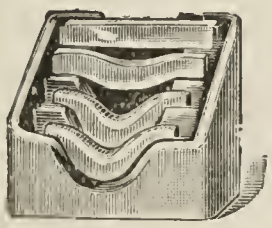
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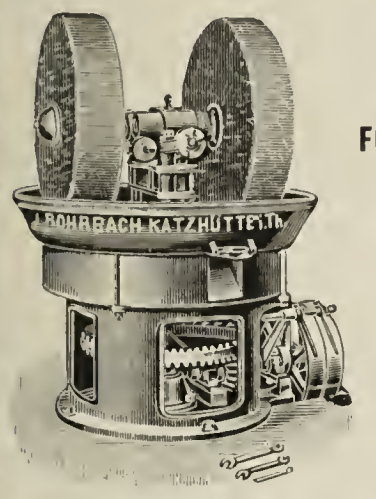
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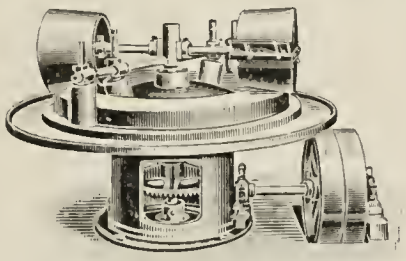
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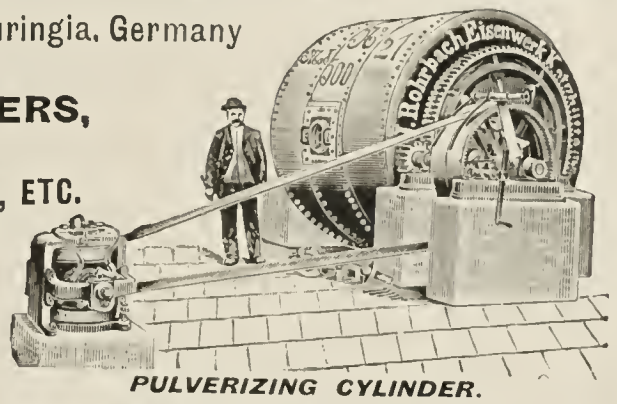
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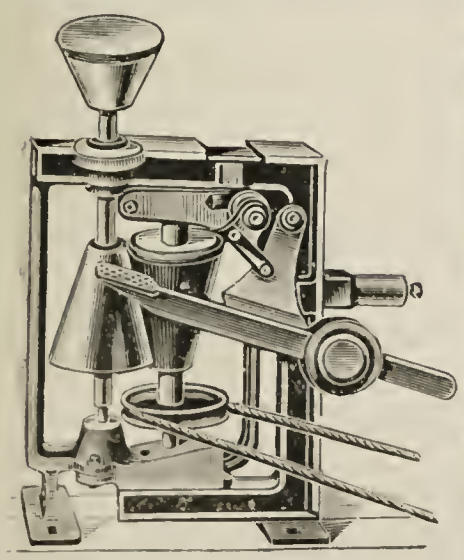
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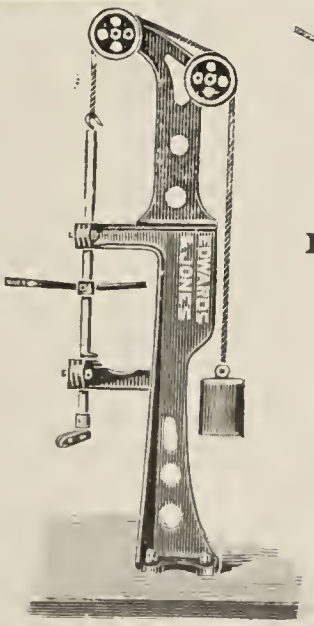
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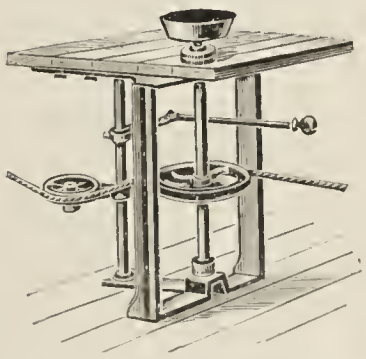


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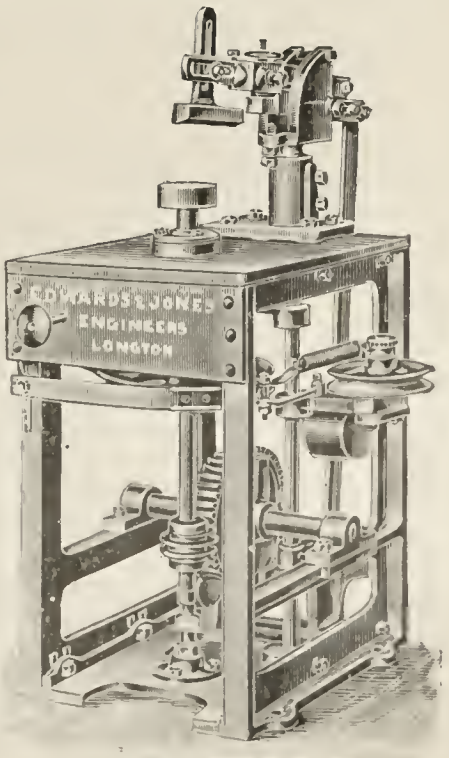


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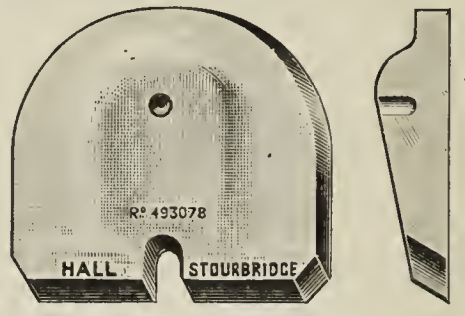
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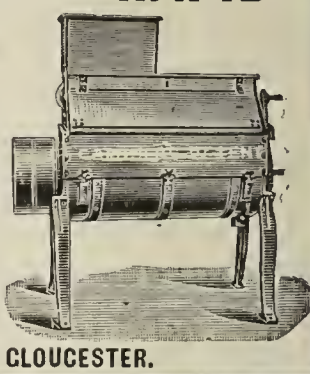
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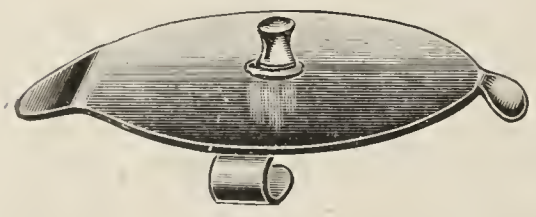
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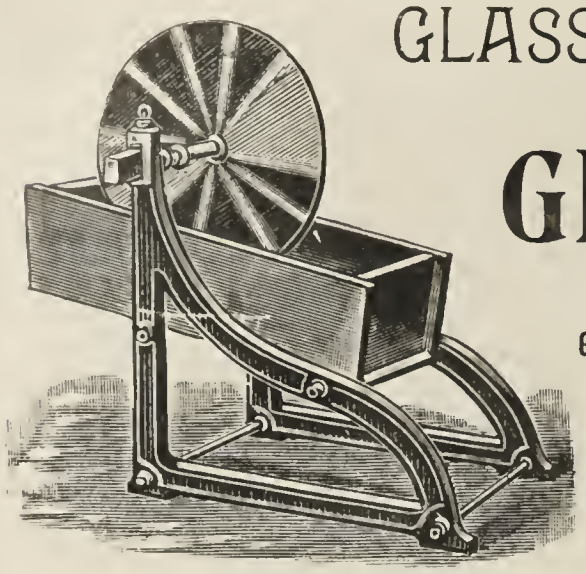
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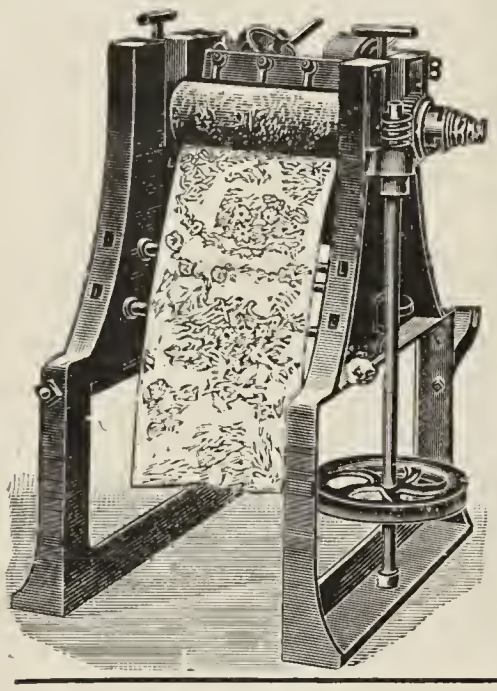
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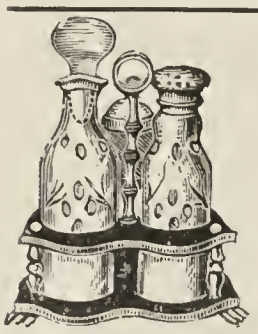
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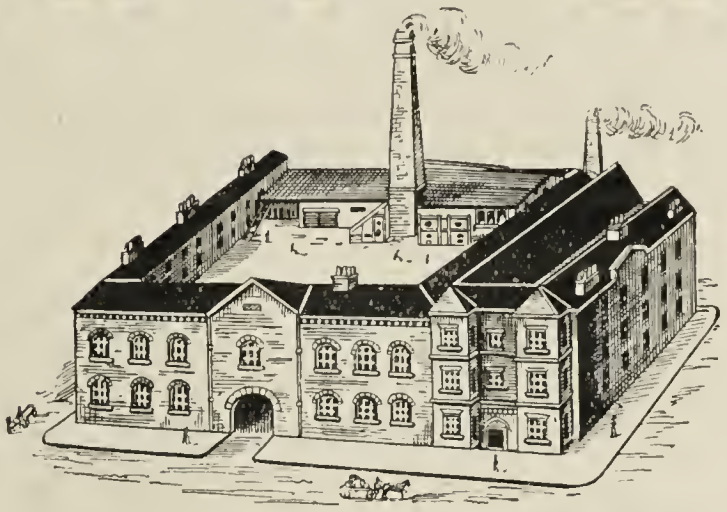
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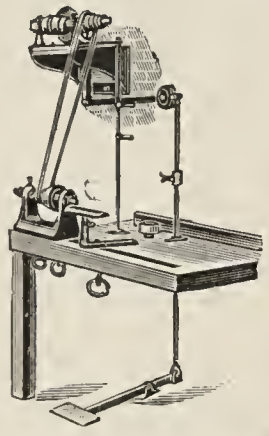
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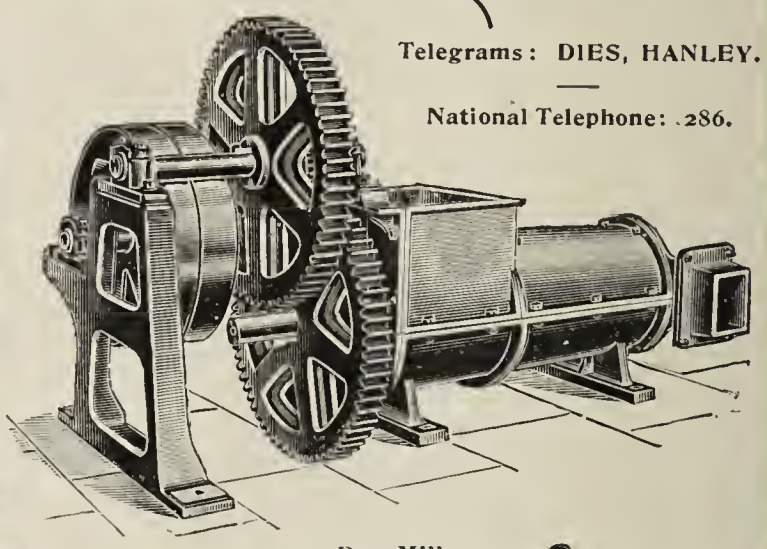


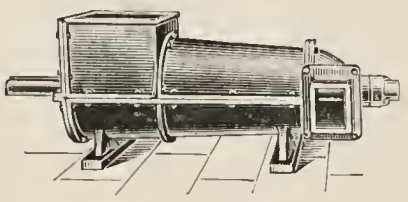
Potter's Lathe.

Potteries and Tile Manufactories fitted up complete with the most modern machinery.

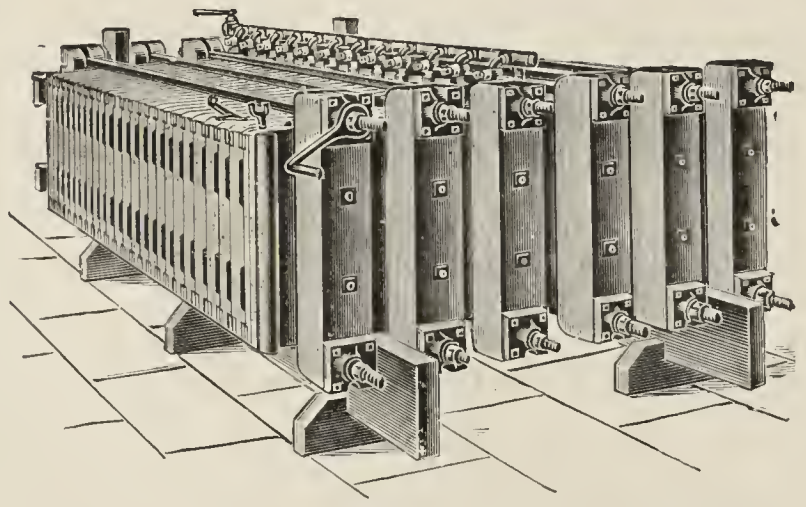
Telegrams: DIES, HANLEY.

National Telephone: 286.

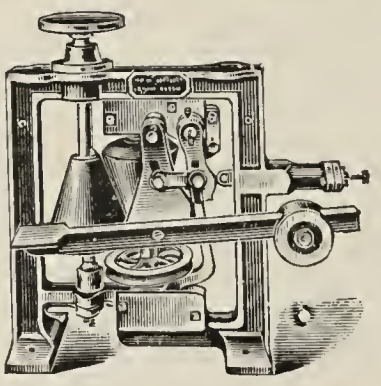




Pug Mill (without Gearing).

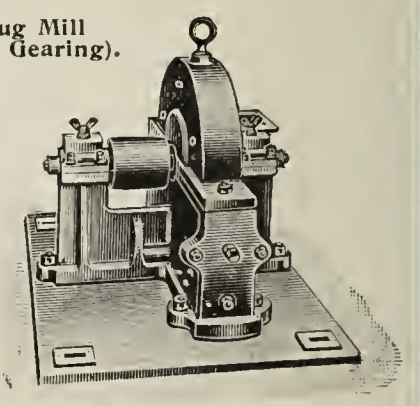


Filter Press.

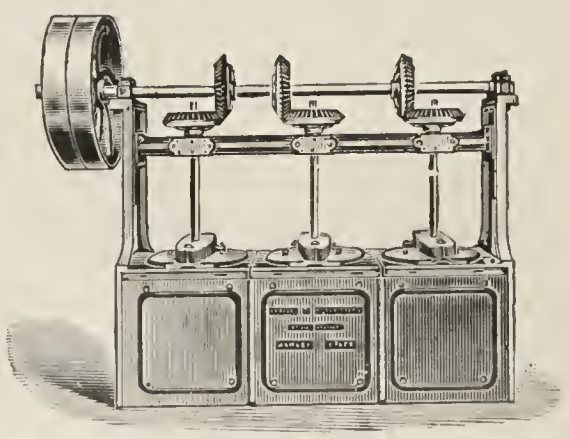


Throwing Wheel.

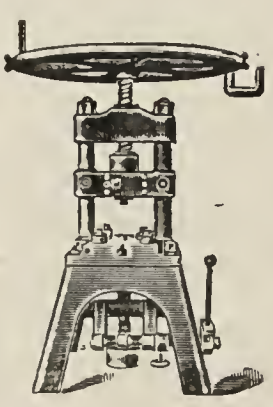
Pug Mill (with Gearing).



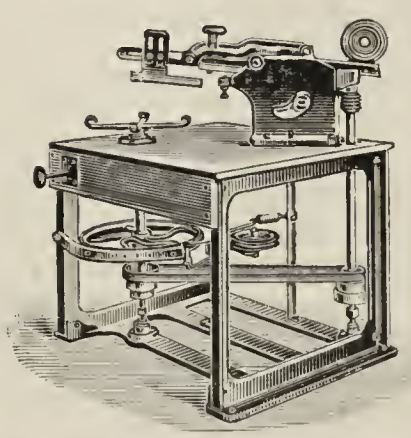
Damped Clay Disintegrator or Dust Mill.



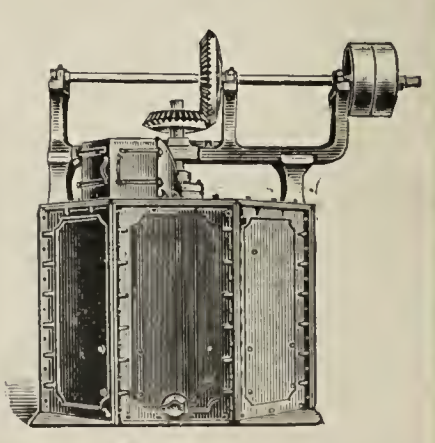
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Batting Out Machine.



Clay Blunger.

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Sutherland Pottery, FENTON, STAFFS.

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As Fine a Show as ever was Produced at a Single Factory ! ! !

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SEMI-PORCELAIN and DECORATED and PLAIN EARTHENWARE to suit all markets.

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Our Specialities for the Season's Trade are . . . **"CELESTENE"**

In Newly Modelled SUITE WARE, TOILET, TRINKET SETS, and VASES.

GOVERNMENT STAMPED MEASURES.

Recent Revision in Prices.

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XXX

It will pay you.

Agents for HILL & CO., Windsor China Works, LONGTON. | **CHEAP CHINA & TEA SETS.** | **Representative Mr. J. ROBERTSON.**

☛ FOR LITERARY CONTENTS SEE PAGE 289. INDEX TO ADVERTISERS, PAGES 258 and 260.
All alterations for Special Spring Issue must reach us by March 24th.

All announcements for this Heading for The Spring Special issue must reach us by March 29th.

Special Trade Announcements

☛ Firms who wish to place Miscellaneous Advertisements in local papers without giving their name and address can have the replies addressed to the "Pottery Gazette" Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. Intimation must first be sent to us of this being done.

***** SAMPLES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS CANNOT BE ADDRESSED TO OUR BOX OFFICE.**

If addressed to "Box," c/o this Office, 3d. extra in each case. Letters are forwarded same day as received.

Agents, Managers, Travellers, and Salesmen.

2*s.* **6***d. for* **30** *words, and every additional* **6** *words* **6***d.*

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AGENT WANTED for medium class China in London and Suburbs; also Agents Wanted for South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and India.—Apply, Wild Bros., Edensor Crown China Works, Longton, Staffs.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE EXPORTERS REQUIRING REPRESENTATION in Queensland. write direct to G. S. Bartlett, General Importer, c/o 6, New Zealand Insurance Co.'s Chambers, Queen-street, Brisbane.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—I want the Agency for Cuba and Jamaica of an English Pottery, and also Ironmongery; have had 10 years' experience and can influence trade. Best of references in United States, Cuba, and England.—Address, Geo. E. Jenkins, 85, Habana-street, Habana, Cuba.

WANTED, experienced AGENTS for Australia, Canada, South Africa, and other countries by large Manufacturers of good medium class China —Applications with full particulars to The Star China Company, Atlas Works, Longton, Staffs. (see page 257 of this issue).

AGENT, with good connection among the best London Houses, WISHES TO REPRESENT a first-class Earthenware or China Manufacturer in the London district.—Address, Box P. 1741, *Pottery Gazette* Office. 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill. London, E.C.

AGENCY.—AGENT, having large up-to-date Showrooms in North of England, and first-class connection. DESIRES GOOD AGENCY on commission Foreign China, also Belgian Glass. First-class references.—Address, Box P. 1736, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND AGENT WANTED by an old-established firm making all kinds of General Earthenware, also Fancy Goods.—Address, Box P. 1733, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway. Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

ENGLISH FANCY GLASS MANUFACTURERS REQUIRE AGENT for South and East Coast. Specialities : Flower Stands, Vases, Sugars and Creams, Rustics, Wines and Tumblers, &c., &c.—Address, Box P. 1758, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

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1*s. for* **12** *words or less ;* **3***d. for every* **6** *words beyond.*

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ADVERTISER, thoroughly acquainted with the Potteries district and the Manufacturers personally, SEEKS ENGAGEMENT as Representative for good firm of Clay or Lead Merchants or firm producing manufacturers' requirements. Highest references and security. —Address, Box P. 1764, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

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TRAVELLER, with best possible connection in Midlands and South-West, WISHES TO REPRESENT English Glass Manufacturer. Interview preferred.—Address, Box P. 1747, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

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ADVERTISER SEEKS CONNECTION with Pottery Works; practical in all branches, conversant with Glazes. Would take Management, active Partnership, or small going concern.—Address, Box P. 1743, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

GLASS BOTTLE TRADE.—ADVERTISER WANTS POSITION as Manager to Bottle Works, has had experience in Hand and Machine Department, understand Furnaces, Lehrs, Glory Holes, &c.; sober, reliable, and industrious, willing to prove ability. OPEN FOR IMMEDIATE ENGAGEMENT. — Address, Box P. 1759, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

CHINA, GLASS, CATERERS' REQUISITES, &c.—ADVERTISER, 34, with 20 years' practical experience Buying and Selling, SEEKS ENGAGEMENT as Manager and Buyer or other responsible appointment, no objection part travelling, have connection.—Address, Box P. 1765, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

ADVERTISER SEEKS ENGAGEMENT as Manager or Buyer ; highest references ; Window-dresser and Ticket-writer.—Address, Box P. 1766, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

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TRAVELLER, smart, energetic, REQUIRES RE-ENGAGEMENT. Good connection London and Suburbs. Good references.—Address, Box P. 1768, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill. London, E.C.

GLASS, CHINA.—Married Man (33) DESIRES POSITION as Manager, country town; smart Salesman, Window-dresser, Buyer; thorough knowledge of all branches of the trade; good exprience in Hardware ; disengaged.—Address, Box P. 1773, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

Continued on page 244.

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TIME AND MONEY

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WHICH THEY CAN DELIVER AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

Special Trade Announcements—
continued from page 242.

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CHINA AND GLASS.—YOUNG MAN WANTED, used to window-dressing, stock-keeping, &c.—Apply, with full particulars, stating wage; live out; Palmer's Stores, Ltd., Hammersmith, London.

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HERBERT HADDAN & CO., Patent Agents and Consulting Engineers, 31 and 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C., London, beg to call the attention of Engineers, Manufacturers, and Others to the following important ENGLISH PATENT, the Proprietors of which are desirous of arranging by license or otherwise on reasonable terms for the manufacture and commercial development of the invention in this country.

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For further particulars, Address, Herbert Haddan & Co., as above.

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THE undersigned can supply from their Sandpits, fine, white Quartz Sand in any quantity (ship loads) at cost price. Analysis and samples at disposal. The sand is suitable for the manufacture of best Ceramic Paste, Glazing, and *Half-White Glass* (in German *Halbweiss*).—Address,

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Telegrams: Pearl Pottery, Hanley.

HANLEY.

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Our New Shapes and Patterns for 1909 in Toilet Ware, Flower Pots, Vases, etc., will be in our Travellers' hands—for the inspection of Buyers—on their first journey in the New Year. They are quite out of the ordinary, and well worth seeing.

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Country Representative: MR. C. W. DUNN.

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Colonial Pottery,

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POUNTNEY & CO., LTD.

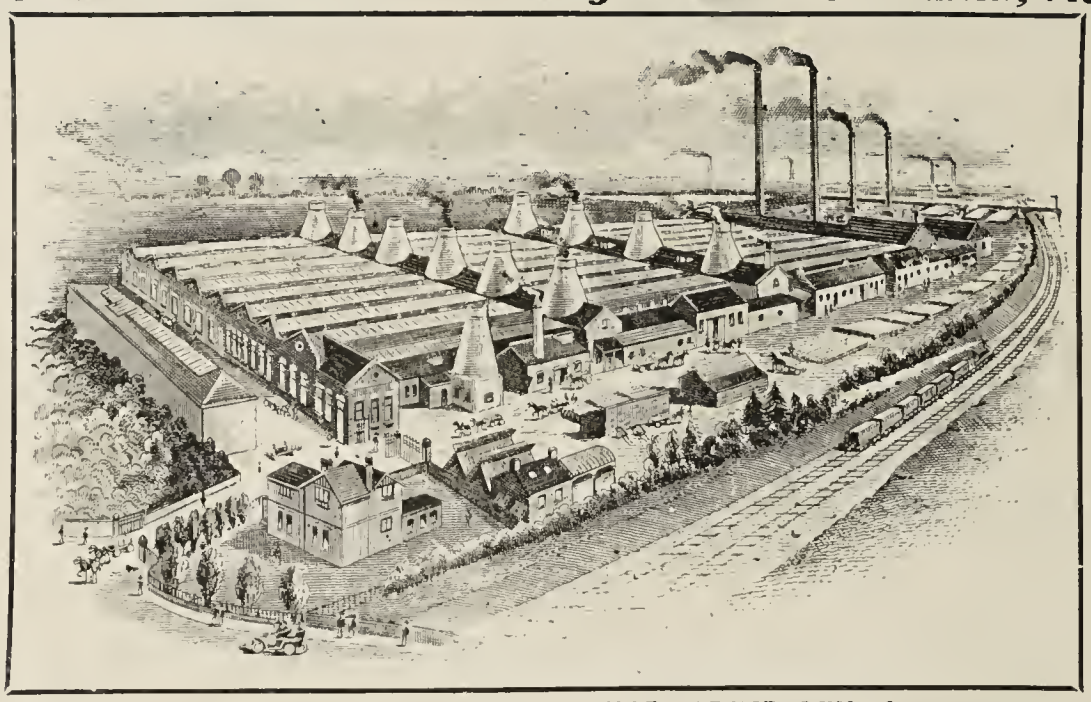
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BEST VALUE in all kinds of **Domestic and General Earthenware.**



Also Manufacturers of High-Grade **Non-Crazing Semi Porcelain Sanitary Ware,** including **Lavatory Basins, Pedestal Closets,** &c.

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LONDON SHOW ROOM—
9, Charterhouse Street, E.C.
Telephone No. : CENTRAL 1817.

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Mr. FRANK B. THORPE.
LONDON SHOW ROOM—
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For TILES—
Highgate Tile Works.
TUNSTALL, STAFFS.

* * *

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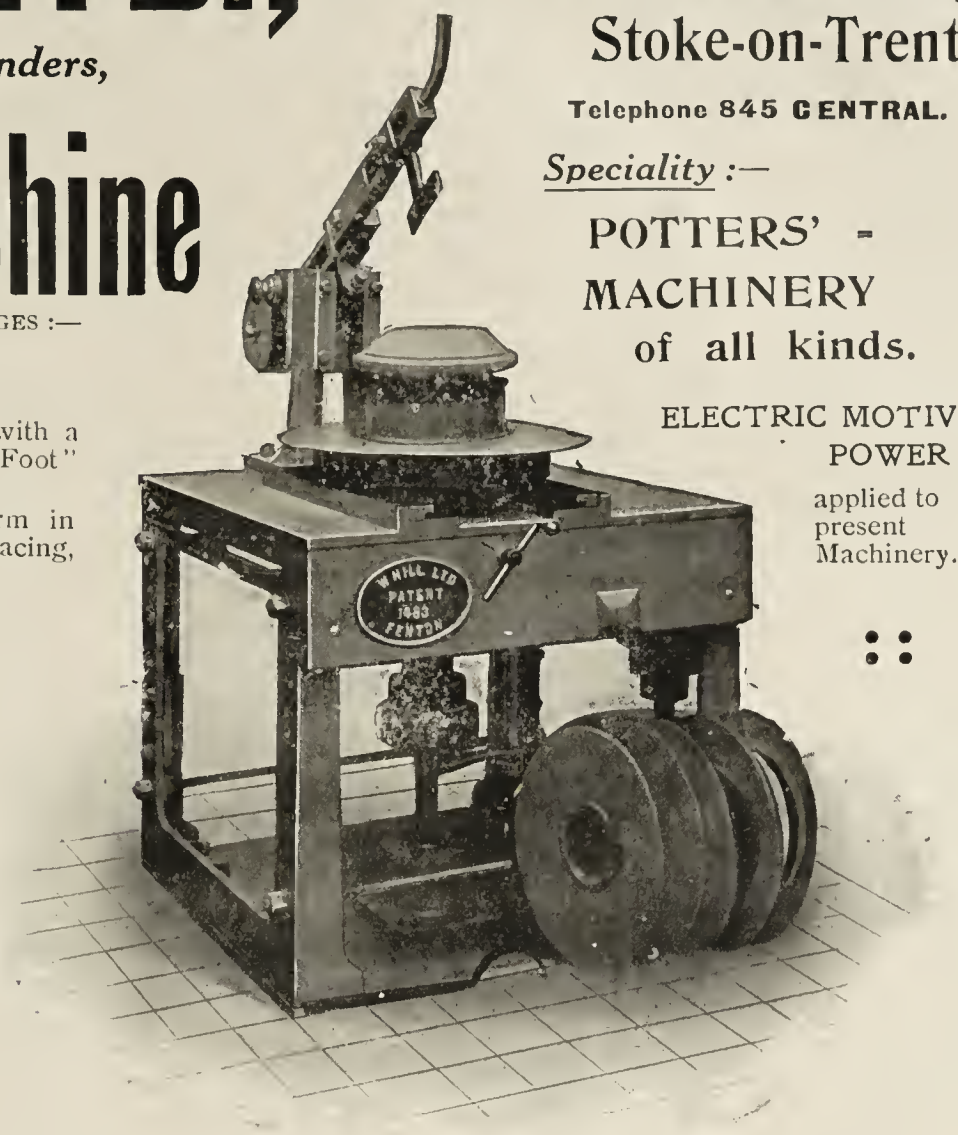
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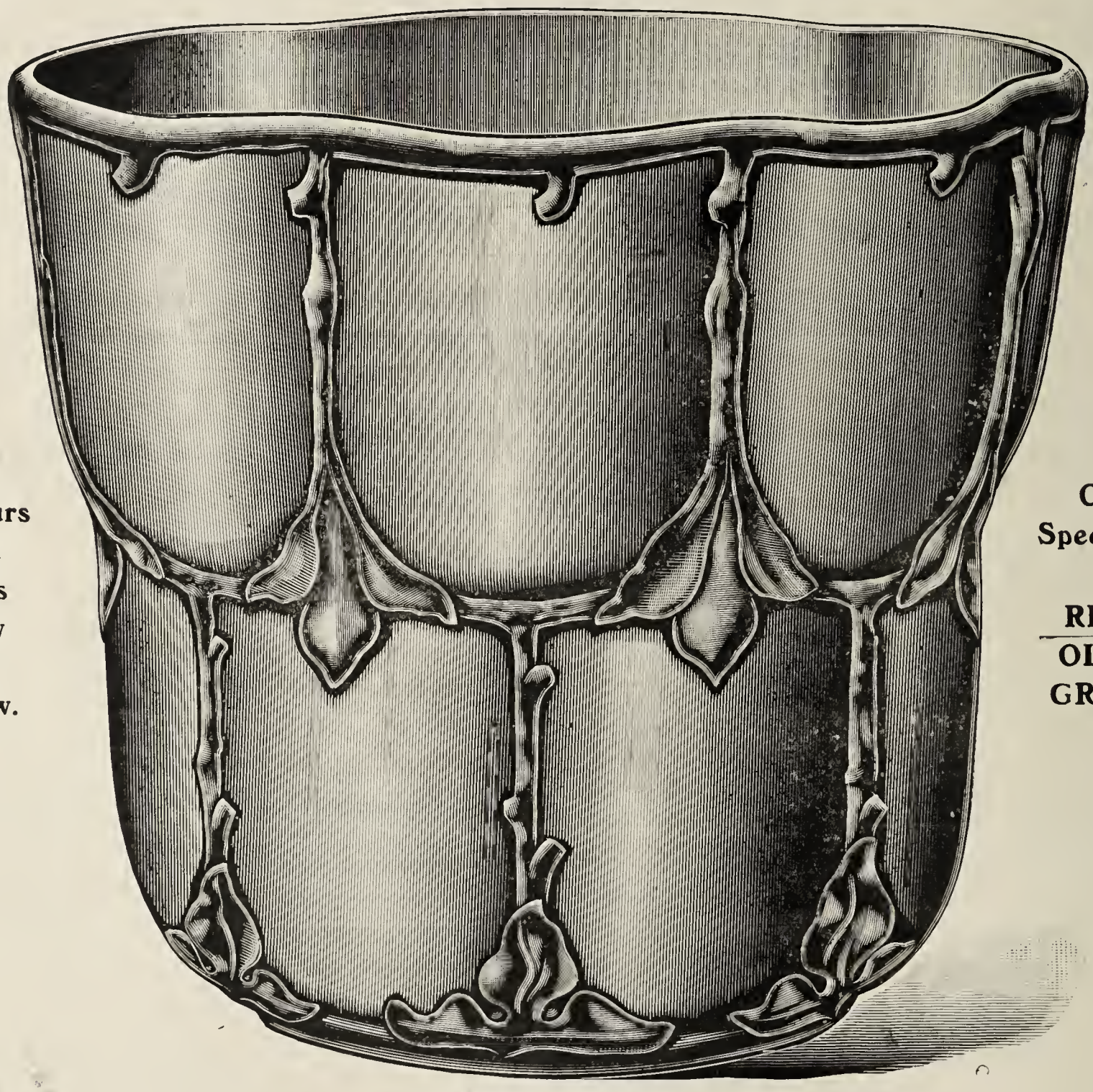
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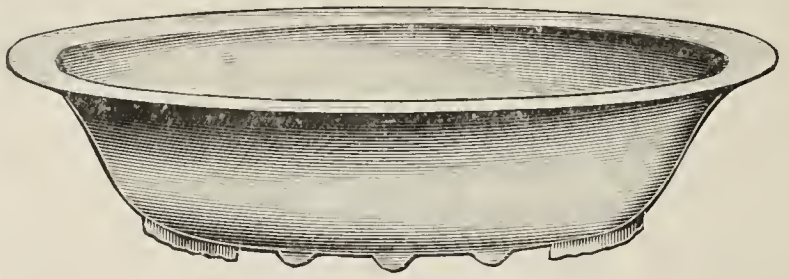
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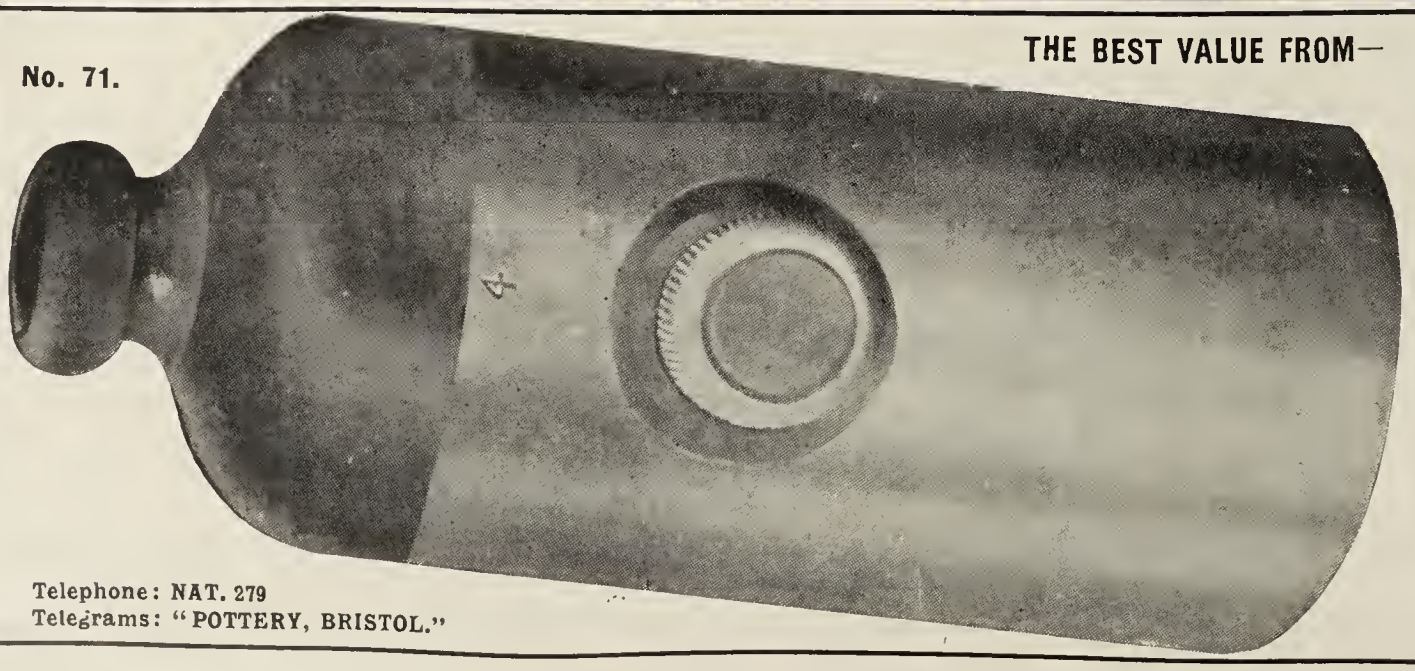
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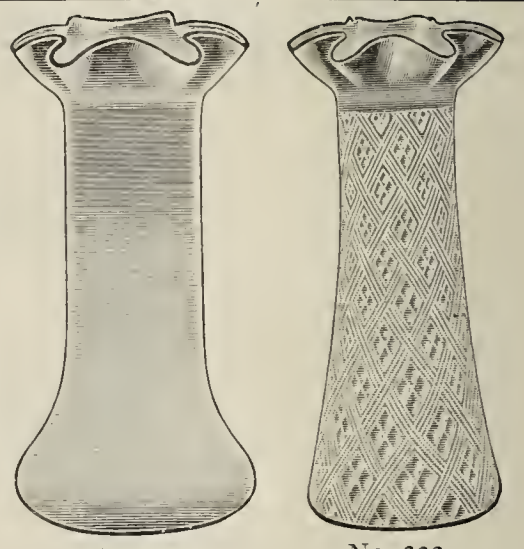
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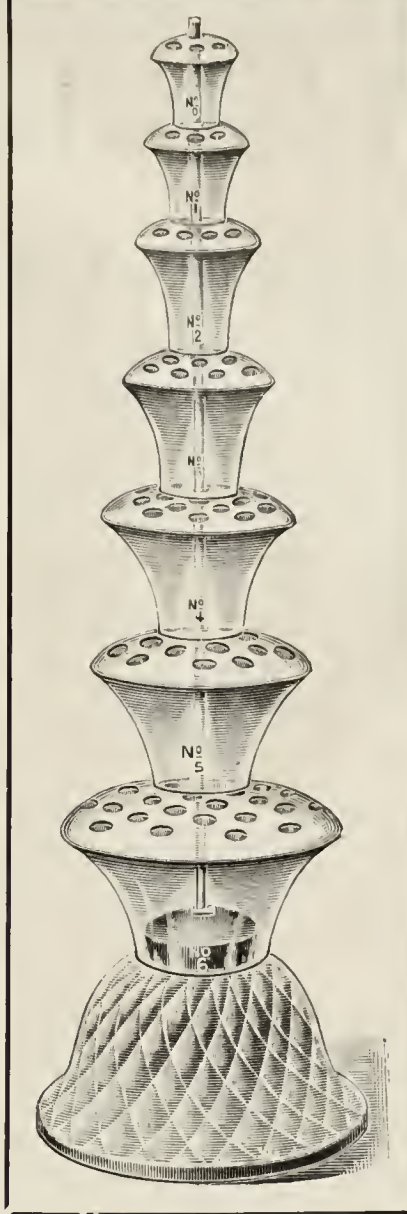
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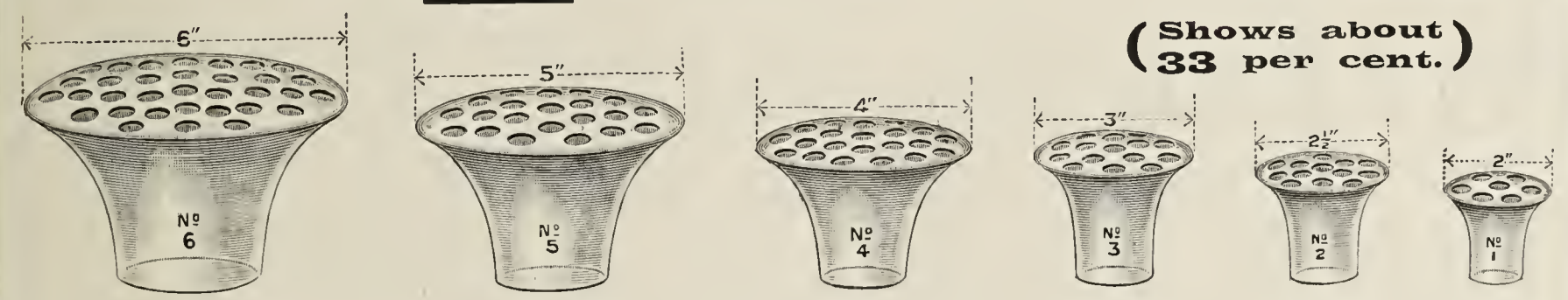
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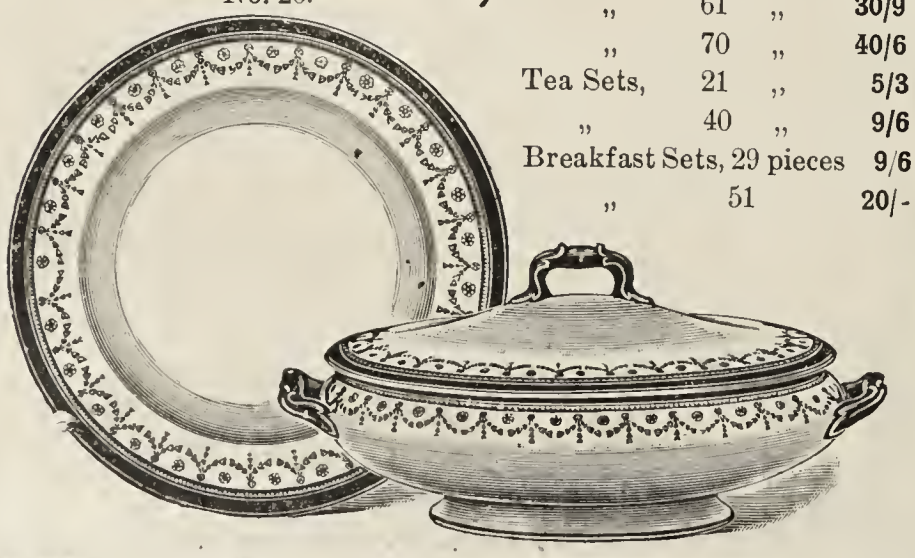
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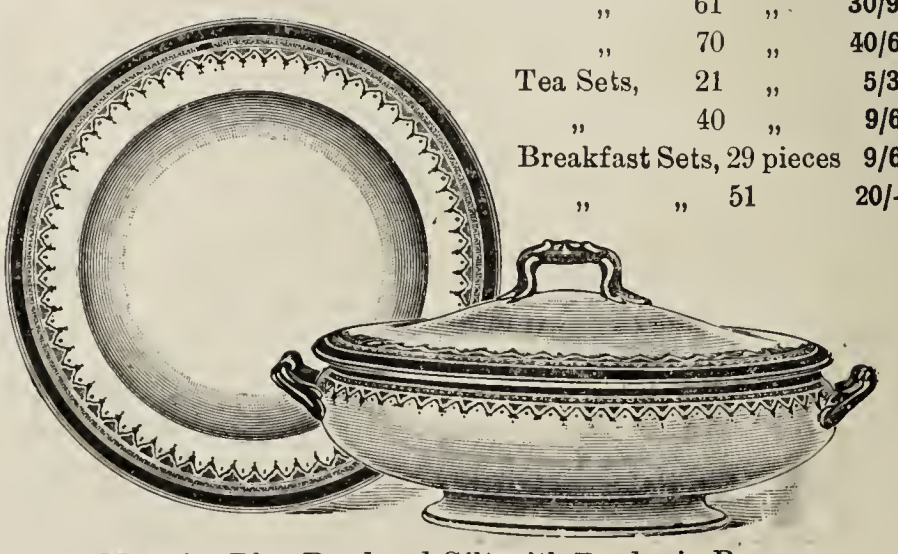


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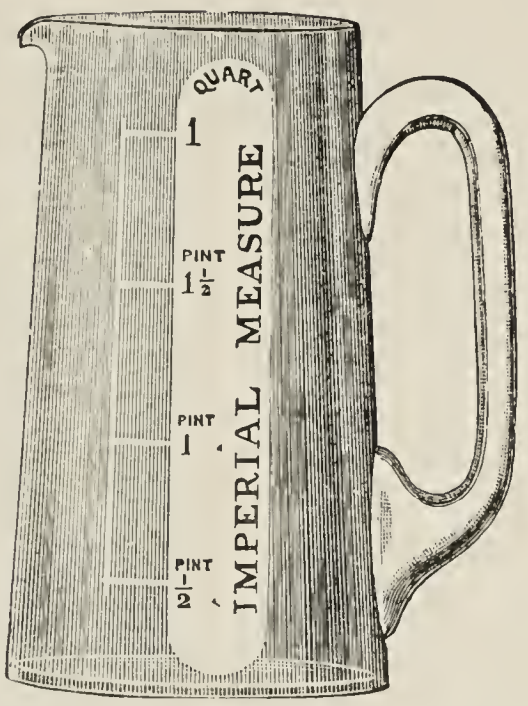
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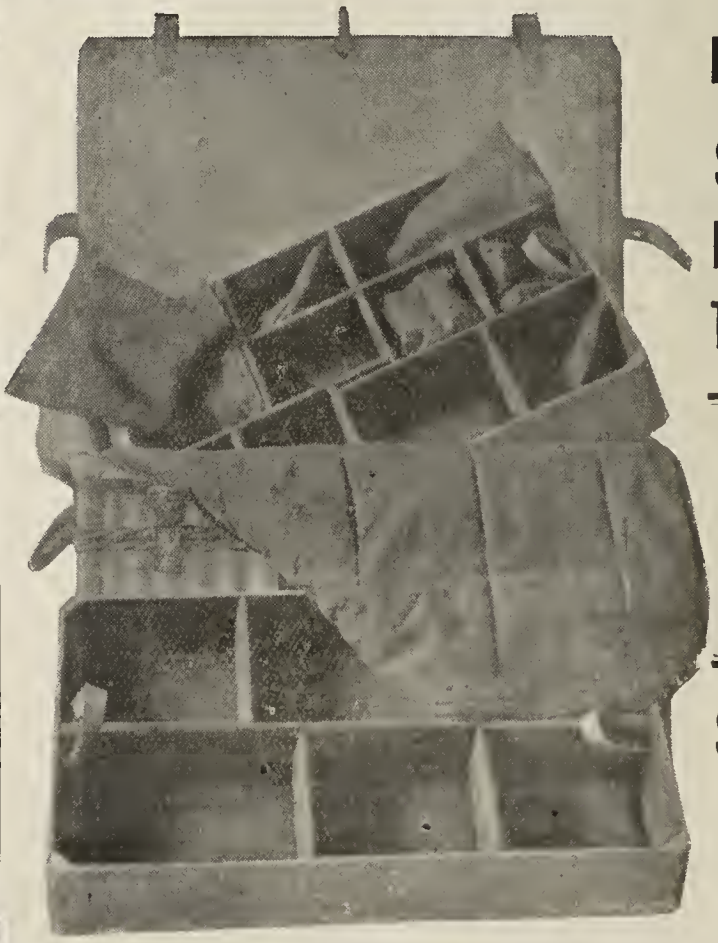
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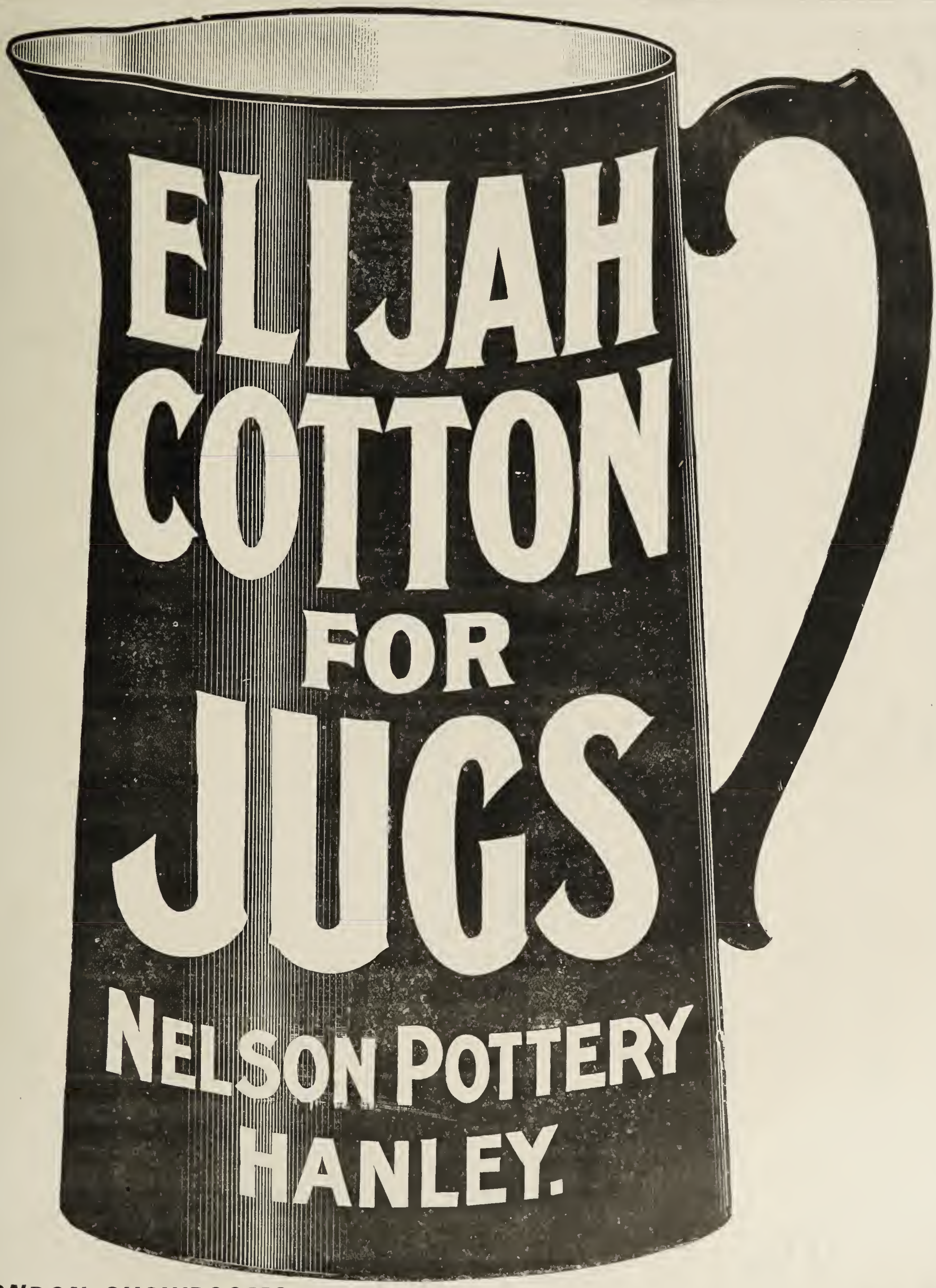
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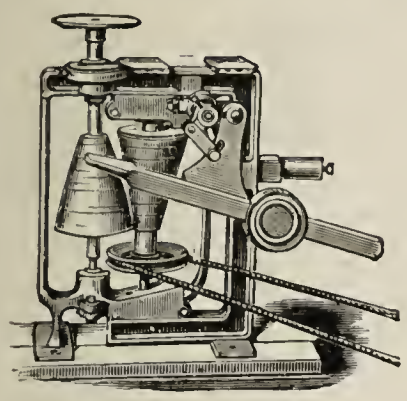
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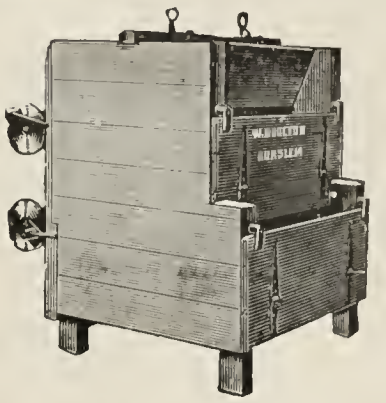
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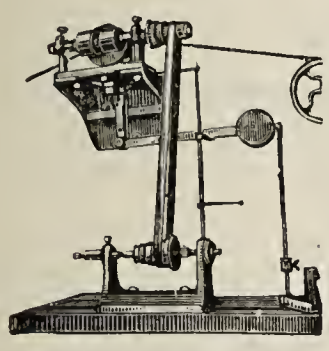
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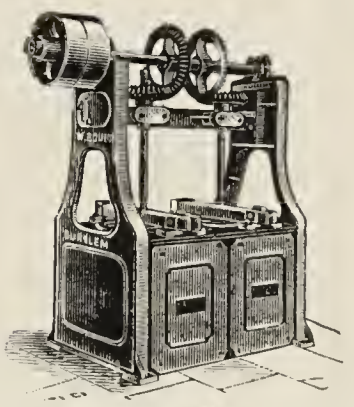
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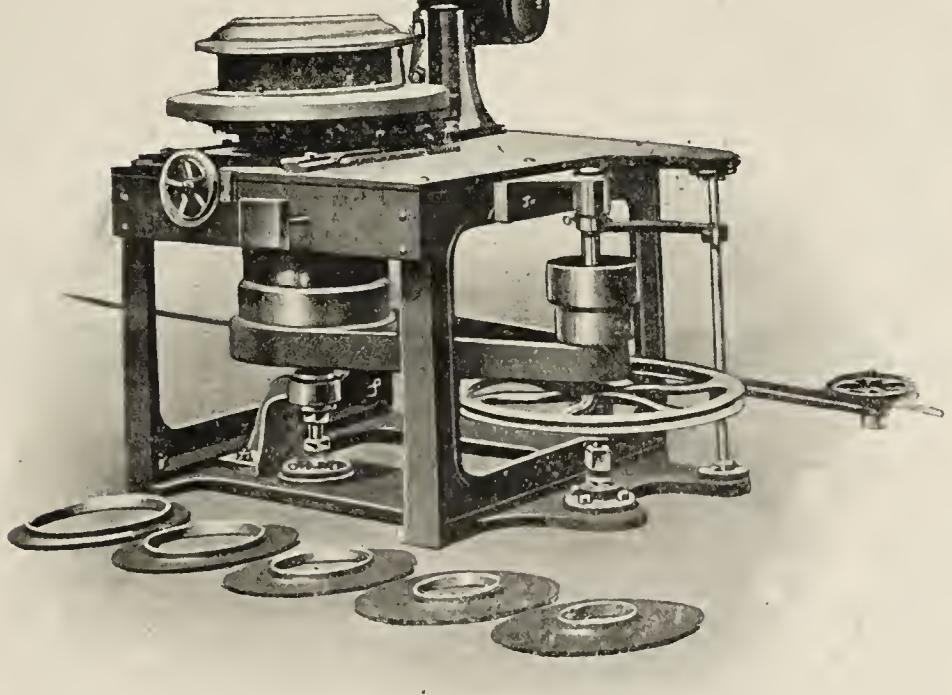
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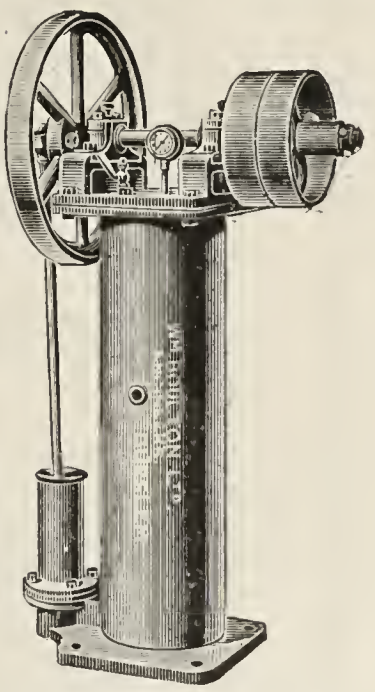


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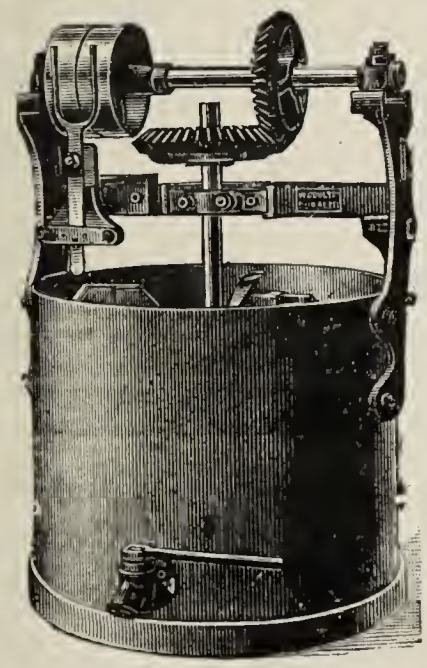


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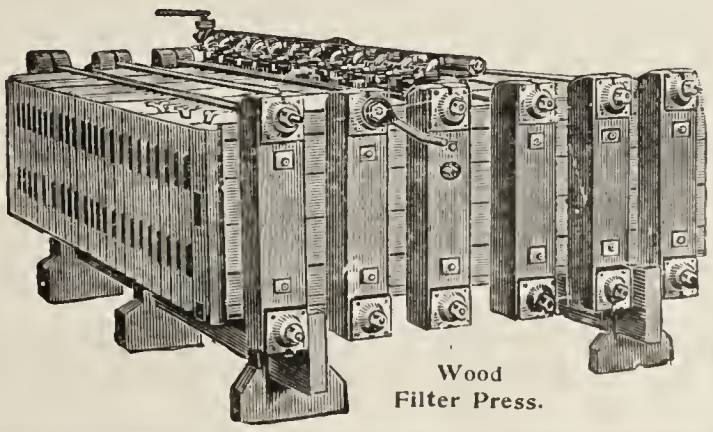


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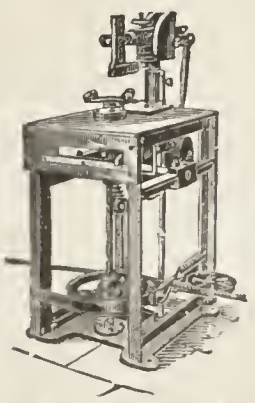


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Editorial Notes.

"BUYERS" AND "AGENTS."

FOR present purposes the term "buyers" is understood to include the managers of glass and china departments in stores; wholesale merchants, and retail dealers in town and country who do their own buying. The term "agents" includes the London representatives and country travellers of manufacturers, and in some cases manufacturers themselves. Since the futile agitation for a change in the recognised "Show days" of London representatives, there has been considerable discussion as to methods adopted by some—we are afraid we may say many—of the buyers. There is, on the whole, the most friendly feeling between these "purchasers and vendors," as the lawyers would call them, and from our knowledge of both, we are sure that neither would intentionally cause needless trouble or annoyance to the other. Unfortunately considerable inconvenience is frequently inflicted unintentionally. As Tom Hood said:—"Evil is wrought by want of thought, as well as want of heart." Buyers, we know, are busy men, and have not much time to spare. But they should remember that manufacturers' representatives are busy men too. When trade is brisk they are well occupied in attending to orders, and when business is slack, they are as fully, if not exactly as well, occupied in looking for orders. The appointment of a fixed time when manufacturers' representatives can be seen at their show rooms, is an important matter for the convenience of the whole trade. What and when that time should be, is quite a secondary consideration, but reason and common sense suggest that such time, or times, should be agreed upon between the persons concerned, and that the arrangement should be adhered to. Tuesdays and Fridays are nominally set apart as show days by glass and china representatives. In recent years buyers have extensively disregarded this arrangement, and when invited to show rooms to see some new samples have pleaded that they are "too busy." "If you like to bring them up, I will try and look at them," was the curt remark of a buyer to an agent who had called to invite him to his rooms. The representative explained that he could not do the new goods justice with a few pieces, but, anxious to please, said "Well, I will bring some up if you will give me an appointment." "Friday morning," said the buyer. The agent tried to explain that Friday was his "show day." It was no use. "I cannot spare any other time. If you cannot come then, never mind," was the reply. A few months ago the writer called at a show room on a "show-day," and found the representative handing a quantity of samples into a motor car. He said he was taking them to a buyer who would not come down. "But why take them on a show day?" "Because they are new, and he will not order them if any one has seen them first." Another representative recently said, "I am in attendance at our rooms now on Tuesdays only. I am devoting Friday to calling on buyers who do not come to the show rooms." Now, we are sure all this trouble arises, not from unfriendliness, but purely from "want of thought," and we are equally sure that it could be avoided. Another representative said:—"Show days are becoming a farce. Buyers do not come to look at samples as they used to do. We are expected to take them round." London has some of the finest show rooms for glass and china in the world. It is quite as much to the

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advantage and convenience of buyers and dealers that manufacturers take expensive rooms in leading thoroughfares, fit them up elaborately, and show their samples effectively. If shopkeepers and buyers will not come to inspect these displays, but expect samples to be taken to them, manufacturers may have to consider whether they cannot save the expense of their show rooms and keep their samples in a warehouse in less expensive neighbourhoods.

FOREIGN TARIFFS.

FOREIGN tariffs are matters of quite as much importance to British manufacturers as domestic tariffs. We referred to the United States tariff in our last issue. The proposed revision of that tariff, which it is assured will be adverse to British and other foreign interests, is still a subject of controversy between American potters and American importers of pottery. It is easy to understand why pottery manufacturers are anxious to place all the obstacles they can to the importation of foreign pottery into the United States, and it is not difficult to guess the reason why importers are desirous of minimising those obstacles. We thought the question of "undervaluation," which was so hotly discussed between American manufacturers on one side and American importers and French manufacturers on the other, had been disposed of by the final decision in the Haviland case. It seems it was not, for in one of the trade journals there was recently a letter implying that American potters have been persistently trying to prove complicity of American importers in undervaluation. But the worst feature of this correspondence was the attempt to show that Mr. Wm. Burgess, the United States Consul, was trying to force importers to pay higher duties than the law required. Mr. Burgess was not mentioned by name, but there was no mistaking who was meant by a "Trenton potter, acting as United States Consul." The inference was that Mr. Burgess, a sworn officer of the Government, had, as an American potter, been acting in the interests of American potters to the detriment of American importers, and had not been sustained by the Board of Appraisers. Happily the majority of American importers did not hold this opinion, and we are able to say that no British manufacturer would for a moment entertain such a thought. Mr. Burgess is well known to and respected and trusted by manufacturers in this country, and we are sure the majority of American manufacturers have the same high opinion of him.

A Customs Tariff Bill will shortly be discussed in the French Chamber of Deputies. There are expressions in some of the Paris papers which imply that, without regard to commercial considerations, we in England would not endanger the *entente cordiale* by objections to tariff alterations. If this idea was the general one, and led to unreasonable increase in duties, it might place us in an awkward position as far as our trade was concerned. Fortunately, however, it is not a unanimous opinion. There are economists who point out the folly it would be for France to offend her best customer. In 1908 France exported to England goods to the value of 1,246.348,000 francs, while her imports from England amounted to 855,546,000 francs. Her exports to and imports from Belgium and Switzerland are (while of course much smaller) relatively in the same proportions. The Customs Tariff Bill includes other countries with which the balance of trade is against France. If the revision (which means the increase) of the French tariff was confined to them, it might have some chance of passing the Chamber, but we do not think our manufacturers and exporters have anything to fear from it in its application to Great Britain.

THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

WE do not think any apology is needed for another reference to the Pottery and Glass Trades Benevolent Institution. But if a reason for it is desired, it is found in the wish of the chairman of the board of management, who is so solicitous for the success of the Institution. In his zeal on behalf of necessitous members of our trades, and their widows, Mr. Ronald D. Doulton is a worthy successor of the first chairman of the board, the late Mr. R. U. Evens. It is due very largely to the influence of those two gentlemen that the Institution has accomplished so much. The board of management have done much to give effect to the wishes of their chairman by extraneous exertions. Last year, by their concert, the board influenced a contribution from friends of the Institution to the extent of £89. As they cannot repeat this without trespassing on the generosity of the same friends (the greater number of whom are in the London district), they again appeal through us to members of the glass and china trades in distant parts of the country. The board are very grateful for donations, but what they want is a large addition to the number of subscribing members. If this number steadily increased—as it should do if the advantages of membership were more widely appreciated—the Institution would soon be self-sustaining, and then, while donations would add to the solidity of the Institution, there would be no necessity to make these frequent appeals to charity.

For the honour of the industries, it is hoped that members of the trade in all parts of the United Kingdom will become subscribers themselves, and will induce all their employees to become subscribing members, by pointing out to them the substantial assistance afforded by the Institution in cases of distress, in return for a comparatively small annual payment. If one-fourth of the employees in our trade in the kingdom were members of the Institution it would have ample funds for meeting all its present liabilities, and would be able to extend its benefactions. If one-half the number of employees would become members, the Institution would be able to add to its annuities to distressed members of the trade and their widows—the provision of an asylum for destitute orphans of members. When that day comes as the result of determination on the part of glass and china dealers and their assistants to "help themselves," generously minded people outside the trade will supplement their efforts by legacies and donations. Will one dealer in every town make it a duty (and we are sure it will soon become a pleasure) to explain the objects of the Institution to the employees in his neighbourhood, and to obtain members?

Bankruptcy Statistics.—During the month of January, 1909, no china, glass, or earthenware dealer was gazetted as bankrupt in England or Wales. Three were gazetted in January, 1908. Congratulations to the trade!

A Tight Fit.—A woman who entered a hardware store in Toronto the other day with two children had a rather awkward experience. While she was being waited on one of the children placed a granite ware vessel on his head, pulling it down over his face. When, however, he tried to remove it his best efforts were in vain. Neither mother nor clerk were any more successful. In her desperation the weeping mother took a street car, and, amid the laughter of the passengers, hurried the child off to the family doctor; but the latter, never before having had a patient of this description, also failed to remove the offending utensil. Finally a tinsmith was suggested, and he, by the aid of sundry tools, succeeded where others had failed.

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Correspondence.

These columns are open to members of the trade for the discussion of trade topics. There are many questions affecting the trade which will be the better for a free discussion.

FUTURE TRADE WITH CANADA.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—The letter from "Exporter" in your last issue deals with a matter of the most vital importance to British manufacturers. The unfortunate thing is that with many the political aspect of the question ranks before the commercial view of it. Canada will soon provide an immense market for manufactured goods, and the various manufacturing nations are anxious to supply it. We can no longer make sure of the Canadian (or any other) market for our goods as we once could. Whether we get much or little of the future trade of Canada, we shall have to obtain it in competition with eager industrial rivals, and we ought to secure every possible advantage that presents itself. We are, and for a long time must remain, a manufacturing nation; and unless we can find markets for our manufactures we shall be undone. This is an industrial and a national question, and should not be made the sport of party politics. The matter wants thinking about. I am sure there is not a single thoughtful Conservative or Liberal who would not regard it as a national disaster if, through any lack of foresight on our part, Canada should be induced to give trading preference to any of our competitors. If Canada gives a preference at all, it should be to the mother country, but we must ask for it.—Yours truly,

Burslem, Feb. 5, 1909. A MANUFACTURER.

"TOO YOUNG AT 30."

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—In other industries the complaint is made that applicants for work are "too old at 40," but glass bottle manufacturers seem to have different views. They are a hard class of people to please. I have had interviews with several of them lately, and their greatest objection to me is my youth. They say, "We are afraid you are too young for us; we have men who have worked for us all their lives, and if we engage you we are afraid they may go against you and us." They were not so particular about my qualifications. I have known that the majority of glass bottlemakers know very little about furnace-building and construction, the elementary part of glass-making and kindred matters relating to the trade, and have been working hard to get to know all I could about glass-making, and I find the masters do not give any encouragement to those who try. What is the use of young men trying to become experts in their trade when men are given positions who know nothing about metal-making and managing one day before they are appointed. I thought they wanted men who understood the theory of glass-making. This is why I say glass manufacturers are hard to please.—Yours, &c., "BOTTLEMAKER."

Feb. 3, 1909.

[The heading to this letter is our own.—EDS. *P.G.*]

EARTHENWARE, CHINA AND GLASS IN AUSTRALASIA.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS.—Your correspondent "A Hanley Man," has given you an extract from ancient history in the letter you published from him in last month's issue. I have not yet seen Mr. Morgan's work on "The Trade, &c., of Australasia." If it was only "recently published" it cannot claim to be up to date. The complaint "A Hanley Man" quotes from the book is a very old one. Of course a complaint on any subject may have been true several years ago, and also be equally true to-day. But it is rather singular that the account quoted by Mr. Morgan of the "condemnation of British manufacturers" by the proprietor of "one of the largest firms of general merchants in Sydney" should be in almost exactly the same terms as a communication made to you some years ago by a well-known and highly respected firm of importers in Australia. They complained of want of enterprise. They had failed to get British manufacturers to produce goods to their instructions and suitable to their trade. To this they attributed the passing of the British pottery and glass trades into foreign hands. They also recommended that strong cases should be used instead of poor crates. These complaints are not made to-day, and "A Hanley Man" should have made inquiries on a subject of which he evidently does not know much. I should like to know the date of the condemnation reported by Mr. Morgan. No British manufacturer of any standing to-day would risk his trade by faulty packages and imperfect packing. Manufacturers who have no reputation to lose might do so, but the whole trade should not be judged by them.—Yours truly, A BURSLEM MAN.

Feb. 5, 1909.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Devon."—It is a pretty decoration, but it is certainly not "Coalport."

L. O.—We thank you, but the subject is not suitable for a trade journal.

Junior.—It all depends upon arrangements made when you entered his service.

R. M. C.—We send you the names of several manufacturers who can supply you equally well. You cannot be blamed for not placing another order there.

"Subscriber."—If you will call at half-a-dozen manufacturers' showrooms you will find several who supply the same decoration. There is no clue to the maker on the sample you send.

Assistant.—We think your employer would lend you his copy of THE POTTERY GAZETTE for your perusal. It is to his interest, as well as to yours, that you should keep in touch with trade matters.

Provincial Dealer.—You should pay a visit to the Potteries, and call on several makers of the goods you want. It is only a matter of choice. Any of the makers whose names we sent you would treat you well.

D. R.—The question of the payment of carriage is dealt with in an answer to "N." It is a source of frequent difficulty to retailers. Dealers should make a point of understanding this matter before a dispute arises.

N.—A claim for railway breakages depends entirely upon the terms of the consignment note. Seconds are usually consigned at "owners' risk," unless the purchaser asks for them to be sent at "company's risk," when the carriage is more. The person who pays the carriage (whether sender or receiver) is considered to be the "owner" of goods sent by rail.

W.—After a long search we have failed to trace any breakfast ware design registered under the number mentioned. We are inclined to think that this is merely a manufacturer's pattern book number. If the number you give is preceded by the title "Rd. No.," please send us the cup, and we will go further into the matter, but otherwise it will be useless to forward it.

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By SIMEON SHAW. (Originally published in 1837.) 750 pp. Royal 8vo. Bound in art linen. Published at 14s. net.

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THE CHINA AND GLASS DEALERS' ASSOCIATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

A MEETING of the Central Committee was held at the Golden Lion Hotel, Leeds, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1909. The attendance was as large as could be expected, considering the very foggy weather. Mr. S. Hirst (President) was in the chair. Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bradford, Hull, Newcastle, Northampton, Reading, &c.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Craig, Arbroath, stating that he had obtained a satisfactory settlement of his claim for damages (caused by horse and dray breaking his window and goods), and thanking the secretary and committee for their kind assistance. It was resolved that the solicitor's costs in connection with Mr. Craig's case be paid by the Association. Several letters were read from different members of the Association. The Committee decided to give the hon. secretary power to deal with the questions to which they related. A letter was also read from Mr. T. Dobbs, of Bath, thanking the Association for getting a railway claim settled which had been previously refused.

The Chairman said these cases proved the necessity for the Association, as in his opinion neither of them would have been settled had it not been for its assistance.

The Secretary also read a number of letters complaining of the 5 per cent. added at the bottom of invoices, and urging the Association to take steps to get it altered. Members complained that what with the "plus," packing charges, straw, package and railway charges, it was difficult for a dealer to make out what goods actually cost.

A general discussion then followed, which was full of interest, and instructive to china and glass dealers. It was remarked by those present that they could not understand dealers not joining the Association, seeing that the subscription is only 5s. per annum, that is to say, for twelve months from any date of payment.

The Hon. Secretary here remarked that if they could only double their membership (which should not be difficult) they would be able to get several matters altered which would be of great importance to all in our trade.

Thanks were then given to the chairman, and a very successful meeting was brought to a close.

The Secretary asks us to publish the following letters, as showing the practical utility of the Association. They are all addressed to the secretary of the Association.

"DEAR SIR,—When we joined the Association yesterday we didn't really think it would be of any use to us, and here we are the day after, making an inquiry; we do not know whether answering the following question comes within the scope of the Association, but if not perhaps you can tell us where can we buy wholesale the figure called 'Billiken,' ('The god of things as they ought to be.') They are stamped 'made in England.'—Apologising for troubling you, we remain, &c."

"DEAR SIR,—I am pleased to inform you that the Midland Railway Company have now paid my claim of 5s. 1d., and I beg to thank you very much for getting it for me. I think, myself, that that senseless rule of signing for packages as 'not examined' should be done away with. Can the railway company afford to let their man and horse and van wait one hour and a half whilst we unpack an eight-hundred-weight crate of earthenware, and examine it all before we sign as having received it? Perhaps your Association could agitate and get this absurd rule altered."

"DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your favour of the 30th, and beg leave to thank the Committee of the Association for their assistance, and for paying my solicitor's fee. Considering the trouble and number of interviews I had with him I think it very reasonable as a lawyer's bill of costs. I am now relieved to think I know the amount of my exact loss. Had I been foolish enough to rush into Court without duly considering the possible result there is no saying where it might have landed me. I rather preferred the old maxim—that half a loaf is better than nothing. Had it not been that I had the backing of the Association, I would not have got more than their first offer, £20. Although a big loss to me, I shall ever remember the kindly way the Association supported me. Again thanking you, Sir, for the trouble you have taken on my behalf.—Yours truly,

"JAMES B. CRAIG.

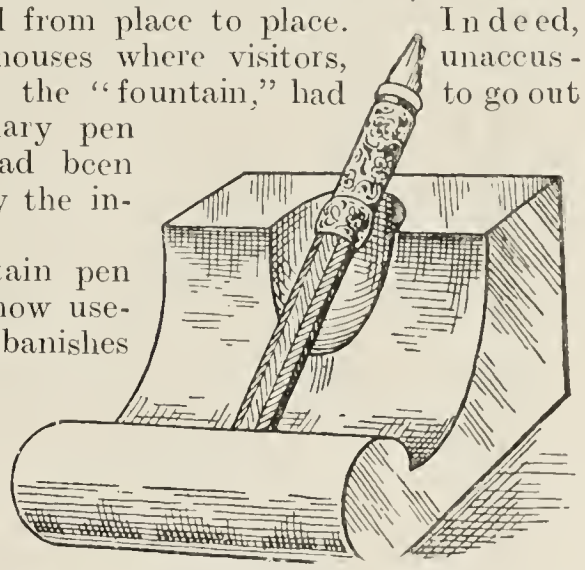
"37, Millgate, Arbroath, N.B.
"Feb. 2, 1909."

A SUGGESTION FOR MANUFACTURERS.

FOUNTAIN PEN RESTS.

(BY A MEMBER OF OUR STAFF.)

FOUNTAIN pens are now very widely used by ladies and gentlemen at home and in business. Firms with large staffs, and whole households of private persons, have been conquered by the fascination of the neat and facile implements which produce such an easy flow of language—good or bad, as may be desired—save the trouble of "dipping," and consequent waste of time and stoppage of the current of ideas at a critical moment; and also can easily be carried from place to place. Indeed, we have heard of houses where visitors, unaccustomed to the use of the "fountain," had to go out and buy an ordinary pen and ink, as these had been entirely discarded by the inmates.



But as the fountain pen does away with the now useless inkstand, it also banishes the useful pen tray which formed an integral part thereof; and this, too, at a time when a pen-rest became more necessary than ever, owing to the soda-water bottle characteristics of the fountain. It must be kept upright, or at least at a sharp slope with the nib uppermost, and paper-weights, vases, clocks, and all sorts of ornaments, &c., are made to do duty as props, more or less effectually. The writer keeps a little battery of pens ready loaded in an old, home-made test-tube holder, but they stand rather too upright, and are apt to be knocked over and damaged; while if one's hand accidentally comes in contact with an upward pointing nib a nasty prick or scratch results. He has therefore designed the little article illustrated, which would hold the pen at the right angle, ready to pick up, and serve at the same time for a paper-weight. It is practically a modified inkstand, and might be made in earthenware or glass and left plain or decorated, according to price. It could easily be adapted so as to hold two or three pens, side by side. If one of the leading fountain pen makers took it up for advertising purposes it would, no doubt, have a big sale. Any manufacturer who cares to start making it is welcome to do so, provided he sends us a few specimens as acknowledgments for the suggestion.

F

BURLEIGH WARE

in 1909.

Toilet Sets

An unique display in effective decorations at moderate prices. . . . . .

Fancy "Suites" OUR SPECIALITY.

We again submit an entirely new range, treated with our new **"ARTOIS"** decoration,

Original, Elegant, Effective, and Cheap.

SAMPLES ON DISPLAY IN LONDON AND THE VARIOUS CENTRES.

AGENCIES

LONDON: 44, Farringdon Street, E.C. . . . MR. WILLIAM H. LEIGH.
MR. A. H. HOLDCROFT.
COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVES . . { MR. R. J. HEATH.
MR. E. D. LEIGH.
AUSTRALIA: 51, Palings Buildings, Sydney, Messrs. T. W. HEATH & CO.
NEW ZEALAND: 41, Fort Street, Auckland, Messrs. THOMAS WEBB & CO.

ILLUSTRATED SHEETS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION TO

BURGESS & LEIGH,

Middleport Pottery. *BURSLEM.*

Buyers' Notes.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVES.)

Redfern & Drakeford, Balmoral Works, Normacot, Longton, are specialists in china tea and breakfast ware. They devote themselves principally to these lines, with the natural result that they produce them in great variety of shapes and decorations. The firm have no permanent showroom in London, but they have arranged for periodical visits by their representative, Mr. E. W. Lea. During those visits it is their intention to show a full line of samples of their principal productions, including all their newest shapes and patterns. Mr. Lea was in London at the beginning of last month, and had his samples nicely displayed at temporary showrooms, No. 117, Holborn, close to Holborn Circus. This is right in the centre of the manufacturers' quarters—the most convenient for buyers. The rooms are well arranged, well lighted, and quiet. It is the intention of the firm to advise their customers by circular, and other members of the trade by announcement in THE POTTERY GAZETTE, just before Mr. Lea's visit to London. The collection of samples we saw last month included several quite new shapes and many new ornamentations. The firm make high-class, medium, and cheap qualities, but do not aim at the most expensive decorations, and, on the other hand, they do not supply the cheapest grades. They supply goods that the majority of glass and china dealers can handle, in their special body to which they have given the distinctive name "Balmoral China." Mr. Drakeford himself is an expert, practical potter, and we understand that the majority of the shapes are his own designs. The new forms shown us are well modelled and decorated in good taste. We give illustrations of a few novelties in tea sets for the coming season. The "Stirling" is a pretty shape, and is shown with a neat ribbon and festoon decoration. The same shape is supplied in many other patterns. The "Ovid" is a low shape, and is seen in a neat mazarine blue and gold decoration. The "Windsor" is a tapered cup—a plain tall shape, without embossments, and adapted to a variety of printed and enamelled patterns. The other teacup shown is the "Edinburgh," and the piece illustrated has a very pleasing key border. The company's show of dinner ware is really a fine one. The fittings of the room are admirably arranged for the display of vegetable dishes and dinner plates in such a manner that they can be conveniently seen, and if need be, handled by customers. Amongst the new dinner shapes is a revival of an old style. The "Audley" dinner service has a round vegetable dish. The service is decorated with a new gold border pattern, the "Ormond." This is a very carefully executed design, printed in best gold, and it makes a most suitable one for the rims of plates. It is seen in blue and gold, and also in green, and in red and gold. The company show a large collection of very pretty border patterns, either with or without gold. Mazarine bands are still popular, and excellent examples of them are displayed. In toilet ware there are several new shapes. The best of these is the "Athens," which is a distinct departure from the tall-shaped ewer, so ubiquitous just at present. The "Athens" has a full size jug, globular shaped body, tapering to a neat and small foot. It has a deep round basin and amongst numerous decorations there is one in which roses play the principal part. Another new decoration on the "Athens" shape toilet service is the "Mimosa"—quite Japanese in style. It is a new

Wedgwood & Co., Limited, Tunstall, are manufacturers of plain and decorated earthenware for all markets; semi-porcelain, and their "Imperial porcelain." Their principal lines are dinner, tea, and toilet ware, and they are showing choice samples of all these at their spacious London show rooms in Buchanan's-buildings, 24, Holborn, E.C. Their London representative, Mr. Findlay has recently received a number of new samples for the coming season, and he is thus making an even better display than usual.



REDFERN & DRAKEFORD, LONGTON. [*Photo by "The Pottery Gazette."*

treatment in which unconventional birds are introdueed. The "Zilpha" is another new and original treatment on the same shape. Wedgwood & Co. are developing their production of vases. They have now a large assortment on show in various styles of decoration. The "Mimosa" decoration, already mentioned, is applied to vases with great success. Art shapes with artistie decorations are shown in great variety, and some beautiful elassical forms with appropriate high elass decorations. Mr. Findlay is showing samples of the company's speeial production for hotels, restaurants, cafés, and railway companies. Their "non-ehippable" hotel ware is supplied in many suitable decorations, including Mazarine and other coloured bands—plain, or with badges or erests. Many pleasing new treatments are introduced this season, some of them employed *en suite*.

Mr. William H. Lockitt, general earthenware manufacturer, Wellington Pottery, Hanley, has appointed Mr. E. Morgan-Jones as his London representative, and that gentleman has a complete line of the produetions of the Wellington Pottery always on show at his rooms, 105, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Mr. Morgan-Jones having fits elosely to the rim of the dish all round, the juiee from the fruit cannot possibly exude, so that the pie comes to table with a dainty, appetising appearance. Mr. Loekitt's prineipal lines are toilet sets and dinner ware, but he also makes a good variety of miseellaneous table earthenware, sueh as jugs in all sizes, cheese stands and eoveis, teapots and stands, baeon dishes, &e. His new shapes in toilet ware are numerous and attraetive. He still eaters for the majority, and supplies (in all lines) good forms and pleasing deeorations at very reasonable prices. But he is also showing deeorations of a rather better elass. He does not aim at producing the best elass of deeorated ware, but he has some very exeellent examples all the same. The new toilet shapes inelude the "Queen Anne" shape—a tall ewer with round flanged basin, both with sealloped edges. There are embossments round the neek of the jug and the edge of the basin. It is shown in shaded, deeorated and gilt patterns. Another new toilet shape is the "Don," a tall bold ewer and round basin. We give an illustration of this graeeful shape with "Vietorian" pattern. This is a pretty print, embodying medallions and festoons in



W. H. Lockitt, Hanley. [*Photo by "The Pottery Gazette."*

intimated that he had received a consignment of new shapes and patterns, I ealled to see them, and was pleased to see Mr. Loekitt himself, whom I had not seen for some time. He is an energetie business man, and keeps things moving at his pottery. He has brought out some new shapes and ornamentations for the coming season, and his visit to London was partly in connection with these, but principally to place on the market a very useful domestic accessory he has just patented. He had a sample of it with him, and he is expecting good results from it. It is a dainty pie dish; that is to say, a dish with which the good housewife may always rely upon making a dainty pie. Like most really servieeable patented articles, the special feature of this dish is remarkably simple. An ordinary oval pie dish with a flat rim has a bead running round the middle of the rim, and so formed that when the paste is drawn over this bead, and pressed with the finger on the outer side of it it keys itself, and is held in position all round the dish, and prevents the unsightly appearanee presented by light pastry sinking or sagging on to the fruit. It is claimed that as the paste drawn over the bead flow blue and gold, and also in flow green, with or without gold. The "Don" is a good plain shape (no embossments), whieh is decorated in several shaded colours. The basin is deeorated inside and out. The other toilet shape illustrated is the "Victor," an embossed form, full size ewer and round basin with "tips," at the sides as handles. The pieces illustrated are shown with "Iris" deeoration in flow blue and stippled gold. The "Vietor" is also shaded in light colours. Amongst several other new toilet sets are the "Athenian," "Regal," and "Chelsea." Several good new shapes in dinner ware are shown, in printed and also in enamelled and gilt (but not expensive) patterns. There are good lines in tea and breakfast ware for home and espeeially for export markets; there are regular stock lines and a speeial range of spiral fluted goods in plain white earthenware.

Mr. Elijah Cotton, Nelson Pottery, Hanley, is also represented in London by Mr. E. Morgan-Jones, and samples of his ehief lines in jugs are on show at 105, Hatton-garden. Mr. Cotton is *the* specialist in cheap jugs, of which he makes an immense variety. It would hardly be possible to show

samples of all his shapes and decorations, but Mr. Morgan-Jones makes a fine display with a good selection from them. One of the new shapes is the "Rex"—a white spiral—a good handle and well-formed spout making it an easy and steady pourer. It has a wide mouth and is easily cleaned. There are rows of Mr. Cotton's popular lines in "cheap jugs," but there are also some of a better class, with nice printed patterns in various colours. Amongst these better class, but still comparatively inexpensive jugs, are the "Stella," the "Tara," and the "Bow," in pleasing decorations. The "Shell" pattern, with festoons of roses, is a very pretty jug. A tankard shape, with Scotch heather border, shaded, is a good useful jug for domestic purposes. Mr. Cotton is showing a number of cheap cheese stands and covers, specially brought out to compete with imported goods. It is claimed that these are much better value than any cheap foreign jugs on the market. There are effective decorations in Japanese styles. The variety of banded jugs is very large, including some pretty shapes in pink bands and gold lines and in enamel colours. Mr. Cotton makes special lines in toilet pails with wicker handles and a useful variety of miscellaneous pieces.

R. Floyd & Sons, Lovatt and Hall-st. Works, Stoke-on-Trent, have for nearly a quarter of a century been specialists in certain classes of earthenware. They are manufacturers of toilet ware, flower pots, vases, and jugs, all the usual miscellaneous useful domestic requisites, and a large number of fancy lines. They are represented in London by James Murray & Co., 24, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn-circus, E.C., who have a large selection of samples of their goods always on show at their rooms. Although there is ample choice for the most fastidious, Messrs. Murray at the best can only show a selection from the immense variety of shapes and decorations produced by Floyd & Sons. They have, however, samples of the leading lines, and of all the new goods for the present season. Amongst the latter there are new shapes and decorations in abundance. The firm are well known as manufacturers for the million. They supply attractive looking useful and ornamental goods at popular prices, and they have probably never produced ware answering these conditions more completely than the samples for 1909 just to hand. These include new shapes and several new decorations in flower pots, vases, clock sets, toilet sets, teapots, cheese stands and covers, jugs, fruit trays, marmalades, biscuit boxes, tobacco jars, dessert sets, and many oddments. The accompanying illustration includes five pieces that are fairly representative of many other forms and ornamentations on the same lines. The firm's "Princess" teapot, made in three sizes, is included in the group illustrated. It is a good form, has a perfectly safe lock lid, and is shown in several striking decorations. The fluted panels are well adapted to effective embellishment; pretty combinations of blue and gold, and green and gold are shown, with gilt spout. A new cheese stand and cover is illustrated, bearing the suggestive name of "Mitey." This, and all other table ware, is variously decorated with hunting scenes, rustic scenes, and views in the Dutch style. The marmalade jar and cover is a pretty shape, and the spiral panels are nicely ornamented alternately with blue and sprays of flowers, and richly gilt. The coffee jug with lock cover is a good shape, decorated with hunting scenes with green and floral embellishments. Mr. Floyd has given a quaint name to the jug we illustrate. He calls it the "Joey"; it is supplied in sets, and in all manner of decorations. There is a large and varied assortment of jugs—indeed, this is one of the many lines in which the firm excel. Another strong line is flower pots. These are in all grades of decoration from the very cheapest up to the highly decorated. The medium and cheaper varieties predominate, while a feature is made of art pots in self colours at moderate prices. All colours are supplied. Some new shapes in fruit dishes, bread trays, triple trays, sweets, cress dishes, and many small fancy pieces, are shown. But more than novelties in shape, the firm's samples are characterised by novelty in ornamentations. These, for the greater part, are of an attractive description, and appeal to those who like brilliancy and colour. One of the new decorations is called the "Uglecian," which like all the others, is applied *en suite*. Views and figures are freely introduced.



R. Floyd & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent. [*Photo by "The Pottery Gazette."*

James Murray & Co., 24, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn-circus, E.C., are showing a number of specialities in dinner, tea, and toilet ware. Samples of general earthenware in medium and cheap lines afford a good selection to choose from. Excellent shapes in toilet ware neatly decorated, and a large assortment of jugs, cheese stands, and covers, bread trays and other miscellaneous table ware are on show. They have several very pleasing dessert services at moderate prices. In tea-pots there are several attractive shapes, nicely decorated, in earthenware, and jet and Rockingham pots in abundance. They make a good show of china, tea, and breakfast ware. In this they show a number of their own special shapes. Their china is now all British. At one time they handled some French, but Mr. Murray says he can do better in every way—price included—with English, and there is much more satisfaction in selling it. They are showing good shapes and patterns in English pressed glass—including comports, cake stands, sugars and creams, tumblers, square, round and oval dishes, handled sweets, and other sundries.

"Alexandra" Porcelain Works, Turn-Teplitz, Austria, and 155-156, Audrey House, Ely-place, E.C., are repre-

sented in this country by Mr. W. M. Schofield, who has spacious showrooms at the London address. The company have need of large rooms to make anything like an adequate display of samples of their varied productions. It is extraordinary to see such diversity in china, terra-cotta, faience, majolica, &c., from one manufactory, and the number is continually increasing. The new samples sent up for the coming season are sufficient in number to make quite a good display by themselves. Mr. Schofield has now on show many choice novelties in vases and figures. The Alexandra Works are famous for their figures and ornamental wares generally. The female figure in numerous graceful poses is very prominent, but historical and military characters are also abundant, with several well-modelled equestrian pieces. Large models are produced with great success—indeed, the Teplitz artists are specially happy in bold conception. Amongst the novelties for the present season, however, there are productions of a different character. There is a series of quite new forms on original lines. These shapes are variously utilised, mostly as flower holders and rose bowls, but also as tall candlesticks, and for other useful and ornamental purposes. The series includes many forms, the whole of which are shown in different decorative treatments. One of these treatments applied (as all of them are) en suite, is called "Autumn Leaves." Leaves in natural colours are the principal features in a decorative scheme on brown ground. The three pieces illustrated show "Autumn Leaves" on the quaint shapes. All the pieces have an embossed conventional design. The forms are after the Etruscan style, but the feet have an Egyptian character. The features of form embodied in the three pieces we have reproduced are found more or less in all the pieces in the series. The same shapes are shown in light colours—free designs in light blue and gold, on pale grounds. Another series is effectually treated in beautiful pearl tints. The novelties include many figures—single and in groups—in high-class porcelain with satin finish. There are several very pretty forms in delicate colours. The artists have evidently been allowed a free hand, with excellent results. There is a rose bowl, inside a sort of flower basket, with two young girls, one in front and the other behind. The pose of the youthful figures is most natural. The one in front is walking backwards and pulling, while the one behind is pushing the basket. The same idea is carried out with one girl. A new range of vases is shown with vellum ground, floral decorations and gilt, and several other schemes of ornamentation are applied to vases of all kinds, jardinières, covered jars, and fancy shapes. Another decorative treatment which is successfully carried out is in dark blue and gold with floral embellishments. There is a large collection of samples of this decoration on vases of all descriptions, covered boxes, jardinières, trays, comports, dishes, and a fern pot in the form of a camp kettle in two sizes. The Alexandra Works are developing the production of useful table china ware. They are showing many inexpensive china tea sets—good shapes with pretty decorations. There are also china broth sets, afternoon tea sets, and morning sets, all with china trays; dishes, square, oval and round; dessert plates, painted fruit or flowers; and trinket sets, as well as all useful table requisites in plain white china.



"Autumn Leaves"—"Alexandra" Porcelain Works. [*Photo by "The Pottery Gazette."*

George E. Wright & Co., 9 and 11, Wilson-st., and, until 1889, of No. 1, New Broad-st., London, E.C., are manufacturers' agents for glass, china, and pottery of all kinds. They do an extensive wholesale and export business, and have a large and varied assortment of the latest designs in china tea and breakfast ware, and earthenware toilet and dinner services. They have always on show samples of goods suitable for all markets. As export agents for Mr. Thomas Poole, Longton, they show samples of his principal lines in tea and breakfast ware and dessert services, including his new goods for this season. Messrs. Wright & Co. have a good assortment of Mr. Poole's specially cheap tea ware for export, which has been produced expressly to compete with Continental china. Messrs. Wright & Co. are also export agents for Samuel Ford & Co., Burslem, manufacturers of semi-porcelain dinner, toilet, and tea and breakfast ware in new shapes and



Geo. E. Wright & Co.

decorations. There are many novelties in toilet ware, which include a large number of new decorations. Several new shaded and decorated ornamentations are shown. There is a new white "Spiral" pattern toilet service; the ewer and basin are a very handy size, the round basin having tips as handles. The spiral shape is shown shaded and decorated, as well as in plain white. The samples of dinner ware include many shapes in printed and enamelled patterns. Some attractive decorations in Japanese styles are amongst them. The company are also sole agents for J. Peake & Co., jet and rockingham manufacturers, Hanley, whose chief productions are tea pots. There is a new shape, the "Troy," a neatly embossed pot which is submitted as a very cheap line. Messrs. Wright have several novelties amongst their own special lines. They supply a large selection of shapes and patterns in dinner, tea, and toilet ware at moderate prices. Their latest is a new semi-porcelain body for dinner, tea and toilet ware. It is very light, and its chief characteristic is indicated in the name they have given it, "Allbut China." This they have registered, and these words in a sort of shield constitute a trade mark. They show a number of cheap toilets and a great variety of miscellaneous table ware. An interesting new line is a large range of inexpensive ornamental pieces in "Tera" figures. These figures are single and in groups. They are nicely modelled, and are cheaper than Continental figures of this type. They are all British manufacture and compete favourably on all points with imported figures. The firm have protected the name "Tera" as applied to figures. They also have a department as selling agents for various manufacturers of hardware, electro-plate, cutlery, &c., and are celebrated for the Wright hollow ground razor and the Wright fire-resisting safe, steel trunks, and other specialities suitable for all markets.

JUBILEE PRESENTATION IN PORCELAIN.

SIR THOMAS ROE, M.P., enjoys the rare distinction of having performed fifty years of unbroken public service to his native town. On Feb. 3 his grateful fellow-citizens recognised the self-sacrifice entailed by this long public career by entertaining him at the Guildhall and presenting him with the honorary freedom of the Borough of Derby, As a trade journal we do not usually comment upon events of this kind, but there were two features about this function which fully justify a reference to it in our pages. The first is that it discloses a phase in the public life of this country which we venture to say is without a parallel in any other. One of the finest traits in the character of our public men is, that however much they may differ in opinion on political or other questions, they never fail to recognise and to acknowledge the personal worth of their opponents. It was not only an interesting, but an honourable feature about this presentation that Sir Henry Bemrose (a Conservative), who was defeated by Sir Thomas Roe (a Liberal) at the last Parliamentary election, was the mover of the resolution conferring the freedom on the hon. member, and (as indicating how completely non-political the proceedings were) that the seconder of the resolution was also a Conservative. With our congratulations to Sir Thomas Roe upon the honour so deservedly conferred upon him, we pass on to the second feature in the proceedings, which justifies a reference to them here. The scroll, officially recording the presentation, was beautifully illuminated on vellum, in old English and ornamental capital letters, with a twelfth century border, surmounted by the arms of the borough. The scroll was lined with blue silk with a gold fringe and tassel. The text of it was as follows :—"County Borough of Derby. This is to certify that at a meeting of the Derby Town Council, holden at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 3rd day of February, in the year of Our Lord 1909, Alderman Sir Thomas Roe, M.P., was admitted an Honorary Freeman



ROYAL CROWN DERBY CASKET PRESENTED TO SIR THOMAS ROE, M.P.

of the County Borough of Derby." It was signed by the Mayor and Town Clerk. The document was appropriately enclosed in a beautifully designed china casket, produced by the Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Company. It was fitting that a presentation of the inhabitants of Derby to one of their most respected fellow-citizens, conferring upon him the highest honour it was in their power to bestow, should be accompanied by a locally produced specimen of the best style of ceramic art.

The casket is in Renaissance style, and is oviform, with two handles and a dome-shaped cover with ornamental terminal. The chief feature of the decoration consists of a beautifully composed frieze of flowers, exquisitely painted in eighteenth century style, which runs round the shoulder of the cover. The background is of mazarine blue. Below the floral frieze there runs a border of gracefully flowing ornamental scrolls and foliage in burnished gold. The embossments are enriched with gold relieved with white and blue. Underneath the cover is the following inscription in gold :—

> "Presented to Alderman Sir Thomas Roe, M.P., by the Corporation, with the Honorary Freedom of the County Borough of Derby, in recognition of fifty years' service as a member of the Town Council.
>
> "W. BLEWS ROBOTHAM, Mayor.
> "G. TREVELYAN LEE, Town Clerk.
>
> "February 3rd, 1909."

The graceful form and exquisite workmanship displayed in every detail of ornamentation reflect the highest credit upon the artists of the famous Derby Porcelain Works.

TECHNICAL TEACHING IN THE GLASS AND POTTERY TRADES.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

(*Concluded from page* 201.)

DR. LOESER, after further exemplifying this, went on to say "that in the simplest business, such as that of even a common brick works, unexpected difficulties sometimes occur, which can only be conquered after much trouble by one having great experience." Further, he said, "I beg you think on all the trouble you have yourselves had, or on what you have seen in other works, and then think what time and labour you would have been saved had you had the right technical help.

"Nor must we forget how many business ventures have always been unsound through technical failures, and ready for bankruptcy, which could have been seen and avoided before the business was started, had there been some technical knowledge and consideration.

"Who thinks of these things cannot be of the opinion that the coming generation—among whom are your sons, who partake in your honours, and whom you wish to advance—should meet the new difficulties without being fully equipped to conquer them. It is possible that these difficulties may not come, at least for some time, or it may be that they will come in unexpected numbers. We have, therefore, great cause to ask what possibilities are offered to give a young man special knowledge and special skill without injury to his general education, so that he may be responsible as a manager of a ceramic factory, and in time, according to his capability and personal energy, advance to larger and more responsible positions. If we further ask, 'What must the manager of such a works know, so that he may be able to meet all difficulties?' we find the answer to this question, however, not so easy to give because of the many-sided qualities of clays, marls, and other minerals which are used in the production of ceramic goods. And yet it can be seen that in any clay industry, whether it be a simple brickworks or a fine-art porcelain factory, that there is much in common, so that it can be said that the same wants of high technical schooling obtain for all sorts and kinds of clay industries and fine ceramics."

Having thus spoken of the necessity of technical knowledge in the master, director, or manager of a works, Professor Loeser goes on to say, "We will not deny that we look next at the foreman as the most important factor in this question, and as being a binding link between the director and the men. The choice of the way of work and of the methods must be determined by the director. The foreman must, however, be responsible for the correct carrying out of this work through the staff of intelligent workmen. He must see also that the work is done in a manner that will pay. The director and foreman must, ni fact, work together, on the one hand, as must the foreman and the men on the other."

I wish we could say, here in England, as to number, what Dr. Loeser now says to his Austrian audience—"It will be said by you that you have a number of ceramic schools (as we have in Germany) which are well directed and which try to meet the demands of the industry."

Dr. Loeser, after speaking of the difficulty of educating young students who have only just left school, and further urging the importance of the work, speaks as follows, "I give as types of a number of ceramic schools for students from fourteen years old, one in Austria, the Royal Technical School for Ceramics in Teplitz-Schönau, and one in Germany, the Royal Ceramic Technical School at Bunzlau, in Silesia."

At the school in Teplitz-Schönau the ceramic industry in all its varieties is taught, as well as the relative arts—as, art work, sculpture, and decorative majolica painting. The teaching is given by well-educated and experienced teachers. The school is arranged in the following courses :—

(1) The Day School. (*a*) Fine and architectural ceramics ; (*b*) modelling ; (*c*) decorative drawing and painting.

(2) The Evening and Sunday Course for those who are employed in the industry.

(3) A course of drawing and one for painting for girls.

(4) A general school for drawing.

The general length of time in the day course is three years. Leaving out the analysis given by Dr. Loeser, we yet note that there were last year 98 scholars attending the school.

We will now look at what the Doctor says of the school at Bunzlau :—

"This school was established because of the necessity of reviving an old-established industry and the want of ceramic and artistic education in the district.

"This school is divided into two independent courses of teaching :—The day school (which is the real technical school), the course in which is two years, and which ladies can also attend if they have the necessary knowledge. For other work the evening school. The number attending last year was 40 students. Those who have passed the course have found no difficulty in past years in finding positions in their special industry."

We will not follow our learned Doctor into his further interesting remarks, but will just look for a few moments at his own school at Halle for the clay and glass industries. This school is carried on the whole year through, so that students can come at all times. The curriculum embraces a complete course in two divisions. These go through inorganic chemistry, mineralogy, analytic chemistry, with practical exercises in the laboratory, to machine drawing and sketching, and then on to the technology of firing and heat materials, also arrangements for warming and heating, with construction of kilns and ovens ; then on to the raw materials, and so to preparation of colours and glazes for potters and the preparation of colours and materials for glass. The courses finish with construction and management of works for either pottery or glass. There are four masters besides Dr. Loeser in this school.

For more information on the matter before us I will mention the two Consular Reports Nos. 395 and 653, Germany. In No. 395 (1904), speaking of the noted Ceramic School at Höhr, it is said : "The State eventually undertook the erection of the buildings at a cost of about £6,000, and also contributed the equipment at a further cost of about £1,200. The State also defrays almost all the current expenditure of the school, with an annual subsidy of £1,300, as the income from school fees is very small, and only about £50 per annum is contributed by the town. The local industries were at first opposed to the school."

But, in the course of time, a few works, seeing that some school designs which they carried out were much admired and sold well, began to take an interest in the school, with the result that at the present time the utility and advantage of the instruction it affords are recognised.

A full detailed account of this school is given, as well as of the one at Bunzlau, which has been shortly described here, and of those at Lauban and Landshut.

In report No. 653, page 12, there is a note which should induce some thought in the minds of our manufacturers :—"German ceramic industry was last year (1905) able to find a sufficient number of foreign markets for disposing of very nearly £5,000,000 worth of its output."

Switzerland has a fine school for ceramics in Geneva. A good description of this will be found in the "Journal

of the Society of Art Masters'' (July, 1907) by Mr. Robert A. Dawson. Men and women students are taught here, and the equipment is excellent. This gentleman also gives a short description of the Bernard-Palissy school for ceramics in Paris (March, 1907). The school is a continuation school from the elementary schools, and a scholarship to it is, in fact, a sort of apprenticeship for four years, the State paying all fees and finding materials. It is given on an examination which must be taken between the ages of thirteen and fourteen years. A certificate of competency is given at the end of the term, which enables the recipient to readily obtain a situation.

America is rapidly advancing in ceramics, and it has some excellent schools.

The ivory porcelain of the Worcester Porcelain Manufactory, so well known as a speciality, is always associated in one's mind with the name of Mr. Charles F. Binns, who was so long a director of those works. Mr. Binns is now director of the New York State School of Clay-Working and Ceramics at Alfred, New York State. This school was established in 1900. Through the kindness of Professor Binns, a copy of the illustrated prospectus lies before me. The accompanying illustration gives a good idea of the excellent way in which the school is fitted for its work in teaching ceramics, from brick and encaustic tile-making up to the finest porcelain, and including all varieties of decoration, either painted or modelled. I extract the following from the letterpress :—

''The building of the New York State School of Clay-Working and Ceramics has been especially designed, and is located on land purchased for the purpose and deeded to the people of the State of New York. It is built of red brick and terra-cotta, with grey trimmings, and roofed with brown tiles. It has a floor space of about thirteen thousand square feet and a frontage of seventy-five feet.''



Encaustic Tile, New York State School.

It has a basement, ground floor, and two stories.

The school is free to students who are residents of New York State, and admission is by examination. The candidates must be at least sixteen years old, and are examined in English composition, rhetoric and reading, mathematics, foreign languages, science, drawing, &c. The complete course runs to four years.

Professor Binns says of this school : ''I think I may say that the work has been successful from the beginning. No educational work is at present done in glass, though I am willing to add that branch to this school when there shall be any demand for it.''

Speaking of other schools for ceramics in America, Professor Binns writes as to the ''Ohio School of Ceramics, which has recently opened an enlarged equipment,'' and then goes on to say that ''there are two other schools in this country—one at Rutger's College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, and one at the State University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois.''

In The Pottery Gazette issues for December of 1907 and January of 1908 will be found an address by Professor Edward Orton on suggestions for a Canadian Clay-Working School which is well worthy of careful perusal.

From what I have noted here (and I have by no means exhausted the list of good foreign schools) I think it will readily be seen that we are far behind in ceramic education. Of course, it is one thing to build schools and quite another thing to get workers or students to attend them. Here it is necessary that co-operation of masters and men should take place with a view to ultimate results.

I stated at the commencement of this article that the old apprenticeship system under present conditions was unworkable. Since writing that, the report on this question by the Education Committee of the London County Council (No. 925, Jan., 1906) has come to my hands. Speaking of apprenticeships, it says : ''In the majority of the industries it has almost entirely disappeared.'' Speaking of the cause, we have this statement : ''The large employer does not care to be troubled with boys if he is compelled to teach them the whole trade. He prefers to divide his processes into men's work and boys' work, and to keep each grade to its allotted routine.''

This valuable report concludes by pointing out '''A Substitute for Apprenticeships'' as follows: —''The boy, as he leaves the ordinary elementary school, will have offered him, provided he possesses the required ability, the choice of two distinct courses of instruction, which assure him an all-round training in a skilled trade. There will be, on the one hand, the 'part time' system, in which he will spend a portion of the week in the workshops and the remainder in the day technical school, and on the other there will be evening classes, which a better co-operation with the employers will render more effective.''

These trade scholarships are now offered by the London County Council. They join up, as it were, the elementary school teaching and the workshop with a special teaching suited to the new requirements of the scholars, or apprentices, as they may be called.

A gulf has for years been cast between school work and *real work*. This must be removed. A national system, of course, would be best, working through the County Councils, but until this is provided, in districts such as the

newly federated Potteries the matter must be considered locally.

I have pleasure in thanking all the gentlemen who have kindly given me material for this article. In every case the help I needed was willingly given, although I feel that often I trespassed on good nature, which I would not have done had I not known that my object was a good one.

OWEN GIBBONS.

THE FUTURE OF THE POTTERIES.

(BY AN OLD POTTER.)

ABOUT thirty years ago, Henry Wedgwood, in his historical sketches of the Staffordshire Potteries and district, depicted a scene of about 1820, which happened in one of the hostelries to which the pottery manufacturers of the day in Tunstall resorted for their evening's pot and talk about the "doings" of their neighbours and themselves. And as an instance of the narrow local jealousy—and even positive antagonism—prevailing, one of the Toby Tosspots of the time is made to say (as brought down in colloquial local legend), "Let every town keep to itself." The allusion was to the towns of the Potteries, and the desire expressed was for cautious isolation, one from the other, lest prying "Mester Potters" from one town should capture the secrets of their rivals in another town when the foaming quart had made tongues boast and wag incautiously about their achievements in their trade and on their works. That spirit has in some degree continued to the present time, and as far as possible some have carried it so far as to act as if each manufacturer should "keep to himself." But gradually this form of isolation has been replaced by partial co-working for the general interests. And so it has been in and between the towns. Every year in the century that has passed, growth of the Potteries people in numbers, in trade, in intercommunion, in common interests, and by actual contact by roads built upon, and by streets connecting towns, the fact has been proclaimed that every town has not been able to "keep to itself," for the six towns have become one in all that is essential and important to a common life.

FEDERATION HAS COMPLETED THE WORK

of more than a century of natural growth, and now by an Act of the British Parliament, unity has been imposed upon the survivors of the old "hard-dying" jealous antagonism, and it is welcomed with most hopeful earnestness by all in the Potteries who are alive to the need for concentration of all the intelligence, organisation, resources and power the district possesses. Without such concentration there are abundant evidences that the Staffordshire Potteries would lose the pre-eminence it once held as the first and greatest ceramic centre in the world.

I propose in a few articles in this efficient organ of the trade that still rules in the Potteries to show how federation should, and I believe will, contribute to lessen and destroy the "dry rot" that has attacked the industry, and so the district of the Potteries.

THE BODY OF CLAY—THE FEET COAL AND IRON.

The principal and historical trade of this world-known district is the one in which clay is manipulated into forms of utility and beauty; the subsidiary, but still important, industries of coal and iron add to its wealth and importance as an industrial centre. Now all these three have a common need, which, unsatisfied, is a common disadvantage. That need is, to get necessary things into the locality, and to send its products out by cheap carriage, so that these triune trades of the six towns may throb with the life of a greater prosperity. The wealth which the district needs to make its wheels go round at the speed that spells progress can only come in full measure to the Potteries when there is easier and cheaper contact with outside customers.

Now what was not possible in the divided past may be, nay, will be, made easier in the united future. North Staffordshire is on the edge nearest to the sea of that great and rich Midland manufacturing land that forms, next to Lancashire and Yorkshire, the greatest productive slice of England, and being thus nearest neighbour to the waterway to the markets of the world it ought to be the pioneer of a great movement to bring all Staffordshire and parts of Warwickshire and Worcestershire into more effective contact to the sea by an artificial waterway. When the consolidated power of the six towns comes into being, into the vigour of that active life that is possible, and acts upon this hint of the great work waiting for the district to initiate, I have no hesitation in predicting that the towns and districts that would be deeply concerned in such a transforming of the middle lands into, practically, seaside lands, would respond readily to the appeal that all affected should ask the Government of England to help in an effort to give enterprising and struggling communities of workers a better chance to compete successfully with their foreign rivals. More than one-twentieth of the population of Great Britain and Ireland would be served, and in some degree saved, by a waterway to the sea that would, from Birmingham through or by the Potteries, reach the Mersey or such outlet as was thought the best.

All this is in the air, it will be said. Yes, and all the future is in the clouds, but necessity knows no confining bonds when there is sufficient power behind it. It will remain for the new city of Stoke to test this in the manner indicated.

POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)

THE annual general meeting of the members and friends of the Pottery and Glass Trades Benevolent Institution, for the relief of aged and necessitous members, and the widows of members, was held on Friday evening, Feb. 5, at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C., Mr. Ronald D. Doulton, in the absence of the President, Mr. R. P. Copeland, took the chair. There was a fair attendance of members, and numerous apologies for absence were received. The President wrote to the Secretary as follows :—

Stoke-on-Trent, Feb. 2, 1909.

"I regret very much that I must again disappoint you. It is quite impossible for me to be up in London for the meeting on Friday. Please make my sincere apologies to the Board of Management and to the members who attend the meeting, which, I hope will be well attended. I wish that the meeting may have every success. However, to make my 'amende honorable,' I enclose a cheque for £5 which, I hope will pacify my friends at the meeting. —Yours truly,

R. P. COPELAND."

The SECRETARY (Mr. Algernon J. Prickett) having read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the general meeting, held on July 31, 1908 (which were confirmed), proceeded to submit the report of the Board of Management and the annual statement of accounts. (These were published in full in our last issue.)

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, notwithstanding my continued interest in the welfare of our Institution, I regret that it is necessary for me to occupy this position this evening. The unavoidable absence of our President, Mr. R. P. Copeland, to-night, is the more regrettable, as his influence would have had more weight than my own in endeavouring to induce our members to take a greater interest in the welfare of this Institution. Mr. Copeland has always taken a great interest in this Institution, and has shown it in a

very practical manner this evening by contributing a further sum of £5 to our funds—would that all our absenteo members had followed so excellent an examplo. We appreciato his donation, but I am suro it is tho feeling of all present that we should have proferred his presence. May I again appeal to our members to take a greater interest in the Institution, and to strivo their hardest to introduce at least ono new member this year. In the current issue of The Pottery Gazette, the Editors kindly make a strong appeal to members of the trades in all parts of the country asking them to assist tho Institution in the present emergency. The Board of Management highly appreciate this powerful advocacy of the urgent claims of the Institution, but regret to say there has not, up to tho present, been a single response to it. It seems incredible that the only benovolent institution of these two important trades should be so ill supported by manufacturers, and one has only to refer to our list of subscribers to note the absence of many well-known firms who hitherto havo all been appealed to in vain. This evening I wish to specially ask the china and glass dealers and buyers to come to our assistance, as they can help us very materially, and at no cost to themselves. They can assist us in this way, by refusing to have any dealings with any manufacturer, his agent or traveller. unless they aro subscribers to this Institution. If every dealer and buyer in this country would make such a stand—and I havo every hope that they will—we should not at the end of this year have to report, as we do on this occasion, that wo are unablo to elect three members who have applied for annuities, or that our membership has declined. Turning to the balance-sheet we much regret that our balance is on the wrong side for the second time in our existence, the last occurred in 1904. Our expenses are slightly heavier, but that is due to extra printing, &c., for a special appeal we made to the trade. It is often brought to our notice that the expenses of rent, and our secretary's salary are too high, but after mature consideration, and with a knowledge of the routine work that must be done, the Board of Management do not at present seo their way to reduce them. The working expenses would be no more if we had a very considerable increase of members, and unless some charitable member has the time at his disposal to undertake all the secretarial work gratis, and is willing to give us the use of an office, I fear these expenses must continue. Commending these points to your earnest consideration, I have now to move the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

Mr. A. H. Folker said the Chairman had placed this matter before the members in a serious and straightforward way. and really there was nothing ho could add in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts. What he might emphasise was the apparent lack of interest in the Institution on the part of members of the Trades. It was the smallness in the number of contributors that was troubling the Board of Management, and looking back so far as the year 1905, he observed that the contributions had been considerably reduced since that time. The annual subscriptions amounted this year to £297, whereas, if they referred to the year 1905, they would find that the figures stood at £313 13s. He did not see how this came about. more especially as so many of those who had the interests of the fund at heart. were continually going round and asking members to join. The Chairman had put it very nicely against them that no persons should be given orders unless they subscribed—in the event of the Chairman's suggestion being adopted, many who subscribed would be disposed to turn the cart and horse round the other way. and say "if you do not give us orders, we will not subscribe." You know there is an art to prevent this sort of thing. While there were many manufacturers who did not subscribe, there were some of them who give them considerable sums, in donations, and others who assisted them in other ways. What he desired was that employers should permit their men and assistants to be canvassed on behalf of this Institution, the same as insurance canvassers were allowed to do. If buyers would but take up the position of canvassers. there was little doubt that soon they would have an accession to their membership. No doubt the expenses of the management of tho Institution were high, and he might also draw attention to the fact that the notices summoning this meeting were only issued on the previous Tuesday. This, he thought, was rather late, and some explanation might be given as to how this had occurred.

Mr. Frank E. Spiers said that as a member of the Board, he should like to be allowed to emphasise, to some extent, the words that they had heard from their Chairman, more especially as to the serious position tho Institution was now in, and the importanco of their taking some steps to improvo it. In going through the accounts, and looking backwards, he had made a few notes. The total subscriptions this year amounted to £333 4s. 6d. This was the lowest amount since tho year 1901, excepting two years when tho amount was in 1902 £315 15s. 6d., and in 1903 £330. In 1897 the amount was £439 13s., but that was an exceptional year, because it was the jubilee when they made very great offorts, and thus secured many extra guineas. They were given as subscriptions, but when they asked for a repetition, they were told that these guineas were given as donations. There were other years in which they had received very large sums. One year they had £439, followed by [illegible] years in which they had £350, £392, and £371. It was, therefore, a serious thing indeed that their Institution was apparently going backward instead of going forward. Tho Board used overy effort they possibly could. Everything that occurred to thom was done, and they were always willing and anxious to carry out any suggestions made to them, but, as they were aware, thoy could not perform impossibilities. One thing was of the utmost importance, and that was that overy member of this Institution should feel tho time had arrived, if they wished this Institution to be of benefit to tho necessitous members of tho trade, when they must do something which would be of advantage to the Institution. Ono weak point of tho Institution was, that the members were doing comparatively nothing. Of course, thero were exceptions, but the exceptions were very few indeed. Any fresh strength to be obtained must really como through the efforts of the members themselves. Donations as they wore aware, fluctuated year by year. They had had many good years, but these good years were owing, in great measure, to the special appeals which had been made. This year thoy had made an appeal, but it was not very successful owing to the bad trade which prevailed. Tho proceeds from entertainments also fluctuated, but this year they had done very woll, as by this means they had brought into the fund £89 12s. 3d. Last year, from this source, they obtained £106 9s., but the year previous they obtained nothing at all, becauso they were advised it would be no use taxing their friends, trade being so bad. These entertainments the Board were anxious to continue every year, and undoubtedly that was ono of the strong points of the Institution, for by this resource they were ablo to pay a great deal of the expense incurred in running the Institution. Their dividends went on increasing, and they should be only too glad, when thoy got more funds, to invest more money. The collecting boxes were indeed very disappointing. To think that only £2 10s. 3d. was collected in these boxes, which were distributed in tho various show rooms and warehouses, must be a matter of great regret. Many of their members were constantly meeting members of the trade who were not members of the Institution, and why, he asked, should they not impress upon these non-members the desirability, and even the necessity, of joining this institution ? Unfortunately, their expenses were increasing, but this year that was due to a special appeal they had made without success, but, nevertheless, as the Chairman had told them, their expenses would have been exactly the same if the number of members were double what they were at present. A decided increase in their membership was what they wanted, and that was what they must havo if the Institution was to be successful. Their annuities were suro to rise, and the claims upon the Institution would from year to year be more, and they must be prepared to meet this increaso. As they had heard, thero were annuitants already waiting for election, but they could not afford to elect them, and if they carefully studied the accounts, they would see the Board of Managemont would be wrong in spending money on more annuitants considering the comparatively small assets they had in hand. What they ought to be prepared for should be an addition of from £40 to £50 every year, and if they had that thero would be nono of the disappointments which expectant annuitants at present experienced. As he had said all depended upon increasing the membership. Since the foundation of the Institution they had given a sum of £6,677 13s. 4d. to the necessitous members of the trade, and this fact alone was quite sufficient to show the value and importance of the fund. It was, therefore, the right and the duty of all connected with the trades to see that this Institution should enter upon a more prosperous career, and that everyone should make an effort to ensure that its interests should go forward instead of going backward.

Tho Secretary said the reason why the notices convening this meeting were sent out so late was owing to the unavoidable delay in completing the arrangements for the holding of this meeting. All the invitations were posted or delivered by hand on tho Monday evening, so that all the members might have the summons on the following morning.

The resolution was then put to tho meeting and unanimously adopted.

Election of President and Board of Management.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Wisdom, Mr. R. P. Copeland was elected President.

Mr. Walton then proposed a vote of thanks to the Committee, and that tho following gentlemen should be appointed members of the Board of Management for the ensuing year :—Messrs. John Brock, Junr., Frederick Cox, F. Currie, C. J. Dale, Orrok M. Doulton Ronald D. Doulton, G. D. Francis, Charles Green, Henry Green, Louis W. Hadley, J. H. Hart, J. E. Heath, A. Overton Jones, Edwin Lawson, J. T. Mogridgo, David Nestle, John Porter, Frank E. Spiers, S. Stanley, W. Thomson, A. W. Tinsley, Frank J. Mayer, and W. G. Savill.

Mr. Edis seconded tho proposal which was unanimously approved.

Mr. Heath, on behalf of tho Board of Management, returned thanks for their election.

Mr. Joseph Lockett proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was cordially adopted, and tho proceedings terminated.

LABOUR IN THE SOUTH DEVON CLAY WORKS.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

THE clay field working week consists of six days, averaging from eight to nine hours, and totalling about 40 to 46 hours for miners and 51½ for men in the open-work. Open-work must be understood to comprise, not only those workings which come under the general description of quarry, but also every hole or pit, other than a mining shaft. The hours of labour are mostly from 7.30 a.m. to from 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Half-an-hour is allowed for breakfast, and one hour or one hour and a quarter for dinner, which is cooked and eaten in one of the shanties. An additional hour is granted by some of the firms for fetching dinner cyder. In certain cases miners paid by the ton are allowed to leave work as soon as they have raised their day's clay. Working in wet levels, foul with candle smoke and bad air, these men take but a short interval, as it is clear the sooner they can get to the surface and put on dry clothes the better. The pit, too, has then longer to settle down. On Saturdays all hands commence work half an hour earlier, and the local brickworks and potteries close at noon, whilst most of the claymen leave at 2. Some miners start work at 6 a.m. on Saturdays, and leave at 1 p.m. A very keen interest is shown in the achievements of the well-known local football team, and full advantage taken of Saturday afternoon by the men (who are no believers in all clay and no play) to see the match. Many are the jeers cast at those unfortunates who are compelled to work until 4 p.m. on Saturdays, owing to their masters labouring under the delusion that two more working hours means more work. Daylight saving was a feature of the old style of clay working, the men in the hot weather starting work at daybreak, and knocking off at noon; but now the hands are expected to come and go at set times, as it is manifestly impossible to run an engine for half-a-dozen men who may turn up at 3 o'clock in the morning. Whilst night pumping is being carried on, it is customary for the enginemen concerned to make a full seven-day week of 84 hours. A system of fines (more or less illegal), exists for being late, fetching drink in prohibited hours, walking on clay with dirty boots, and for throwing "tobs" (a most dangerous practice and cannot be too rigorously put down). Fines for bad language are also exacted. These latter are said to be handed over to the local hospital and free library, which may account for the finances of both institutions being in a flourishing condition.

Carpenters, roadworkers, and parers, are paid daywork, and so are the enginemen. Daywork is 2s. 9d. to 3s. a day, or 4d. per hour. The piece-work rate varies according to the nature of the task. Stony ground commands a higher rate than loose ground, and meat earth a far lower rate than either. Shovel sand costs less than dug clay, and dug clay does not reach so high a rate as cut clay. The depth of the working is also considered in determining a rate, the price increasing by a few coppers every 10 ft. Others are paid a 20 ft. starting price and the price is then raised, the increase applying to any depth over 20 ft. Lower rates are paid if the clay is raised by horse, steam, electricity, water, or any power other than hand. If the ground is very wet and it is necessary to puddle a shaft—that is to "take in" the shaft, a larger size than usual, and build it around inside with clay—a special rate is paid. An endeavour was at one time made to establish a standard price for the whole of the companies, uniform rates to be paid for similar pits in any part of the clay lands, but this was found to be impracticable for many reasons, one being the great diversity in the nature of the various clays. The conditions under which the same clay on the same property is worked differ very considerably, a man working where water perpetually percolates through the roof descending on his devoted head, and trickling down his naked back in tiny cold rills, expects, deserves, and usually obtains more than one who works the same body of clay in a dry level.

Floods and bad weather are responsible for a lot of lost time. When heavy rain comes on, after work has commenced, it is usual to work on until the meal time, and then leave work. Sometimes a wet shirt is the sign to stop, except in summer thunderstorm showers, which are looked upon in the nature of baths.

Bank holidays, local festivals, feasts, revels, fairs and regattas, with cyder time and tobacco time, all help to interfere sadly with clay getting.

Where fixed prices are not given, and on account of shortness of time it is not deemed desirable to execute the job by day work, tasks or bargains are set and agreed upon, for a certain amount of work to be done for an arranged sum.

In cases where neither yardage nor bargain are mentioned the worker labours under the painful uncertainty as to whether he will be paid day work or piece work, and whether he had better show his best piece-work form, or only a day-work stroke. Clay mining and clay cutting require special knowledge, and must be done carefully, and so does all clay getting, excepting perhaps the removal of the heading, which can be cleared off just anyhow. Some interesting discoveries have been made in the "head," but more are missed, and the way possible "finds" are treated would make an antiquarian shudder. Prehistoric canoes are dug out piece by piece with the clay, and even Noah's Ark if found would be taken out at 7d. per cubic yard. Each man excavates about 7 yards a day, perhaps not so much, so as not to have the price cut. He could probably do twice as much; indeed, navvies from public works would shift three times the quantity with ease.

Some tools are found by the masters, and in very wet shafts oilskins are provided; also coarse leather gloves as a protection from the gorse prickles when wreathing The week ends on Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, the firms holding a little in hand, as the pay-day is Friday. Accounts were, until quite recently, paid on a Wenesday for it was on that day the farmers who carted the clay, and supplied the wreathe, drove in from miles around to Newton market, an ancient institution granted by Henry III.

Fortnightly payment of wages was once more general than it is now, applying only to one section of the bargemen. A free discretion was exercised in the matter of subs., and a good man was always able to raise several shillings in kind, even though the pay-day night be a week distant, for the wages were paid at a grocer's shop, the name over the door being spelt the same as that of one of the partners in a great clay firm. No one was compelled to buy, and any that had sufficient nerve and moral courage could stalk down to the pay office at the extreme end of the shop, take up the wages, and back again past the double line of counters, without even asking the price of a red herring. Few men care for shopping, and it was usual for the wife to fetch the money, and the woman privileged with the first handling of her husband's money, in a well-appointed provision store, where all articles sold were of excellent quality and reasonable price, was envied by her less fortunate sister.

The bargemen at this time could earn 35s. in four days, the craft carrying about 30 tons and the pay 7d. per ton or 17s. 6d. between the two men. If they were lucky enough to get a return freight of coal for the gas works or a local coal merchant, the earnings would be 17s. 6d. each. which twice a week was considered fairly decent money. Unfortunately it was sometimes the case that after having two such lucky trips nothing else would come along for a

fortnight, and the lighterman with money in his pocket and plenty of spare time was soon engaged by that individual proverbial for finding questionable employment "for idle hands to do."

If the wind was favourable, lightering was fairly easy. Each lighter carried a large sail, and it was a very pretty sight to see a dozen of these great boats sailing down the river, looking in the distance more like Chinese junks than clay barges. When the sail could not be used the craft was pushed along by poles. Now the barges are towed up and down by a tug, and the bargeman is less of a navigator than formerly. Attempts have been made to turn him into a clay cutter, and when there is nothing doing in the river he is allowed to go to the pits; an excellent plan, but his heart is not in it, and he sighs for wet lips, wet sail, and a flowing tide.

An interesting study, drunk or sober, the clay lighterman has strange notions in his head. Naturally he prefers a cargo of easy loading ball clay to small clay, but he has been known to take unaccountable dislikes to some clay, and a man has been known to feign sickness rather than take down a certain clay; his mate goes and is drowned. About twelve months ago a new pit was opened, and everyone who had anything to do with the pit or handled the clay from it seemed born to trouble. The boring gear slipped from the borers, and when the shaft was down it soon went wrong. Then the tide rose and flooded the pit. Floods continued till the clay was ready to go down the river, when there was hardly enough water to get through, but when the harbour was reached, the barge sank, swamped by the high tide. The dispute in connection with this last incident led to a bargeman's quarrel, a stabbing affray, and the assizes. After more trouble the rest of the clay was got on board, and the vessel sailed for the Continent, only to be wrecked a few days later in the Channel. Some of the vessels carrying clay are very old, and many are lost each year. One of the earliest vessels engaged in the trade was the "Ann," of the port of Exeter. The "Ann" was a snow,* and mounted one gun, her owners, Brewer & Co., Teignmouth. She carried clay to London, but on May 29, 1804, sailed for Sunderland with a cargo of 180 tons of best pipe clay, at 9s. per ton. On the following day, at 11 a.m., she was captured by a lugger privateer belonging to Boulogne, mounting 14 guns and 70 men, but almost at the same time the English war cutter "Dart," Lieutenant Norton, came on the scene, and the Frenchman, unaware that the new-comer carried but 6 guns and 22 men, left the best pipe clay, but made off with the captain, his crew of 8, the ship's papers, and everything portable. The clay was taken to Dartmouth and was soon in the possession of its owners, but the crew languished for many years in a French prison.

Discharging clay from the trucks direct to the vessel gives employment for several men. Trucking is far the best, but barging the cheapest way to get the clay down.

Some of the prices paid for loading steamers are low, and so, too, some on the works, but disputes are few and easily adjusted, the district remaining the despair of trade unionists, &c., and an excellent feeling existing between master and man. True, there is not much love lost between the men and their own working-foremen and walking gangers. The crimes of these officials are favouritism, and a tendency to sack men to make room for their own relations. The feeling towards the "governors" are different, for suppers, dinners, presents of prime beef and money are annual events, and outings are liberally supported by the "firm." The presents aforesaid, and the yearly feast, are still found in many parts of the country as survivals of the days when thew ealthy entertained their vassals and dependents, but the custom of giving the clay men nuts seems peculiar to the district. Students of Darwin will probably trace it to an earlier period in the world's history.

No wonder the union men consider it a bad district to work, or stir up a bad feeling towards the masters, for they paid old age pensions before the first of January, 1909, shared out many pounds in compensation before the law gave a penny, and old men tell how "old masters" did pay their wages week after week right through the great frost, although they were not earning a halfpenny. Now the men come off very well under the "accidental." A miner whose wages are averaged at 25s. receives 12s. 6d. compensation per week, 11s. per week from his "branch" club, and 5s. per week from his own local miners' club, or half-a-crown a week more than he earns mining. He is careful that any slight accident shall be sufficiently serious to last over the fortnight, to receive the full benefit of the Act. The only other club the men subscribe to is the pig club. The clay man is as keen on his pig as an Irishman. Pig clubs are modern inventions, and in the old days when a clayman had a pig die he would bring the matter before his M.P. Some members were very good in this way, and many pigs were replaced, some, it is said, healthy animals in prime condition, which had been eaten by the free and independent voter. He is also an excellent gardener, and a great authority on "spuds." In his work he is cheerful and contented. Hardly cautious enough, he takes much unnecessary risk, and is said to be too slow to see fear. Some people say he is tarred with the same brush as his friends in Staffordshire, and during the hearing of a very "painful" case at Chudleigh, it was stated that the wickedness in that town was due to the claymen coming there to live, and bringing their evil habits with them. This case was nothing at all to do with clay men, but a colonel in his Majesty's army made the statement, as in the Potteries a clergyman was chiefly responsible. With so much at hand it is strange the claymen and potter are not tempted to fling a little "white mud" at the army and the church!

* A vessel equipped with two masts and a third small mast.—Webster.

MUFFLE KILNS: THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND USE.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

(*Continued from page* 194.)

To Make Muffles Economical in Fuel.

In almost all kilns in which economy in fuel is sought, the principle adopted is to increase the length of travel of the hot gases before they pass away to the chimney. This is accomplished in the kiln just mentioned by means of the up and down draught arrangement with the gases going round the sides of the muffle. This kind of kiln may be briefly known as the "Scotch muffle kiln," as it is really a Scotch brick kiln fitted with a muffle. Except in the widest and highest muffle kilns of the "Scotch" type, the length of travel of the gases is not so great as to use up more than a fraction of the heat they contains and the use of so large a number of fires as is usual in kiln, with fireboxes down each side tends to a waste in fuel. On this account it is often advantageous to convert a brick kiln of the Newcastle type into a muffle kiln, and so save coal. In the "Newcastle" muffle kiln there are three fireboxes at one or both ends of the kiln, according to its length, the custom being to allow kilns up to 12 ft. in length to be fired from one end only, though, in this case, it is usual to build them in pairs, so that the loss of heat from the unheated end may be reduced to some extent. In muffle kilns of this pattern, the ones fired from both ends are treated (as far as the flue arrangement is concerned,

as though there were two separate kilns each fired from one end. The hot gases and flames from the coal rise directly upwards to the top of the muffle, and travel along towards the further end of the kiln. They are prevented from reaching this end, however, by the arrangement of a number of vertical flues down each side of the muffle. These flues are made to terminate in a kind of maze beneath the muffle and to deliver the hot gases (now almost spent) into a downcast at the end of the kiln if it is fired at one end only, or, at the centre, if the fires are at both ends. In a one-end fired kiln, it is not unusual to make the opposite end double-walled, so as to act as a kind of flue to take any gases which have travelled over the top of the muffle. In the two-end fired kiln such an arrangement is, of course, impracticable.

Working in this way it is found that remarkably even temperatures can be obtained in different portions of the muffle, and with glazes maturing at cone 4 or above no difficulty is experienced. For lower temperatures, such as are required in hardening on kilns, the arrangement most suitable is that of fires at one end, the opposite end being used for the doorway. At these lower temperatures the radiation of the heat inside the kiln is not quite so even and differences of 40 degrees Cent. are not uncommon, even with skilled burners. Moreover, the waste of heat is so great compared with that in some other types of continuous muffle kilns as to render it unwise to erect kilns of the Newcastle or Scotch muffle type, except when they are of large size and to be fired at high temperatures. For these latter conditions they are invaluable, and when gas-firing on a suitable plan is substituted for coal, are the most economical in fuel of all high-capacity high-temperature muffle kilns. A diagrammatic arrangement of the direction of the travel of the hot gases in a Newcastle muffle kiln is shown in plan in Figs. 5 and 6. Fig. 5 is a plan taken at or just below the level of the top of the muffle, and Fig. 6 is a plan of the flues below the muffle floor. This latter is not drawn accurately to scale, and the medfeather flues which are an essential feature in the largest kilns of this type are not shown, as the size of the illustration is too small to permit this being done without confusing the detail. The number of times the gases "return on themselves" beneath the floor of the muffle before finally entering the downcast depends entirely on the size and shape of the kiln base, it being found advisable not to have these flues much less than 9 in. or more than 12 in. in width. The exact details of construction must be obtained from properly designed working drawings, which must be arranged to suit a definite size of kiln, according to the needs of the user.

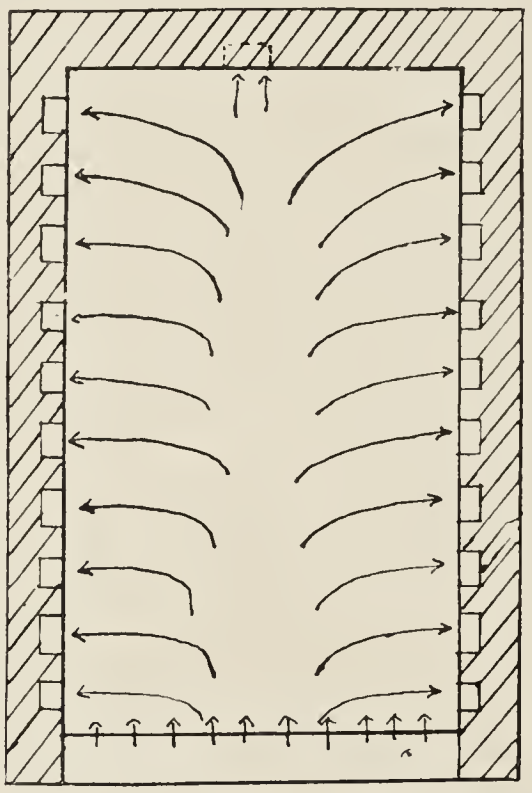


FIG. 5.—PLAN AT TOP OF MUFFLE.

In different parts of the country many variations of the foregoing typical kilns are in use, some of them being useful and others an actual disadvantage. It is always necessary to modify the construction of a kiln so as to suit its special uses, and in cases where variations in temperature are unimportant, providing the minimum required temperature is reached in all parts of the kiln, the simpler the arrangement of the flues the better will the kiln work and the longer it will last. Thus, in the ordinary enamel kiln of the potteries, the points at the back of the flues are much hotter than nearer the interior of the kiln, and the fireside will usually be hotter than the others. This is because the kilns chiefly used for enamelling pottery are fired from one side, the hot gases passing partly under the bottom and up the opposite side to the fire and partly direct to the top of the muffle, the chimney stack being placed on top of the kiln. It is not unusual to have several small stacks instead of one chimney, it being considered easier to regulate the draught in each of these independently than to attempt to use dampers for a separate chimney. When more than one side of the kiln is fired the arrangement is more satisfactory, because it gives a more even heat. Sometimes, also, there is a small flue running from the end mouth to the back of the kiln, but in this case special attention must be given to this, or it may result in an overheating of this portion of the kiln. Many details are important in the construction of all kinds of single or intermittent muffle kilns, though all of them canont be mentioned here. The necessity of a gas-tight chamber has already been mentioned, and the advisability of making the quarries or slabs with a tongue and groove, so as to secure a better joint, has been referred to previously. These quarries or slabs may be of any convenient size, or firebricks may sometimes be used in preference, the ordinary quarries for the sides of hardening and enamel kilns being 12 to 16 in. long, 6 to 8 in. wide and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. The quarries used for the bottom of the muffle should not be less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, and are the same length but about twice the width of those used for the sides. All joints in muffles must be as thin as possible, and on this account warped or badly twisted bricks or slabs should not be used in their construction. The joints will need looking at each time the kiln has been fired, and many of them, if the kiln has been in use for some time, will require stopping with clay or a mixture of clay and grog. These patches should be glazed or limewashed before the kiln is filled.

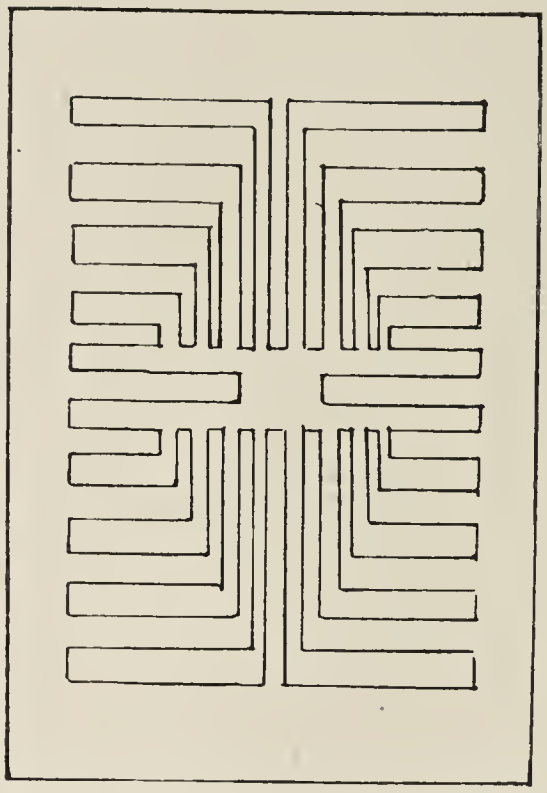


FIG. 6.—DIAGRAM OF MAZE OF KILN.

USE OF INTERNAL FLUES.

Muffle kilns with internal tubes or flues are popular on the Continent though not in this country, as the pipes passing through the muffle are troublesome to the setters or placers. The object of these internal flues is to increase the temperature inside the muffle at or near its centre, though the author has found from repeated experiments that kilns of large size can be quite evenly heated without the disadvantage of this kind of flue. One of the best of these internal flue kilns is that patented by Augustin, and shown diagrammatically in Fig. 7. As will be seen from the illustration, this kiln partakes of the nature of a "Scotch" kiln, having four fireboxes on each side

(*a*) from which the hot gases and flames rise over the bridges (*b*) to the top of the muffle and down through the flues in the muffle (*A*). There are about 14 of these flues in an ordinary sized kiln of this type. The flues (*c*, *c*) below the bottom of the muffle then receive the hot gases and convey them to the chimney stack. One advantage

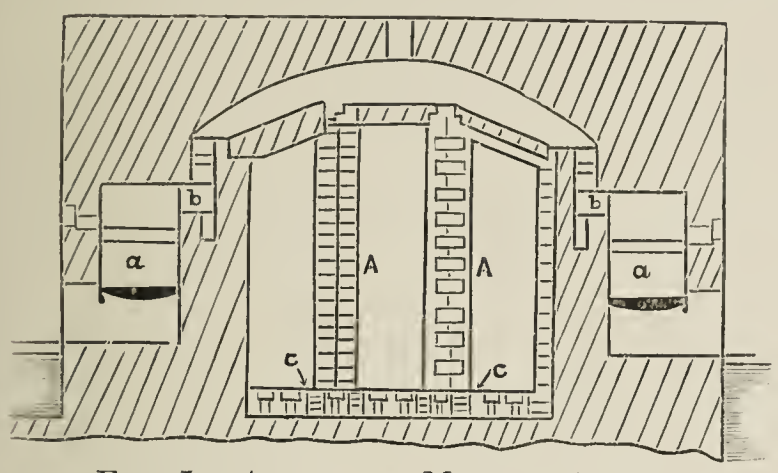


FIG. 7.—AUGUSTIN MUFFLE KILN.

possessed by kilns having these internal flues is the greater durability of the arch when this is large, as the flues act as pillars to support it. This advantage is, however, nullified by the additional trouble the flues cause to the placers, and by the greater time taken in placing and emptying the kiln.

HOT AIR SUPPLY.

The use of a supply of heated air to the fuel is valuable where high temperatures have to be reached, and this is simply accomplished in the Rischer kiln shown in Figs. 8, 9, and 10. The Rischer kiln is practically a Newcastle muffle kiln, though the arrangement of the flues is somewhat different. The fire-gases enter the bottom of the kiln, but rapidly divide and rise up the sides between the muffle and the outer shell through numerous small vertical flues. Owing to the distance they travel, they become so cool as to necessitate the addition of hot air in order to complete their combustion. A portion of the fire-gases is also allowed to rise direct to the top of the muffle, as in the ordinary Newcastle type. The flame from this direct travelling gas re-ignites any partially burned gases, providing the mixture is sufficiently rich in air. The hot air is supplied through the flues *a*, *a*, below the muffle floor *r*, and discharged into or just above the firebox of the kiln. A second supply of heated air is also supplied through flue *b* to the interior of the muffle, so as to carry off any moisture. For this purpose a series of openings are made in the top of the muffle, one of which is shown at *d* in Fig. 8. By arranging these openings nearer the front of the kiln a supply of hot air to the gases travelling over the top of the muffle can be secured. The openings in the muffle arch should be so arranged that no soot or other impurities can fall through them on to the goods in the muffle. The Rischer kiln shows an excellent attempt to aid the burning of the fuel by means of heated or regenerated air, but the amount thus supplied is seldom sufficient. This will

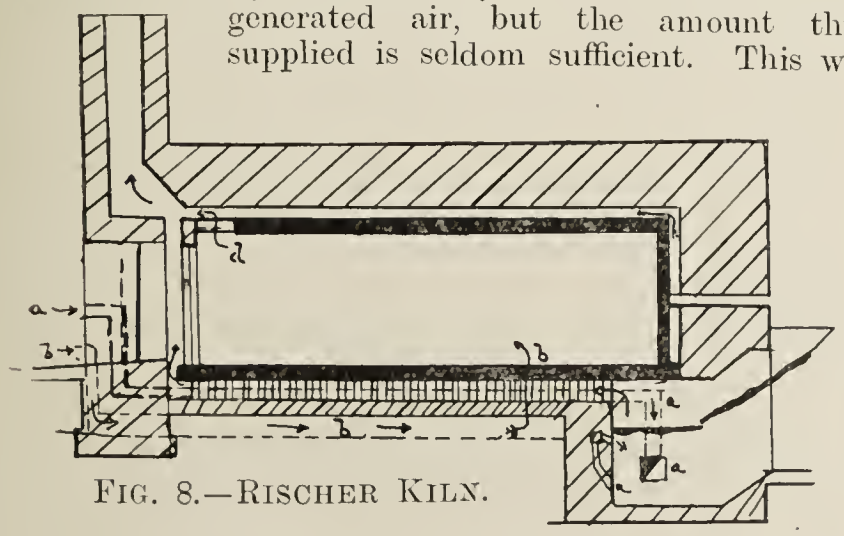


FIG. 8.—RISCHER KILN.

be seen when the gas-fired muffle kilns are described, a secondary air supply being of the greatest importance when gas-fired kilns are used. Periodical or intermittent kilns must be filled, fired, and emptied each time quite independently of any other. This involves a loss of heat which is considerable. Weak attempts have been made to reduce this loss by building kilns in groups, the radiation from a cooling kiln warming its neighbour to a slight extent. This is, however, little or no actual saving in fuel, though the erection of a battery of kilns costs less in the first place than would that of an equal number of entirely disconnected kilns, owing to the difference in the building material required.

CONNECTED MUFFLE KILNS.

Many attempts have been made to connect muffle kilns of the Scotch type together, but the difficulties of doing so are so great as to render but slight saving of fuel possible. With muffle kilns of the Newcastle type, much better results can be obtained, as the kilns being fired at each end can be built in a row of six or seven side by side. The hot gases from one kiln are then taken into the next by means of special connecting flues and what may be termed a semi-continuous kiln is formed, each chamber contributing towards the heating of one or more neighbouring chambers. The Adams-Cannon patent is one of the best of these semi-continuous muffle kilns where high temperatures are required; for lower heats it is inferior to the tunnel kiln,

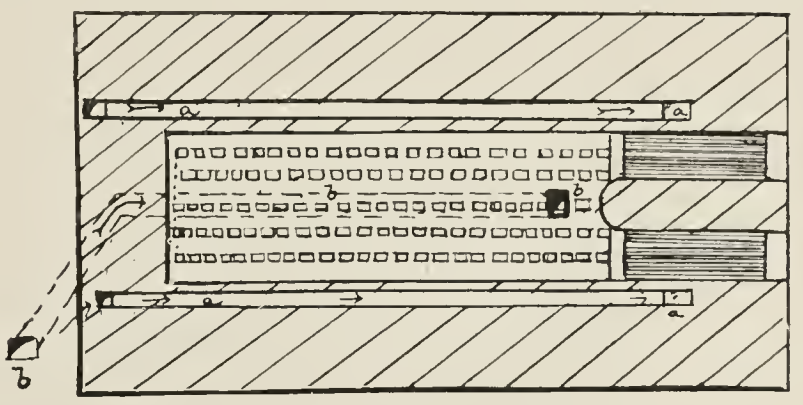


FIG. 9.—PLAN OF RISCHER KILN.

and both are inferior, so far as economy in fuel is concerned, to gas-fired kilns working on a similar principle, but using gas instead of solid fuel. In the Adams-Cannon kiln the hot gases from an ordinary Newcastle muffle are conveyed through a special branch flue leading from the downcast or chimney flue to either the front or sides of a second similar kiln, and from this, to a third or fourth, if desired. When the first kiln is finished firing, the second will be at a good red heat, and a small amount fuel will suffice to finish it. It will thus be seen that the principle involved is extremely simple, but difficulties arise if the flues are incorrectly proportioned or are awkwardly arranged, so that it is necessary to employ a man in the erection of this class of kiln who has had a considerable experience in their erection. The amount of brickwork which has to be taken down before the flues can be reached is so great in a muffle kiln as to make experiments in their construction prohibitive on account of the cost.

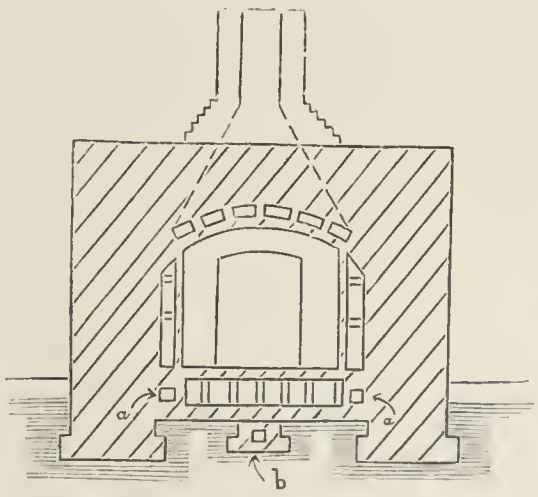


FIG. 10.—RISCHER KILN.

(To be continued.)

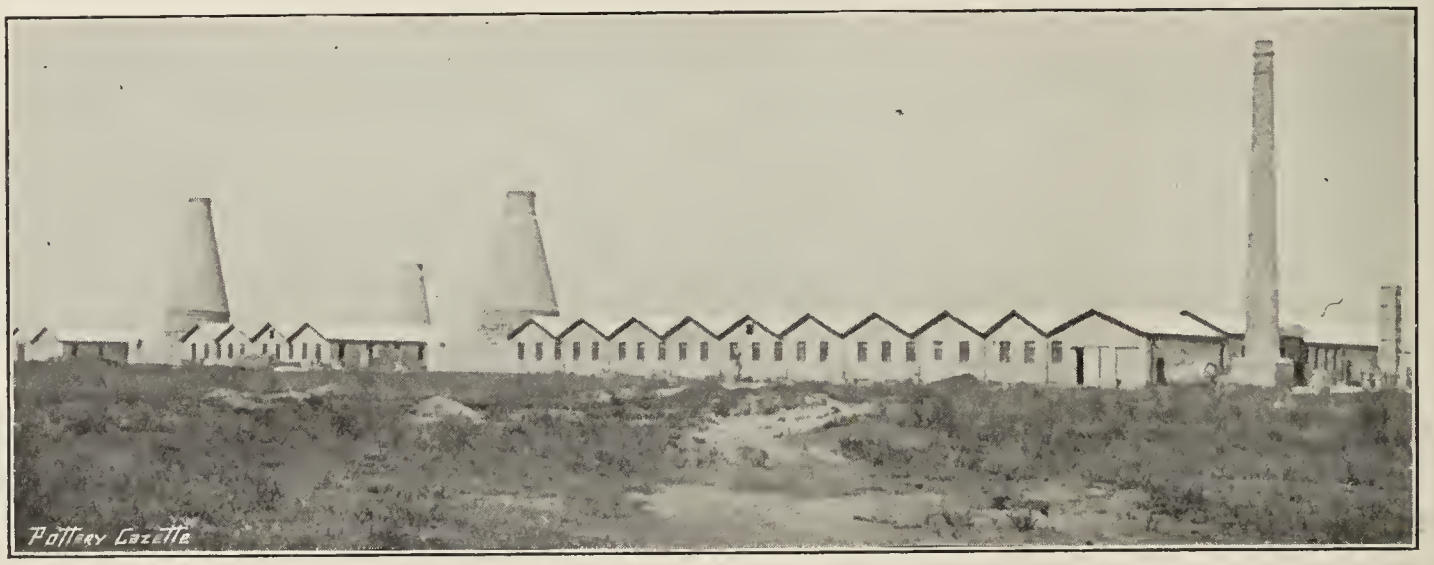
POTTERY MANUFACTURE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

IN THE POTTERY GAZETTE for April last there was an account of the progress made by the Consolidated Rand Brick, Pottery, and Lime Company, Ltd. They were then making bricks of all kinds, and heavy pottery, such as sewerage pipes, crucibles, &c. Reference was then made to the erection of a new factory for the production of pottery of higher grades at Olifantsfontein, Pretoria. That factory is now in working order, and what promises to be an important industry has been firmly established. At first people doubted the possibility of manufacturing useful domestic pottery there on commercial lines. But the evidence given by Mr. Harold Emery before the Customs and Industries Commission, held at Johannesburg at the commencement of last year, removed those doubts. He pointed out what he considered the enormous possibilities of the new industries. Though half the material required in pottery manufacture—such as kaolin, quartz, &c., had to be brought from other parts of the Colony, the deposit of clay at the factory was equal to any in England. The company are now producing ware of a very satisfactory character, as regards body, form, colour-decoration, gilding, and glaze.

In looking to the future development of their enterprise, Mr. Cullinan and his co-directors had to face the necessity for skilled labour. They decided to provide for this in the future by at once giving employment to a number of young people who would be taught the lighter branches of pottery manufacture, and who would, of course, gradually qualify for other branches. At first the directors did not think apprenticeship on the British plan for long periods would be necessary or desirable, but they have seen reason to alter their views slightly on this matter. They have introduced a system of apprenticeship in connection with their pottery on terms that are likely to be advantageous to themselves, and on novel conditions that should prove beneficial in every way to the apprentices, and of immense service to the Colony in providing remunerative and interesting industrial employment to male and female workers. They have advertised in the local papers for applications from parents who are willing to apprentice their boys and girls for a term of three years to learn the arts and mysteries of pottery manufacture and decoration.

With the double purpose of showing the parents the character of the work their children would be taught at the pottery, and of giving the public an insight into the useful and extensive manufacturing industry that was developing in their neighbourhood, the directors arranged with Messrs. John Forrest & Co., Eloff-st., to show in their spacious windows, a large collection of samples of goods made at the works. When it is remembered that a little more than twelve months ago the company's principal manufactures were bricks and drain pipes, it will be seen that the progress in development has been marvellous. The wares shown in Messrs. Forrest's window last December, included tea and breakfast sets, dinner ware, toilet ware, bread trays, fruit dishes, dessert plates, cheese dishes, jugs, tobacco jars, biscuit boxes, plaques, flower vases, pedestals, pots, &c. As an exhibition of local products, the display was a great surprise to the public, and gave unbounded satisfaction. If the Apprenticeship system is carried out on the lines laid down, and there is good reason to believe it will be, the company will have the credit of establishing at their works, an industrial colony of Transvaal boys and girls.



POTTERY AT OLIFANTSFONTEIN, TRANSVAAL.

THE SYSTEM OF APPRENTICESHIP.

The *Transvaal Leader* published a long article dealing with the question of apprenticeship generally, and detailing the conditions embodied in the special indentures proposed by the company. I send you a few extracts from the latter. The apprentices are required to be indentured for at least three years. No boy or girl will be accepted who has not passed the fourth standard, and who cannot produce references as to good conduct. At commencement the boys will be paid 20s. and the girls 15s. a month. They will be provided with good food, and comfortable boarding accommodation, and they will be carefully trained to skilled labour, while those displaying special artistic aptitude will be encouraged to perfect it. Increase in remuneration will depend largely upon individual progress and skill. Every assurance is given that all will be treated fairly, and that additional pay will be in accordance with ability displayed. The intelligent, industrious boy or girl with ability will go ahead while the indolent or incompetent cannot hope to share in the increased pay. Ability and character are the standards by which all apprentices are to be gauged, and the services of those who are found wanting in these essentials will be dispensed with.

Ancient Pottery.—In repairing the roof of the south aisle of Chesterfield Parish Church, the workmen found resting on one of the oak beams supporting it a quaintly shaped earthenware vessel. It is about six inches in height, and almost three inches in diameter at the mouth, narrowing towards the middle, and again widening at the bottom. It has a handle, and is described as being very light, and of beautiful workmanship. We have not seen the piece, but an expert is said to be of opinion that no such ware has been made in this country for many years, and those acquainted with the earlier repairs of the roof say the vessel must have been placed where it was found before 1720.

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THE ENGLISH CERAMIC SOCIETY.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)

A MEETING of the English Ceramic Society was held at the Hanley Municipal Secondary School on Saturday, Feb. 13, when Mr. F. Lane, of Stourbridge, read a very instructive paper on the subject of

"PUG MILLS."

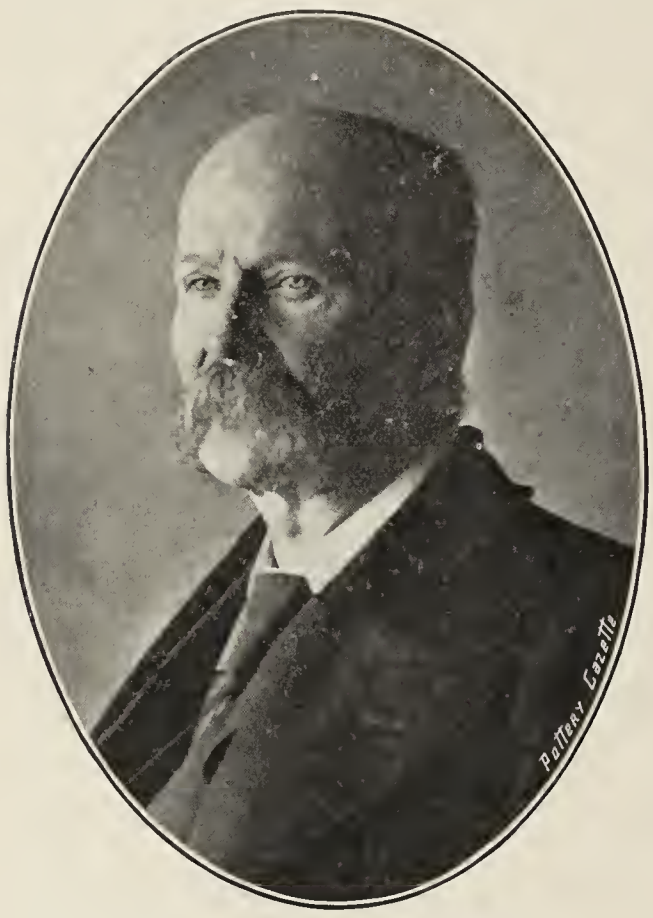
The function of pug mills, said the lecturer, was primarily to give the necessary plastic homogeneity that clay bodies required to fit them for the clayworker or the machine, and secondarily, though perhaps of no less importance, to give the final mixing to the material when two or more clays formed the body with which it was desired to work. "Pugging" and "tempering" were popularly regarded as synonymous terms, but this was hardly correct, as the pug mill should give the final working to the tempered clay. The preparation of clay for the pug mill might be classified under two broad heads (1) the dry method, which included all clays, either fine or coarse, the water being added in the pug mill, and (2) the wet method, in which the clay was prepared as slip. Given the clay in either of these two conditions it was the function of the pug mill to bring it to the desired consistency. It was worthy to note in passing that many centuries had elapsed with practically no change in the pugging of the material used. The ancient way of treading and kneading clay, used by the Babylonians, the Children of Israel, or the Chinese, had passed down the ages, and still had its adherents, who would swear by no other method, and by such devotees the action of the pug mill was much distrusted. Dealing with the variety of design in the mechanical construction of pug mills, Mr. Lane remarked that this showed the workings of many minds in the right application of one simple principle. The versatility of the physical properties of clays would account for some of this diversity of design, and the gradual evolution that was bound to occur would also take its share, but much thought must be given and many experiments made before satisfaction could be felt that the pug mill was fulfilling what was required of it, and it was right here that economy was applied or misapplied. It was necessary to pug with the least amount of water the consistency of the clay would allow, and also to do this with the least expenditure of motive power. The ideal and the money-making conditions might appear to vary in too great a ratio, and the scrap heap might now and then be a valuable asset to a plant. Power expended and efficiently prepared material should bear a commercial relation, and the fitness of the pug mill to the physical requirements of the clay should never be overlooked. There were three main principles in the design of pug mills, the body, the shaft, and the blades. The body or barrel might be round, polygonous or square in cross sections, or it might be parallel, tapering in longitudinal sections, and could be designed for working in a horizontal or vertical position. The most suitable cross section was the polygonous, as it helped to prevent the clay from rotating unnecessarily around the barrel, and in the longitudinal section the long taper should be avoided as the friction thereby caused absorbed a great amount of power, and the result was a body of varying degrees of consistency. At this point a horizontal pug mill with a long tapering nozzle was thrown upon the screen. This was the design a few years ago. The illustration of a more modern one showed a pug mill with a short nozzle, leaving by far the greater part of the pug barrel parallel. The shaft might be square or hexagonal in cross sections. Either of these was simple, and prevented the knives rotating on the shaft, and also made the use of keys unnecessary. The shaft must be sufficiently strong to prevent twisting or sagging in work, which would naturally bring with it trouble. The blades must be designed for efficiency both as regards strength for wear, and for giving the required consistency to the clay. The section of the blade was of secondary importance to the angle made with the axis or centre line of the pug shaft. This angle should form part of a helix, and the pitch of the helix should be suitable to the clay handled, or, in other words, greater for the "fatter" clay and lesser for the "leaner." The real action of the clay as the blades revolved through it was to *roll* forward, and the more the blades could cut through the clay and break up these rolls, the more efficiently it would be pugged. Experiments as to the efficiency of steamship propellers had proved that prepulsion power obtained was greatest at the tips of the blades, and that this decreased until it was detrimental at the centre. For this reason the hub was made much larger than the strength for the size of the shaft required. As clay in the pugging state acted partly as a fluid, it could be reasonably inferred that there would be a certain amount of churning taking place at the roots of the blades if these parts were not kept large. A diagram showed how this was arranged in good practice, the bosses of the adjacent blades forming a solid shaft of large diameter when put together. The speed, so far as the mechanical side of the pug mill was concerned at which the clay travelled through was governed firstly by the pitch of the blades, and the number of revolutions, and secondly by the size of the delivery door. These factors should be suitably proportioned to circumstances. Very often an increase or decrease in the number of revolutions per minute would be sufficient to give the desired homogenity of the pugged material. A case was cited where very great difficulty was experienced in getting a "fat" clay from the pug mill, and this was successfully accomplished by reducing the revolutions of the mill from 140 to 45 revolutions per minute. With most clays, however, an increase of speed was desirable, and leading English pug mill makers were following the Continental practice by increasing the speed, the result being in many cases a better product and a decrease in the motive power required. In England the usual revolutions of pug shafts was 18 to 25 per minute, whilst the Continental practice was 30 to 40 revolutions. The blades were made of suitable pitch, and generally constructed of steel. The section of the blade might be elliptical, oblong, or triangular. The triangular form was favourable to less driving power, but had the disadvantage of leaving interstices in the clay, due to the thick part of the blade being on the back or leaving part of the blade. The plain oblong section was favourable to a longer wearing life, but required more driving power. A compromise was thus secured in the elliptical section, which combined the advantages of the other two without having their defects. For some clays stationary knives had proved helpful in retarding rotation, and thereby increasing output and quality. A further diagram showed a good example of a machine designed with stationary knives as distinct from the revolving knives usually met with. The blades and worm of a pug mill, being subjected to great wear and tear, should have only a working clearance when new, and should be replaced before going too far. The output of the mill, and also the pugging quality, was very much reduced by running worn blades and worm. Cases were known to the lecturer in which nine and a quarter hours had been necessary to do eight hours' work through insufficient attention to this point, besides running the danger of the evils of improperly pugged clay which often accompanied the negligence. The necessary periodical replacement of worn parts led to a demand for pug mills to be so constructed as to facilitate the replacement of these parts and the execution of necessary repairs without an undue amount of time being absorbed in the operation, and this ought to be an essential factor when purchasing a new mill. By numerous diagrams Mr. Lane took some trouble to shew how this was to be accomplished in the mechanical construction of the pug mill. The wear of blades, he explained, tended to take off the pitch, and to shorten their length, both objectionable features, and this called for the employment of a different metal to the ordinary cast iron. Cast steel was more suitable, and all blades doing heavy work should be of this material. The pug shaft should have a suitable thrust bearing, and should be kept well lubricated. Care should be exercised to keep the bearings free from dust and dirt, and for this suitable coverings were necessary. These remarks applied also to all gear wheels, and these latter should have regular dressings of graphite so as to minimise friction and to give longer life to the wheels. Certain up-to-date pug mills of the horizontal type, to which these remarks particularly applied, were exemplified by the lecturer, and it was to be noticed that the parallel body terminating in a somewhat abrupt tapering nozzle was the order of the day. Attention was called to the double-shafted horizontal type of pug mill, which was admirably adapted to a clay body requiring an extra amount of working, and a diagram showing a good type in American practice was brought into use. The latter part of the paper was devoted to a survey of vertical pug mills, the earlier part having been exclusively directed to the horizontal type. In the vertical pug the blades were bolted to the shaft, and required hardly so much pitch as those of the horizontal, as the weight of the clay itself helped to force the clay towards the delivery doors. A vertical pug mill common to the Stourbridge district was illustrated, and showed a method of dealing with dry clay, and a further diagram showed a vertical combined mixing pan and pug mill designed by the lecturer which had a worm to assist delivery, and a central delivery door. The advantages were said to be that the mill required less driving power, more easy repair, the blades did not require bolting, being of the solid cast type of the horizontal mill giving a larger diameter at the centre, and giving greater freedom from obstruction under the pug mill for the means adopted to take the clay away. After a brief description of the "Pan Mill," the lecturer referred to the pug mill as being the direct forerunner to the brickmaking machine. The beautiful conformation of the clay at the opening of the pug mill gave the idea of the possibility of thus producing a continuous bar of clay which could be cut by suitable means into bricks or tiles. Mr. Lane's conclusion was a terse summary of his advice on the whole subject, and is worth quoting verbatim. "Do not," he said, "neglect the thrust and journal bearings. Keep well supplied with lubricant, and keep well free from dirt. Do not be afraid of altering the speed if the results are not satisfactory. Do not have the driving shaft running slowly. It is more economical to reduce from than to gain on the driving shaft. Do not have belts running under their work. They wear themselves out too quickly, and, finally, do not be afraid to scrap your machine if there is a better one on the market."

Discussion followed, though there was no disagreement with the views expressed. A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded.

Obituary.

SAMUEL RANFORD.—Aged 69.

WE regret to record the death, on Jan. 27, of Mr. Samuel Ranford, for many years head of the decorating department at the Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester. Although he had been in indifferent health for some time past, he would not give up work, and it was his expressed wish to "die in harness." He was at the works on the day of his death, where he was taken seriously ill, and died from heart failure following diabetes. By the death of Mr. Ranford a very familiar figure will be missed from the Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester, where he had been engaged for the long period of 56 years. Going to the works as a boy of 13, he served as an apprentice in the gilding department. He showed remarkable aptitude for his calling, and developed into an artist of exceptional ability as a decorator, numerous fine exhibition pieces bearing evidence of his skilful handiwork. For many years he occupied the important position of foreman of the gilders and decorators, enjoying alike the confidence of his employers and the affection and respect of those whom he supervised.



MR. SAMUEL RANFORD.

We have had the pleasure of brief interviews with Mr. Ranford on two or three occasions when visiting the Royal Porcelain Works, and we well remember his enthusiastic interest in his work. He was an artist in the best sense, and seemed to possess the power of exerting an artistic influence on those around him. That influence was felt and manifested by many who had the advantage of being trained under him at Worcester. An unbroken service of 53 years is alike creditable to employers and employed. The Worcester Royal Porcelain Company are remarkable for the long service of their employees. We do not know how many of them survive, but seven years ago there were no less than five employees who had completed fifty years of service, and Samuel Ranford was one of them. (He would have completed his 57th year on the 3rd of this month.) In 1902 the deceased was presented with a handsome writing table, a brass inkstand, and other accessories, "by his fellow employees at the Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester, as a token of their affectionate regard and esteem upon the completion of his 50th year at the works." The presentation was made by Mr. E. P. Evans, the managing director, who referred to the perseverance of the recipient, and to the excellent work he had accomplished, in conjunction with other decorators, mentioning amongst others the beautiful déjeûner set presented by the citizens of Worcester to Georgina, Countess of Dudley, on the occasion of her marriage in 1866. Mr. Ranford for many years occupied a responsible position between the principals of the company and the employees, and he filled it with credit to himself and satisfaction to others. It is no exaggeration to say that he was loved by all his workpeople. He not only took an interest in their work, but in their pleasures, and he was a frequent participator in the latter. That he enjoyed their good-will to the last is indicated by the tribute to his memory conveyed in the following resolution, forwarded to his widow immediately after his death: "That the foremen and staff of the Worcester Royal Porcelain Works, at a specially-assembled meeting, desire to record their deep regret at the sudden death of their old friend and colleague, Mr. Samuel Ranford, who has been associated with the works for the long period of 56 years, and who had endeared himself to his fellow employees by many admirable qualities. They further wish to convey to Mrs. Ranford and the family an expression of their sincere sympathy with them in the loss they have sustained." Similar expressions of respect for the deceased and sympathy with his distressed family were received from the directors of the company and many others. We were not favoured with much personal intercourse with him, but we know his work and its worth, and feel sure that Samuel Ranford will never be forgotten by collectors of the best specimens of Worcester china. The funeral took place on Jan. 30, at Worcester Cemetery, in the presence of a very large assembly of his fellow employees and personal friends. Beautiful floral tributes from different departments of the works, and those formerly associated with them, testified to the feelings of sorrow and regret evoked by his death.

JOHN LISEMORE.—AGED 72.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. John Lisemore, founder and principal of the firm of Messrs. Lisemore's, who trade as "Lisemore's Stores," at 28 to 32, George-st., Oxford. The late Mr. Lisemore was a pottery and glass dealer of the good old type. Naturally, in recent years he has adopted methods of trading to meet the changing conditions of the times, but the principles which influenced him in his early business career have been consistently maintained. He was a business man in the proper sense of the term. He knew what his business obligations were, and he was careful to observe them. But he did more than this—he knew what business courtesies were, and he never failed to observe them also. Some years ago a manufacturer's representative said of him (not in disparagement, but in compliment): "He is a rough diamond," and the writer replied, "May be—but in trade he is a diamond all the same." No one who regularly did business with him could fail to notice his unostentatious courtesy. He appreciated the value of commercial travellers to him as a tradesman, and gave them as much attention as his circumstances at the moment would admit of. He did not affect to consider "commercials" as bores, as so many dealers do. If a representative said he had something new, Mr. Lisemore found time to look at it, if only briefly; and while he was not a reckless or injudicious buyer he did not like to send a traveller away without an order if he could help it. I have since learnt that he treated his employees in the same considerate manner, and the steady growth of his wholesale and retail business seems to indicate that his customers received similar attention. To meet the changing conditions of business Messrs. Lisemore do not limit their trade to glass and china, but are wholesale and retail dealers in hardware. Some years ago I

happened to be in Oxford when the competition of the tea shops was keenly felt, and I was pleased to find that Messrs. Lisemore were retaliating by stocking tea. They did not, however, pretend to "give it away" as the tea shops do china. They sold good qualities at lower prices than were charged by the present-giving shops. I have not heard the result of this experiment. They had branches at Hereford and Henley-on-Thames, but with Mr. Lisemore's increasing age the Hereford branch was sold and the son returned to manage the Oxford business. The deceased was a man of a retiring disposition, and took no part in public life, his whole time being given to his business. He made it his hobby, and for many years (30) he took no holiday—even Bank holidays found him amongst the pots he loved so well. His connection with the trade commenced when he was born, his father before him being in the same business. He has often compared the difference of trading in those days and the present—the great difficulties of obtaining goods and the time wasted before they came to hand. He always looked for the arrival of THE POTTERY GAZETTE, which he read with great interest, and often said that names he saw there recalled to him the personages of many whom he knew in the old days. The late Mr. Lisemore was well known to manufacturers and travellers in pottery and glass, and he was greatly respected. His two sons, Fred and Arthur Lisemore, succeed him in the business.

JOHN STAYNES.—Aged 87.

MANY of the older members of the trade will remember the genial old gentleman who some thirty years ago—and long before—was familiarly spoken of as "Staynes of Leicester." Some who, like myself, if asked, would have expressed the belief that he had "joined the majority" long ago, will have pleasant memories of him when they hear that he died on Saturday, Jan. 30, at his residence, Fosse-rd., Leicester, at the venerable age of 87. The deceased formerly carried on business as a glass and china merchant in Gallow Tree-gate and the Market-place, Leicester. For a long period he conducted an extensive business of the "family trade" description. The business may be said to have been a personal one, for it was built up and sustained by the popularity of the proprietor himself, who was greatly respected by all who came in contact with him, either in business or social life. He was for many years a churchwarden of St. Martin's. The funeral took place at Welford-rd. Cemetery on Feb. 4, and in addition to many members of the family, including Mr. W. H. Staynes, the Misses Staynes, Mr. Ernest Staynes, Mr. Frank Staynes, and Mr. John Staynes, was attended by numerous friends. Mr. John Staynes, a nephew of the deceased, is the well-known glass and china merchant of Market-st., Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

POTTERY DECORATION.

WHEN distributing the prizes at the Macclesfield School of Art, on Jan. 28, Mr. James Ward, A.R.C.A., Art Master of the Metropolitan Art College, Dublin, referred to the discussion which took place last year on "Pottery Decoration." We are indebted to the "Sentinel" for the following extract from Mr. Ward's address:—

He said, although it was admitted that some excellent artistic pottery was produced in The Potteries, it was also pointed out that the many indifferent designs and the undesirable colouring of some of the pottery wares were largely the cause of the poor sales which the manufacturers were complaining about. Some correspondents thought that the manufacturers ought to send their designers and workpeople to the local Schools of Art, where they might learn something in the way of good design and colour. Other correspondents replied that the designers and pottery decoratort had attended the Schools of Art, but that they evidently did nos learn much that they could apply to the improvement in design of the pottery ware, inferring thereby, I suppose, that the schools were not of much use to the designers and others engaged in the pottery trade. However, there was one correspondent who, to my way of thinking, explained the position clearly enough. He had been a pottery designor or decorator himself, and had always attended the local School of Art in one of the Pottery towns. He had also distinguished himself both in the pottery where he was employed and in the School of Art. His explanation in accounting for the scarcity of good designers and colourists was this, namely, that the schools of art were not to blame for the incomplete education of the designers, owing to the fact that the great majority of the students who came from the pottery firms only attended the schools in a most perfunctory and casual way, and at more or less rare intervals, so that any consecutive kind of instruction to this type of student was well-nigh impossible, and yet students of this class, who now and again visit our technical schools and Schools of Art, are the first to cry out that they have attended the schools but have found them of no practical use. The unfortunate part of this is that the casual student ceases very soon to come near the school, and sets himself up as an authority in the designing rooms of our workshops and factories on the inefficiency of our technical and Art schools. The younger apprentice designers and decorators are only too ready to listen to this oracle of wisdom on the demerits of our schools, never dreaming—until they are old enough to know better—that inefficiency is the hall-mark of the casual student, for which the school is not in any way responsible.

ART AND FOOTBALL.

It would not be fair, however, to say that the inefficiency of the schools of art monopolised all the conversation in the designing rooms, for, as the correspondent referred to stated, one of the chief topics, if not the chiefest, was football. From morning till evening, in the pottery where he was employed, and he believed it was the same in many other places, the merits and the demerits of the popular and unpopular teams and clubs were discussed with great relish, and he, the writer, thought if the same energy was only expended, say, on the discussion of art as applied to pottery forms and decorations which was usually devoted to the popular game of the day, some improvement might be hoped for in pottery designing, and manufacturers might possibly find their sales increasing. In all this there may be some element of truth, perhaps more than we care to confess to, but at the same time I would not like you to believe that I think this state of affairs is universal in the Potteries, or even in Macclesfield. I only relate this to point a moral, but I do say we must be prepared to face the possibility of our lapsing into these undesirable ways, if we do not at once brace ourselves for action, remembering that the Continental nations, and especially Germany, are forging ahead in the matter of the application of art and design to the various industries, where also the attendance of students is compulsory to a great extent in the evening classes and where the industrial apprentice and Art student take the utmost advantage of the instruction offered to them at the technical schools and trade schools of applied Art.

Glass Imports of Mauritius.—The glassware imports in 1907, as compared with the previous year, show a decrease of 42,293 pieces in quantity and of Rs. 14,261 in value. The United Kingdom, Austria, and France show decreases of Rs. 3,606, Rs. 1,214, and Rs. 12,871 respectively in value, and Germany an increase of Rs. 4,584 in value. Bottles (empty): 9,411 bottles less, with a shortage of Rs. 616 in value, were received in 1907. The United Kingdom supplied 2,714 bottles more, with a falling off of Rs. 55 in value. France supplied 12,125 bottles less, with a shortage of Rs. 561 in value. Looking-glasses: 2,746 pieces less, with a shortage of Rs. 2,222 in value, were received in 1907. Decreases were from Continental India (Rs. 208), France (Rs. 2,273), the United Kingdom (Rs. 369), Germany (Rs. 299), and China. From Belgium there was an increase of Rs. 1,034. Hong Kong provided for Rs. 260 in 1906, against nil in 1907, while Switzerland provided for Rs. 121 in 1907, against nil in the previous year. Window glass: 5,208 metres more were received in 1907, with, however, a shortage of Rs. 691 in value. The United Kingdom supplied 4,566 metres more, with a surplus of Rs. 894 only in value. Belgium supplied 216 metres less, with a shortage of Rs. 956 in value. France supplied 586 metres more, with, however, a shortage of Rs. 715 in value.

Trade Notes.

The Editors are always glad to receive items of trade intelligence, such as removals, new premises, personal items, &c.; also marked local newspapers.

Barker's China and Glass Stores have been opened at 249, Kentish Town-rd., N.W.

Salberg & Co. have opened the "Bohemian Glass Gallery," 37, Old Bond-st., W.

The Hoe-street China and Glass Stores have been opened at 131, Hoe-st., Walthamstow, E.

S. Clark & Co., glass merchants. have acquired the premises 650-2, High-rd., Leyton, E.

The Islington Domestic Stores (china and glass) have been opened at 42, Chapel-st., Pentonville, N.

Mr. S. M. Levi, of The Holstein Stores, Weybridge, is arranging for another trip around the world.

R. Gold & Co., china and glass dealers, &c., are about to open premises at 182, King-st., Hammersmith, W.

Mr. G. Woodhams, china and glass dealer, has relinquished the business at 64, Ealing-rd., South Ealing, W.

Mr. S. Bolsom, china and glass merchant, has relinquished the business at 24, Chapel-st., Pentonville, N.

Ambridge & Co., china and glass merchants, have relinquished the business at 42, High-st., North-East Ham, E.

The Staffordshire Supply Co., china and glass merchants, have opened new premises at 187, Plashet-rd., Upton Park, E.

Hunt & Co., china and glass dealers, &c., have taken over the business of Mr. E. Plummer, 201-11, Lewisham High-rd., S.E.

Mr. T. B. Loughlin, china and glass merchant, has taken over the business of Standish & Son. 34, Topsfield-parade, Crouch End, N.

Mr. W. C. Joel, china dealer, &c., is holding a clearance sale previous to extensive structural alterations at his premises, 20-1, King-st., Richmond, S.W.

Mr. P. M. Beck, china and glass merchant, is holding a clearance sale previous to extensive alterations at his premises, 126-7, High-st., Shoreditch, E.

Wm. Adams & Co., Greenfield and Greengates Potteries, Tunstall, have their London show-rooms at 26, Ely-place, Holborn-circus, E.C. The rooms are open every day.

A fire took place on the 12th of last month at the premises of Mr. D. Squire, china and glass merchant, 249A, Lewisham High-rd., S.E., the basement and shop being burned out.

Mr. R. W. Owen, glass and china merchant, Trinity-st. and Wharton-st., Cardiff, is removing to more commodious premises, No. 3, St. John's-sq., in consequence of the expiration of his lease.

French Decorative Art, Ltd.—Registered capital £24,000, in £1 shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with P. Turpin, and to carry on the business of dealers in glass, china, art bronzes, &c. Private company.

The death occurred during last month of Mr. John Sapsed, china and glass merchant, who for many years carried on business at Marsham-st., Westminster, S.W. The deceased was 67 years of age.

Henry Alcock & Co., Ltd., manufacturers of general earthenware, have appointed Mr. W. Stockton their representative for London, and have opened new show-rooms at 31, Ely-place, London, E.C.

Bourne & Leigh, Albion Pottery, Burslem, and 21, Charterhouse-st., E.C., have appointed Mr. J. H. Service their London representative. Mr. Service is showing at the London rooms the new shapes and patterns for the coming season.

Miss E. Sadler, H.M. senior lady inspector of factories and workshops, has been appointed to take charge of the lady inspectors' branch in the Midland division, which includes The Potteries. Her office is at 35, Paradise-st., Birmingham.

Mr. J. H. Service, representing Locke & Co., Ltd., porcelain manufacturers, Shrubb Hill Works, Worcester, and Capper & Wood, jet and rockingham manufacturers, has removed the samples of their goods to No. 21, Charterhouse-st., London, E.C., where the show-rooms are always open.

Mr. Cecil Wedgwood (as president of the Chamber) presided at the annual luncheon of the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce, when the Earl and Countess of Cromer were the principal guests. Lord and Lady Cromer were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Wedgwood during their visit to the Potteries.

Fowey Jetties.—The extensive alterations and improvements undertaken by the Great Western Railway for the shipping of clay, and unloading of coals at the Fowey Jetties are now progressing rapidly. The work will be carried on by the aid of electricity, and the shipping of china clay will be greatly accelerated.

The business which has been conducted by Messrs. H. J. Beavis, F. H. Callcut, and E. J. Beavis, for many years, at 77, Great Eastern-st., E.C., and other addresses, will be carried on by the Domestic Bazaar Company, Ltd., a private company, of which the three gentlemen named are the directors.

Accident at a Clay Mine.—An accident occurred recently at the clay works of B. Fayle & Co., Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire, by which Walter Bennett and George Burden lost their lives. It appears the men were engaged in removing old timber and replacing it with new when a quantity of running sand and clay fell and buried them.

Unmanufactured clay to the weight of 39,074 tons, valued at £43,057, and including 1,791 tons of fireclay, valued at £1,459, was exported from the United Kingdom during January, 1909. In January, 1908, the exports were 58,641 tons, valued at £66,947, including 2,206 tons of fireclay, valued at £2,685, and in 1907 51,279 tons, valued at £55,044.

Foreign Import Duties.—A Blue Book has been published giving the rates of import duties levied in European countries, Egypt, the United States, Mexico, Argentina, Japan, China, and Persia, upon the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom. The duties given are those in force, so far as notified to the Board of Trade, at the date of the preparation of the return—December, 1908.

Will of Mr. J. T. Harris.—The late Mr. John Thomas Harris, formely managing director of Bullers Ltd., of Hanley, manufacturers of porcelain electric fittings, left property valued at £86,783 gross and £81,612 net. He made many charitable and religious bequests, and left £100 to his clerk, Mr. W. M. Taylor, and ten £10 shares in Bullers, Ltd., to each of four members of the staff.

Mr. Albert Brooke, Sutherland-chambers, Stoke-on-Trent, is continuing the business as designer and engraver to the pottery trade carried on by his late brother, Mr. Ernest Brooke. The business was established by his grandfather in 1801. Mr. Albert Brooke is an artist of great ability, and has associated with him as partner Mr H. Moss, who was for many years with Mr. Ernest Brooke.

E. Hughes & Co., Opal China Works, Fenton, have removed their London show-rooms to No. 21, Charterhouse-st., next door to their late address. They are still represented by Mr. J. H. Service, who is showing all their principal lines in tea and breakfast ware, including several novelties in nicely hand-painted art tea sets, heraldic china, hotel and restaurant ware and all stock lines in household china.

George Shaw & Sons, Ltd.—Registered capital, £20,000 in £1 shares. Objects, to take over the business of earthenware manufacturers and merchants, china and glass merchants, &c., carried on by George Shaw & Sons, at the Holmes Pottery, Holmes, near Rotherham, and Broad-st., Sheffield, and to adopt an agreement with T. Shaw and C. S. Shaw. Private company. Registered office, Holmes Pottery, Rotherham.

Bequest for Art School.—Mr. James Duncan, of Jordanstone, Alyth, N.B., bequeathed a part of his estate for founding a school of industrial art in Dundee. The amount available for the purpose is about £60,000, not more than half of which is to be expended on buildings. The school is to be managed in connection with University College, Dundee, and the Technical Institute, but it is provided that there shall be no overlapping as a result of the bequest.

The Late Mr. Arthur Wilson Fox, C.B.—The death of Mr. Arthur Wilson Fox, Comptroller-General of the Commercial, Labour and Statistical Departments of the Board of Trade, is lamented by all. He rendered valuable public services outside his own department. The President of the Board of Trade has publicly expressed the appreciation of the Board of the energy, judgment and generous sympathy with which the late Mr. Fox discharged his various duties.

Early Glass and Old Pottery. — On Feb. 26, Messrs. Christie offered for sale at their rooms the collection of fine old German, English, Swiss, and Flemish stained glass, partly formed by the late Mr. George Weare Braikenridge, Broomwell House, Brislington, near Bristol. In addition, there were also offered Limoges enamels, which included a large upright plaque painted with the Entombment of Christ, by Nardon-Penicaud ; an Urbino dish in colours and gold, and lustred at Gubbio by Francesco Xanto in 1538.

Mr. George Bellchambers, of 71, Ronald's-rd., Drayton-park, N., for over twenty years the proprietor of the Belmont Bottle Works, died, after a short illness, on Feb. 7, at the age of 85. The deceased gentleman took a great interest in temperance work, and formerly was a well-known lecturer and advocate on behalf of the cause. The interment took place in the family grave at Finchley Cemetery in the presence of a large gathering of relatives, friends and employees. There were many floral tributes.

A Public Modeller in Clay.—Many of our readers will remember some years ago a remarkably clever artist who used to model figures and buildings in clay at places of entertainment. Mr. A. de Bessell, the artist in question, has been settled some years in Italy. Unfortunately, all his belongings were destroyed in the recent earthquake at Messina, and he and his wife barely escaped with their lives. Fortunately, neither his years of retirement nor his terrible experiences have deprived his hand of its cunning, and he is again able to earn his livelihood by his rapid and skilful modelling for the entertainment of the public.

F. W. Williams & Co. (Stoke-upon-Trent), Ltd.—Registered capital, £3,000 in £1 shares. Objects, to take over the business of manufacturers of press cloths, tarpaulins, and filter presses, manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of goods used by potters, iron and steel manufacturers, colliery proprietors, engineers, and other traders ; also the business of tent manufacturers, &c., carried on by Elizabeth Rock and F. W. Williams, at Wharf-st., Stoke-on-Trent, as F. W. Williams & Co. The subscribers are :—F. W. Williams, Stoke-on-Trent, J. Cronsaw, Burslem ; and Mrs. E. Rock, Stoke-on-Trent. Private company.

Proposed Traders' Defence League.—At a meeting of the oilmen, chandlers, and hardware dealers of Bristol, held in that city, on Feb. 11, the report was considered of a preliminary conference as to the formation of a Traders' Defence League. The principal object of the proposed organisation is to defend retail traders from unfair competition. It is intended to take in all retail trades, and it is hoped that from a local organisation, the movement may in time become a national one. The Oilmen's Association has decided to support the League, and it is said the Grocers' Association is in favour of it. [We suggest that the China Dealers' Association should put themselves in communication with the organisers of this league.—EDS. P. G.]

Company Liens and Debentures.—F. H. Barker Rhead & Co., Ltd.—The issue of £50 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed, is announced. ——North Cornwall China Clay Company (1908), Ltd.—A further charge, to secure £1,000 (supplemental to mortgage, securing £5,000), charged on certain unpaid capital, has been registered. Holders—London and Provincial Bank, Ltd., 3, Bank-buildings, Lothbury, E.C.——Non-Porous Tile Co., Ltd.—Particulars of £2,000 and £500 mortgage debentures have been filed pursuant to Section 10 (3) of the Companies Act, 1907, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged : The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

Instruction in Practical Potting.—At a meeting of the Sub-committee (for North Staffordshire) of the County Education Committee, held on Feb. 11, it was resolved that the following resolution of the Pottery Joint Advisory Committee be adopted :—"That in the opinion of the Committee every facility should be given for centralising the necessary work on refractory materials at the County Pottery Laboratory." (b) "That a roof be provided for the kiln, at an expenditure not exceeding £27, and that the Joint Committee of the Association of Pottery Manufacturers be asked to provide the necessary drainage." (c) "That this Committee considers the provision of permanent buildings for the accommodation of the pottery and mining schools is urgently required."

Lead Poisoning.—The total number of cases of lead poisoning reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshops Acts during Jan. last was 38, as compared with 45 cases reported in Jan. 1908. There were three deaths from the same cause in Jan., 1909, as against two deaths in Jan., 1908. In addition to the above, 24 cases of lead poisoning (6 of which proved fatal) were reported in Jan., 1909, among house painters and plumbers, as compared with 17 (including 3 deaths) in Jan. 1908. In connection with the china and earthenware trades there were 4 cases of lead poisoning reported in Jan., 1909, as against 7 cases reported in the same month last year. There was no death from that cause in our trades in the month of Jan. this year or last.

Mr. William Ault, of Swadlincote, has written a most instructive paper, "The Creation Story," which he read a short time ago before a local convention of religious workers. The paper is admirably written, and indicates painstaking investigation. The number and variety of the authorities quoted show an extensive acquaintance with the literature of the subject. Mr. Ault's deductions from geology and astronomy are intensely interesting. "But in criticising the Bible by the light of Science there is one circumstance which is too frequently overlooked, namely, the difference between scientific theory and scientific fact. They are not necessarily the same." The writer cautions those who attempt such criticism to make sure of their facts. This is just what he has done himself.

The Home Office and Lead Poisoning.—H.M. Medical Inspector of Factories and H.M. Principal Lady Inspector of Factories having recommended that some further means should be taken for dealing with dangers incurred by persons engaged in tinning, the Home Office proposed a

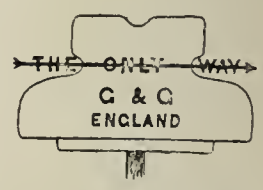
series of regulations it was proposed to issue in regard to the coating of metals with a mixture of lead. Strong objections were taken by manufacturers to the proposed regulations, and the Home Secretary appointed Mr. E. T. Hall Lawes a Special Commissioner to inquire into the whole subject. Mr. Lawes opened the inquiry at the Council House, Birmingham, on Feb. 16. People were invited to state their objections to the suggested regulations, and several manufacturers and workmen were heard. After sitting until Feb. 19, the inquiry was adjourned to Feb. 26, when it was to be resumed at the Caxton Hall, London.

Poetry and Pottery.—There is a close connection between these. Some of M. Solon's beautiful conceptions have been described as "poems in clay," just as George Tinworth's inspired panels are aptly called "Sermons in clay." Mr. W. R. Brookes, glass and china dealer, Llandudno, read a paper on Jan. 11 before the St. Paul's Literary Society, on Longfellow's poem "Keramos." Mr. Brookes makes some very interesting and pertinent comments on the poem, and he points out the similarity in the conception of "Keramos" and "The Village Blacksmith." He says: "The conditions under which this potter and this smith work have a happy effect upon the character of the men, and in this sense both poems are an argument in favour of better conditions of labour among working men." We are sorry we cannot give further extracts from the paper, which has many appropriate quotations from the poem. The writer displays considerable erudition in his explanatory references to "Maestro Giorgio," "Luca della Robbia," and "King-te-tching."

A Pleasing Visit.—At the invitation of Mr. Wm. Burton. M.A., F.C.S., managing director of Pilkington's Tile and Pottery Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, Manchester, a number of students from the County Council classes in the Potteries visited the works on Jan. 30. They were received by Mr, Joseph Burton and Mr. Lomax, and were conducted by them through the works. Naturally they were greatly interested in the improved appliances and methods of working adopted, and especially at the precautions taken to protect the health of the workers in certain processes. They were also taken to the show-rooms, where they admired the beautiful specimens of the famous Lancastrian Pottery—tiles, faïence, mosaics and art vases. Many of the visitors were particularly interested in the company's lustres, crystalline, and new artistic glazed effects. Unfortunately, Mr. Wm. Burton was not able to be present, owing to illness. The students were entertained to tea, at which a vote of thanks to Messrs. Burton for the invitation to visit the works and for the kind hospitality extended to them was unanimously accorded. Mr. J. Burton replied, and expressed the regret of his brother at his inability to meet them.

China Clay and Uranium in Cornwall.—Much interest is manifested in the announcement of the existence in large quantities in Cornwall of pitchblende, from which radium is produced after the extraction of uranium. The mine in which the material has been found is in the St. Austell district. At present the mine is fitted with machinery for dealing with the residuum of the ore, but not for dressing it, and between to 40 and 50 persons were engaged to crush it to powder. The market, so far, had been for uranium oxide and nitrate of uranium, which is sent to Germany, where it is chemically treated to produce sodium uranite for the coloured glass and porcelain trade, and nitrate of uranium for the photographic trade. The chief goods manager of the Great Western Railway Co. and other officials have had a conference with a number of clay merchants with regard to the suggestion that the Retew branch line of the Great Western Railway should be extended to Meledor. It would then be possible to load the clay there direct into trucks instead of having to cart it. Under the existing system the wagons are drawn along the highway by traction engines, and the expenditure involved in the maintenance of the roads is estimated at quite £600 a year.

New Trade Marks in Class 16 recently advertised for registration are as follows:—309,190.



Articles made of china for insulating purposes. Gaskell & Grocott, Whitehall Works, Station-rd., Longport.——307,061. Porcelain and earthenware.



The Arabic characters appearing upon the slate represent the Yoruba words "Sùrù Lógùn Aiye," viz.:—"Patience conquers (the world) everything." The Lagos Stores, Ltd., 6, Stanley-st., Liverpool. ——307,023. Porcelain and earthenware. The words "Aso Ankuri Aromiyò" are a Haussa phrase, and mean in English, "Patience cloth rejoices at the water." "Aso" is the Yoruba word for "cloth." "Ankuri" is the Yoruba word for "Patience." "Aromiyò" is the Yoruba word for "that which rejoices at the water." The Arabic characters express exactly the same meaning. The Lagos Stores, Ltd., 6, Stanley-st., Liverpool.



A Good Augury.—That matters are likely to improve ni the glass trade was clearly indicated on Feb. 6, when the members of the staff of Thomas Webb & Son, Ltd., of the Dennis Glass Works, Stourbridge, paid their annual visit to Birmingham at the invitation of the directors. An excellent dinner was enjoyed at "Ye Olde Royal," Mr. Congreve Jackson presiding. After the usual loyal toasts, Mr. E. Parrish proposed "Success to the firm of Thomas Webb & Sons," and referred with pleasure to the happy relations existing between the head of the firm at Dennis and the members of the staff then present. Mr. H. Wilkinson supported the toast, which was heartily received by the entire company. Mr. Jackson had a cordial reception when responding to the good wishes expressed. He said that with the co-operation of those around him, and notwithstanding the trade depression which existed generally, Thomas Webb & Son, had been able to hold their own, and he looked forward with confidence to the present year, believing that even greater prosperity would be experienced by the firm. The members of the staff made this excursion the opportunity for showing their esteem for Mr. Congreve Jackson, by presenting him with a high-class barometer with an appropriate inscription. Mr. Wilkinson being unable to be present at the time, Mr. Parrish made the presentation, and, in doing so, said every member of the staff at the works and in London had cheerfully contributed to it. Mr. Jackson, in accepting the present, said he should value it as an expression of their good feeling towards himself.

Contracts Open.—The Guardians of St. John's, Hampstead, invite tenders for the supply of crockeryware for 12 months. Tenders to be sent in on or before Mareh 3.——The Council of Supervision of Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of earthenware, for 12 months, from April 1, 1909. Forms of tender may be obtained on application to the Steward at the Asylum, and tenders, which must be sealed and addressed to "The Chairman, Council of Supervision, Broadmoor Asylum, Crowthorne, Berks.," must be received by March 9.——The Managers of the Brentry Certified Inebriate Reformatory, Bristol, invite tenders for chinaware during the year, commencing April 1 next and ending March 31, 1910. Forms of tender may be obtained from the Superintendent of the Reformatory, to whom they shou'd be returned not

later than March 10.——Lambeth Board of Guardians invite tenders for the supply of earthenware and glass for six months. Forms of tender may be obtained from Mr. J. L. Goldspink, clerk, Brook-st., Kennington, S.E., to whom tenders must be sent by March 9.——Kent County Asylums Committee invite tenders for the supply of earthenware. Forms of tender can be obtained at the Barming Heath Asylum, near Maidstone. Tenders to be sent to Mr. F. R. Howlett, clerk, 9a, King-st., Maidstone, by March 11. ——The Stepney Guardians invite tenders for the supply of earthenware for 12 months. Tenders to be forwarded to the Guardians' Offices, Barnes-st., Commercial-rd., E., by March 18. Forms of tender on application.——Kensington Board of Guardians invite tenders for the supply of china, glass and earthenware from March 28. Forms of tender may be had on application to Mr. W. R. Stephens, clerk, Guardians' Offices, Marloes-rd., Kensington, W., to whom tenders must be sent by March 4.

Tenders Accepted.—For Bradford Guardians, for earthenware for six months :—Mr. F. Fox.——The tender of Mr. R. Leach, of London-road, Lowestoft, has been accepted by the Town Council for the supply of glass for repairs to windows and doors of tramway cars at £5 5s. 6d.—— Bermondsey Borough Council have received the following tenders for glass for watchmen's lanterns : J. Chater and Sons, 2, St. Dunstan's-hill, E. C. (accepted), £3 5s., less 2½ per cent. ; J. Clark & Sons, Ltd., Seoresby-street, Blackfriars, £3 9s., less 2½ per cent. ; Nicholls and Clark, Ltd., 6, High-st., Shoreditch, E., £3 15s. 6d., less 2½ per cent. ; Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs., £3 17s. 4d., less 2½ per cent. ; T. & W. Farmiloe, Ltd., Rochester-row, S.W., £4 5s. net ; Butterworth Bros., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester, £7 2s. net.——The Education Committee of the L.C.C. has accepted the tender of Clayton & Co. for the supply of globes for incandescent gas burners in the schools at the following prices :—Supplied only : In original eases, (a) C or No. 3 sizes 8s. 9d. per dozen ; (b) No. 4 size 12s. 6d. per dozen ; in gross lots, (a) 9s. 4d. per dozen, (b) 13s. per dozen ; in dozen lots, (a) 9s. 6d. per dozen, (b) 13s. 3d. per dozen. Supplied singly, (a) 10d. each, (b) 1s. 1½d. each. Supplied and fixed : in gross lots, (a) 10s. 4d., (b) 14s. ; in dozen lots, (a) 10s. 6d., (b) 14s. 3d. ; singly, (a) 11d., (b) 1s. 2½d.——Searborough Guardians have accepted the following tenders :—J. & M. Fisher, 17, Ramshill-rd., crockery : basins (1½ pint), 2s. 6d. per doz., chambers 6s. 2d. per doz., eups (medicine) 3s. 9d. per doz., feeders 8s. 6d. per doz., pans (bed) 3s. 6d. each, pans (commode) 3s. 4d. each, plates (9 in.) 2s. 2d. per doz., plates (10 in.) 2s. 6d. per doz., pots (pint) 2s. 6d. per doz., salt cellars 1s. 3d. per doz., tumblers (porcelain) 2s. 9d. per doz., urinals, 17s. 9d. per doz.——Westminster City Counell received the following tenders for re-tiling 88 square yards of the walls of the entrances at the Charing Cross-rd. conveniences :—Callow, Wright & Howlett (accepted) 12s. per super yard, less 5 per cent. on completion ; The Newellite Glass Tile Co., Ltd., 12s., 11s. 3d. for whole convenience ; Ed. Jackson, 12s. 9d. ; W. B. Simpson & Sons, 14s. 6d. per super yard, 15s. 6d. stoneware tiling ; Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., 15s. 6d. ivory tile, 17s. cream tile, 21s. light blue tile ; George Kent, Ltd., 16s., crystopal.

New Tile Works in the Caucasus.—Tile and brickmaking machine makers might like to note that two manufacturers, Petrossoff and Babayantr, are about to erect new up-to-date brick-and-tile works in the suburbs of Vladikavkas-Caucasus, as the district demand is greater than the supply.

Porcelain Table Ware to the value of £173,340, and weighing 21,616,700 kilos, was exported from the German Empire during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1908. The figures for the corresponding period of 1907 were : weight 25,048,400 kilos, value £2,066,500.

GLASS WORKERS AND INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE Departmental Committee who were appointed to inquire into the question of compensation to workmen in respect of industrial diseases, have concluded their inquiries, but it will be some time before their report is published. The National Flint Glass Makers' Society submitted evidence on behalf of the glass trade, and no doubt that evidence will be published with the report of the Committee.

Mr. John Husselbee, the general secretary of the society, explained that, as a whole, the society, which has branches in various parts of the country, had not discussed the question whether cataract should be scheduled as a disease for which compensation could be claimed by glass workers, under the Workmen's Compensation Act. But he had communicated with the secretaries of the various branches, and found that their views were of a very conflicting character. They were all of opinion that cataract was caused by the conditions of their trade, but the conflict came on the question whether or not it was in the interest of workers to schedule it. Mr. Husselbee said the returns he had at the time received from Manchester, Birmingham, and Glasgow were for scheduling the disease under the Act, whilst against were Stourbridge (which was about one-fourth of the glass trade), Edinburgh, which was an important centre, and Dudley, a small district. Glasgow was a very important centre, about equal to Edinburgh. Taking the number of members in the society, opinion on the question would be about equal. Mr. Husselbee said the executive of the society had considered the matter, and they held the opinion that it would operate injuriously in several ways. He supposed eight-tenths of the glassmakers were discharged ultimately, or left off work sooner than they otherwise would in consequence of the terrible strain on the eyes, and the executive thought that if employers were compelled to compensate in cases of this character, they would have much more difficulty in getting men engaged, and probably if the masters found a man's work getting faulty, and his eyes were not good—which they could find out in the higher branches—they would take immediate steps to discharge him for inability, and that would lessen his years of working. These were two serious points. Theirs was really a "fancy trade." It was the cream of the glass made in England, and no other section of the glass trade touched what they made. "I can," he said, "give you an illustration. I had an application from an employer at Tutbury. I should tell you that if in a district branch a man is required to fill a vacancy—say a man falls out or is discharged—the employer first asks the branch whether they have a man capable of meeting the requirements, and if they have, they give him a man from that district branch ; if not, they apply to the general secretary, who keeps a roll of the whole trade. Then, if I have a man it does not matter whether he is in Glasgow or where he is, if he is a fit man I should write to the branch secretary and say 'Send so and so to Tutbury.' I might send a copy of the employer's application to him and pay his fare, and he would immediately start. It so happened that we had a man out in Stourbridge, and that man will be 55 or 56. He has been certified a capable eye-worker, but of course he is not so good at 55 as at 40. That arises chiefly from the eyes, but he would get through the work and give satisfaction. But it was my opinion—and my colleagues agreed with me—that in case the Act had been in operation, and we as a trade scheduled under it, that employer might before engaging that man have demanded a medical certificate of the eyes. I do not think he would have passed him under the test, and yet that man may work for several years. But rather than the employer would take the risk—it is supposition of course, but it is a reasonable supposition—he would probably, if the medical expert decided his eyes were defective—refuse to engage him." The opinion of Mr. Husselbee was, therefore, that the men would lose more than they would gain under the Act.

Hollow glassware, naturally coloured, to the weight of 80,228,600 kilos. and valued at £681,950, was exported from the German Empire during the year 1908. The figures show a considerable falling off.

Earthenware and Pottery of common varieties, to the value of £1,000,840, and weighing 96,272 metric tons, were imported into France during the year 1908. The figures show a steady increase.

Belgian Tariff on Earthenware.—Article 2 of the Belgian Budget Law for 1909 prescribes that rollers (galets) of glazed earthenware destined for the manufacture of furniture casters shall be classified for Customs purposes under the head of "Common earthenware not specially mentioned." The duty is 1·25 frs. per 100 kilogrammes, or, at the option of the importer, 10 per cent. ad val.

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS AND GLASSWARE (British Products) FOR JANUARY, 1909.

	Quantities. Month ended 31st January.			Value. Month ended 31st January.		
China or Porcelain, and Earthenware.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1907.	1908.	1909.
To Germany ..... cwts.	4,076	5,339	4,779	£5,984	£4,820	£2,800
„ France ..... „	3,619	2,826	2,744	6,535	6,192	5,746
„ United States of America ..... „	35,346	33,737	26,120	43,199	45,565	37,767
„ Brazil ..... „	11,881	17,240	6,883	10,985	12,189	6,169
„ Argentine Republic ..... „	35,298	29,602	26,906	19,001	17,771	15,641
„ British South Africa ..... „	14,187	7,173	6,735	8,751	6,213	6,642
„ British East Indies ..... „	32,078	35,507	27,568	15,096	18,294	14,609
„ Australia ..... „	22,288	18,776	14,457	21,936	23,530	15,654
„ New Zealand ..... „	7,044	8,808	4,514	9,837	9,869	5,749
„ Canada ..... „	19,319	22,438	10,850	19,768	22,701	12,862
„ Other Countries ..... „	80,259	64,077	51,402	51,017	46,934	38,484
Made up as follows:						
Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian ..... „	2,245	1,646	1,095	16,795	13,936	9,684
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement „	125,059	6,902	8,152	154,108	5,683	6,965
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving) ..... „		8,994	6,554		6,929	4,553
Sanitary Ware ..... „		12,579	17,099		17,186	22,328
Other Earthenware, (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica) ..... „		109,810	73,911		138,903	98,080
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta.. „	24	965	263	80	1,286	639
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware .. „	126,693	95,854	70,513	26,326	18,774	13,768
Other Sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings, and Chemical Ware).. „	11,374	8,773	5,371	14,800	11,381	6,136
Glass.						
To British South Africa ..... value £	—	—	—	7,207	5,289	3,980
„ Other Countries ..... „				103,589	104,231	99,870
Made up as follows:						
Plate Glass ..... cwts.	15,046	13,691	15,325	22,470	21,483	23,004
Flint Glass ..... „	5,916	4,997	5,418	16,998	15,854	18,670
Glass Bottles ..... gross	67,351	69,016	65,425	41,983	46,604	42,029
Glass Manufactures, other sorts ..... cwts.	35,563	32,017	26,057	29,345	25,579	20,147

IMPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS FOR JANUARY.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian ..... cwts.	4,432	4,503	2,934	£21,485	£20,687	£16,024
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement „	24,307	45	474	40,517	92	299
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)..... „		3,313	1,373		1,664	1,039
Sanitary Ware ..... „		10	13		28	23
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica) ..... „		14,764	11,838		30,644	25,970
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta.. „	—	14	32	—	83	143
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware .. „	1,207	3,659	4,348	556	2,735	2,998
Other Sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware) .. „	1,994	2,474	2,273	2,754	3,337	3,596
Window and German Sheet Glass ..... „	129,916	96,661	103,181	73,596	55,959	53,837
Plate Glass ..... „	40,391	23,517	32,093	49,013	29,372	38,466
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass .... „	68,881	56,787	45,072	103,402	84,592	65,552
Glass Bottles ..... gross	115,748	119,280	109,282	46,285	48,595	43,042
Glass Manufactures, other sorts ..... cwts.	1,202	817	233	1,319	1,047	312

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS (Foreign and Colonial Merchandise) FOR JANUARY.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian ..... cwts.	2,131	1,570	1,485	£9,727	£7,699	£6,461
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement „	1,560	3	—	2,101	12	—
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)..... „		—	16		—	19
Sanitary Ware ..... „		—	—		—	—
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica) ..... „		884	211	—	1,694	547
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta.... „	—	—	3	—	—	20
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware .. „	—	—	1,282	—	—	148
Other Sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fitting , and Chemical Ware).. „	—	—	25	—	—	42
Window and German Sheet Glass ..... „	168	316	733	88	187	404
Plate Glass ..... „	661	300	343	453	365	421
Flint, plain, cut or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass ..... „	650	535	612	1,510	1,382	1,923
Glass Bottles ..... gross	3,392	3,878	2,552	1,665	2,183	1,305
Glass Manufactures of other sorts ..... cwts.	1,248	361	185	2,133	1,209	281

EARTHENWARE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled from the Returns of D. Inglis & Co.)

To	Shipments from Jan. 1, 1909, to Jan. 27. Packages.	Corresponding Period, 1908. Packages.
Boston	515	421
New York	331	665
Baltimore	1,167	1,492
Philadelphia	393	186
New Orleans	103	532
Newport News	224	41
San Francisco	...	12
Portland, Maine	464	867
Galveston	10	201
Portland, Oregon	..	...
Inland Points	95	36
Total.....	3,302	4,453

THE POTTERY TRADES:

WHERE THEY ARE WEAK AND HOW TO STRENGTHEN THEM.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

THIS article, by one who has an intimate acquaintance with the pottery trades, is prompted by no unfriendly spirit. The writer has the greatest sympathy with manufacturers in the oldest and one of the most fascinating industries in the world. That sympathy has inspired this contribution.

The dictionary simply describes "pottery" as earthenware, but the word is really a very comprehensive one. It includes a fine porcelain vase, costing a hundred guineas, a brick used in the building of a garden wall, a common drain-pipe, and all that comes between these extremes. Porcelain, china, parian, earthenware, tiles, sanitary ware, majolica, jet, Rockingham, terra cotta, stone-ware, red, brown and yellow ware—all are pottery. So very different are the processes employed, and so various are the productions, that these are practically different industries, and therefore we speak of the pottery trades, rather than of the pottery trade. Though some are stronger than others, the following remarks will be found more or less applicable to all branches of pottery manufacture. If there is one country more than another in which the pottery trades should be strong it is our own. In no other country is the essential material for the better classes of pottery found in such abundanee. It is curious to find that the earliest potteries were not situated at any of the places where the industry now flourishes the most, and it is even more remarkable that in a country possessing an ample supply of all the principal materials necessary in pottery manufacture, the industry has never been developed to anything like the extent that it might have been.

The discoveries at Pompeii and Herculaneum in the middle of the eighteenth century inspired Josiah Wedgewood to produce classical and artistic pottery. This he did most admirably, but at that time there was a demand for nicely decorated domestic ware, and he directed his genius to the production of that also. At the end of the century china was beautifully decorated at Derby; fine hard porcelain was produced at Bow, and Dr. Wall, chemist and physician, made the discoveries which led to the manufacture of china at Worcester, but the country was just then too much absorbed in war to pay attention to industrial matters. The potters, however, plodded on, and they were ready to meet the demand for their productions, which came when peace was finally secured.

At the middle of the nineteenth century we were the principal manufacturers of pottery in the world, and not of pottery only, for it is matter of history that at that period Britain was in all industries the first manufacturing nation, and was practically the manufacturer for the whole world. It was, of course, impossible that we could long maintain that position in face of the intellectual, moral and industrial development of other countries. Naturally other nations lost no time in commencing to make for themselves the things they had been buying from us—pottery amongst them. One

Great Mistake

of pottery manufacturers was that they were slow to realise the inevitable trend of events. More than manufacturers in other industries they remained indifferent to the competition that was so steadily increasing in other countries. The fact that their own imports were about maintained seems to have made them content. They forgot that with the regular increase in the population of the world the demand for pottery must necessarily increase, and that therefore their exports should increase with those demands. They do not seem to have noticed that our exports of pottery in the latter half of the nineteenth century were not increasing at the rate they had done in the first half of it. For instance, the United States were evidently obtaining the supplies for their increased demand from other sources. It has transpired that they have been meeting it themselves, as far as white ware is concerned. Half a century ago there was but one pottery in the States, but now, fostered by their heavy import duties, there are more than a hundred. In the natural course of events, in addition to supplying their own requirements, American potters will seek to supply other countries, and, amongst them, some which British manufacturers have been supplying..

There should long ago have been a strong combination of manufacturers in all branches of the pottery trades to discuss and adopt some strenuous measures of meeting this competition. There have been associations of earthenware manufactures, others of ehina manufacturers, and at least one (perhaps others) of Rockingham manufacturers, to deal with questions affecting their respective branches. What a powerful body an association including manufacturers in all sections of the pottery trades would be! If manufacturers had been thoroughly alive to the character and extent of the competition they had to meet, they would surely have united their forces to deal with it. But apparently, they were not. When Continental "view ware," "present ware," china candlesticks, and small fancy pieces were seen on our market, British manufacturers did not consider it serious competition, because "they did not make such goods." Surely they might have made the effort (which is being made to-day) to supply goods as substitutes for them. When, however, these cheap and pretty wares were all over the country, it was realised that they were displacing other lines that British manufacturers had been making. One cause of weakness in the pottery trades is that there have been far

Too Many Manufacturers,

and the worst of it is that so many of them are crippled for want of capital. The difficulties that pottery manufacturers have to encounter are so many, and so great, that only strong firms can hope profitably to surmount them. There are not many industries in which manufacturers have been hampered, and harassed as those in the potting trades have been. What with the increased cost of materials, labour questions, official inspections, stringent legislative restrictions with penal consequences for disregarding them, and the increasing competition of

cheap foreign productions, the British pottery trades have had a hard struggle. Yet, after all, their greatest trouble has been from within. Foreign competition has not done the trades a tithe of the injury inflicted on them by competition between the manufacturers themselves. This is one of the penalties we pay in England for the "freedom" we enjoy. It is our national boast that here every man can do as he likes, provided he does not injure another. But there are more ways of injuring another than assaulting him or libelling him, or stealing from him. In the pottery trades, unfortunately, we have had any number of proofs of this (possibly the same may be said of other trade, but I am not dealing with them at present). The curse of the pottery trades has been the number who have commenced to manufacture with very little capital, less knowledge of potting, and comparatively no aptitude for business. It is a laudable ambition in any young man to wish to go into business for himself—but he should first make sure of his financial equipment and his qualifications.

A gentleman held a responsible position as manager of a pottery, under the principal. He was trusted, and deservedly so, for he devoted his whole energies to his employer's business, and the proprietor left the management very much to him. The business was an old established and a successful one, and he knew the extent of its success. In an evil moment a friend who knew his position said to him: "I wonder you do not manage a pottery of your own, instead of earning profits for another all your life." He had saved a little money, and his wife was possessed of some, so his friend joined him with a little more. They took a pottery and commenced manufacturing. Their capital was absorbed in equipping the works, and they had but little ready money for working expenses. However, he said, "I can get materials. I am well known in the trade, and shall have no difficulty about that." But he soon found it was very different giving an order on his own account from giving one for which it was known his principal was responsible. He had moderate credit cheerfully given him, but when the limit was reached he had to press his customers for early payment of their accounts in order that he might meet his own. They then began to place their orders where they could get the usual credit. To gain new customers he had to reduce prices and to do this he used cheaper materials; this reduced the quality of his ware, and so he lost his best customers. Then, pressed for money for wages, he sold goods at cost of production and in course of time, as the pressure increased, sold them at a loss until bankruptcy ended the speculation. This is a real case, and unfortunately but one out of many.

Men of this type begin by meaning well, but they end by doing an immense injury to the trade by reducing prices. When once reduced, it becomes almost impossible to restore them. A strong association of manufacturers might not be able to prevent this happening, but they could at least prevent its frequent repetition. Those who supply plant and material are sometimes to blame for encouraging men with little or no capital to commence manufacturing by giving them too much credit. A strong association would know how to deal with those who supplied materials on credit to men who "cut" prices. When once these low prices become matter of trade gossip, as they speedily do, buyers make the most of them, and almost compel makers to adopt them, although the weak-minded manufacturers who submit to the pressure know they will lose money by doing so. This

Want of Firmness

has done incalculable mischief in our trades. It is very regrettable to have to say this, but it is too true to disguise it. There are, of course, exceptions, but, speaking generally, a lamentable weakness has been prevalent among manufacturers of pottery. This has been evident in many ways, but in the matter of prices it has been most conspicuous, and has proved detrimental not only to the interests of manufacturers themselves, but also to the interests of conscientious buyers. Protection might help china manufacturers to obtain better prices, but the want of unity among manufacturers generally has been a greater disadvantage to the pottery trade than all the foreign competition. There are no more generously minded, genial, warm-hearted men in His Majesty's dominions than pottery manufacturers—as friends and acquaintances. But in business they are reserved, isolated, and exclusive. Each one gives you the impression that he knows something about pottery manufacture that no other maker knows, and that he means to take care that no other *shall* know it. The North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce (which includes manufacturers in all industries), has done something to break down this reserve, but it wants removing entirely from inside the pottery trades. On the question of prices, manufacturers cannot be firm unless they are united, and they will not be firmly united until they have more confidence. Why cannot they be more candid with each other? They need not disclose their own chemical formulæ, their own improved mechanism, or the names of their best customers to each other, but they could talk without reserve on matters which affect them all, and which concern the best interests of their trades. One of these is

The Question of Prices.

Owing to the absence of unity prices and discounts vary much more than they should do. In certain branches advances have been agreed upon by manufacturers—advances to which they are justly entitled in consequence o increased cost of materials and the additional responsibilities placed upon them by the legislature. But it is well known in the trade that these advances are not in all cases insisted upon. It has been said that it is impossible for manufacturers to stand firm as to prices. Because they act in sections they are weak, but if the whole body of them acted in unison they would be strong enough to control the prices they had collectively decided upon as reasonable. An advance in the selling price of china does not directly affect manufacturers of earthenware, majolica, or Rockingham, but they are all "pottery," and the various manufacturers, by unanimous moral support, could strengthen each other's hands to the general advantage of the pottery trades. Amongst dealers we have now large associations and gigantic limited liability companies, who buy extensively, and the buyer knows his power. In some cases he has as much voice in the prices and discounts as the manufacturer who supplies the goods. There are exceptions, fortunately, but there have been instances in which buyers control the producers. They overawe the small (or comparatively needy) manufacturer, and beat down his prices to their own figure. The mischief is, that these reduced prices in time become "market prices," and other manufacturers have either to come down to them or decline orders. When once the price of a stock line has been reduced, it is most difficult to restore it. The co-operation of all manufacturers in the pottery trades would be effective in preventing reckless reductions in the prices of stock lines, and would always be a powerful assistance in any effort to obtain a return to paying prices.

Manufacturers in other industries with sections working under varying conditions have joined forces to the general advantage of their trades. With a little more generous confidence in each other and a little less reserve, manufacturers in the pottery trades could do the same, and with the same advantages.

Legal.

A Deal in China.—John F. Warner was charged at Marlborough Police Court, on Feb. 20, with obtaining by false pretences a china group and other articles from art dealers in the West End. It was alleged that prisoner represented that he was commissioned to purchase a small collection of china for Mr. W. E. Wren, a wealthy boot-polish manufacturer. The dealers failed to obtain payment for the articles, and could not get them returned. Mr. W. E. Wren deposed that he had never given the prisoner any commission and did not even know him. The Magistrate ordered a remand, allowing bail in the sum of £100.

Custom as to Breakages.—(Special report.)—In the City of London Court, on Feb. 19, before His Honour Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., an action was brought by C. H. Moody & Co., glass merchants, 165, Queen Victoria-st., E.C., against Cama Moolla & Co., 172, Palmerston House, Old Broad-st., E.C., to recover the sum of £7 11s. for glass bottles supplied. Plaintiffs' case was that they sold the defendants six crates of glass bottles, and a condition was made that no allowance was to be permitted for breakages. The week following delivery the defendants wrote and said they wanted an allowance for breakages. They replied and told the defendants that if they wanted to import a fresh term into the arrangement, they must return the goods and the transaction would be off. Then defendants said they had thrown the broken goods away. Defendants told the Court that the goods were bought on the telephone, and that they agreed to no such terms that no allowance was to be made for breakages. It would be very foolish of anyone who had been in the glass trade (as they had for a great many years) to agree to any such terms. All the goods might have arrived smashed. The plaintiffs invoiced to them 25 gross and two dozen bottles, and when they were unpacked only 22 gross 7 dozen were sound. They had not been sufficiently well packed. The breakage was no doubt exceptional and unreasonable. A small amount was always expected. Plaintiffs did not stipulate for no allowance for breakage. If plaintiffs had made such a stipulation they would have been suspicious and had nothing to do with the plaintiffs. They had paid £7 3s. 3d. into Court, which included half the amount of the breakages. That was the custom of the trade. They had been in it for 60 years. When, however, disputes came into Court it had been invariably decided that buyers only paid for goods which were received sound. Plaintiffs said that the goods were not a job lot. They were new goods and were made in France. Judge Lumley Smith said that three gross seemed too many to be broken. Plaintiffs said it was not, really. There was no custom of the trade to make any allowance. If any allowance was made it was a concession. It was the custom to take the goods with all breakages. Judge Lumley Smith thought that did not seem reasonable. All the goods might have been broken in transit. Plaintiffs added that they closed the defendants' account some time ago because of a demand for allowances. Defendants said that was not true. They bought glass bottles very largely, but they only dealt of the plaintiffs when they were pushed to extremes. Judge Lumley Smith observed that neither of the parties had a very great regard for each other. He must find for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed. He could not allow anything for breakages.

Lead Poisoning and Workmen's Compensation.—At Hanley County Court, on Feb. 18, before his Honour Judge Ruegg, K.C., the widow of a man named Robotham, of 3, James-st., Anchor-rd., Longton, sought to recover compensation from the Atlas China Co., Ltd., of Wolfe-st., Stoke, in respect of the death of her husband. The facts showed that the deceased man was suspended from his employment on account of the fact that he had contracted lead poisoning in February 1906. Prior to that date he had been engaged as a dipper by the respondents. After being suspended he received a weekly allowance under the award of Lord James of Hereford. Then, in 1906, lead poisoning was scheduled as one of the diseases in respect of which compensation was recoverable under the Workmen's Compensation Act of that year. Robotham died, admittedly from lead poisoning, in July, 1908. On behalf of the widow it was argued that, her husband's death having occurred after the Act had come into operation, she was entitled to claim compensation, although the actual "accident" or suspension, had occurred before the Act was passed. His Honour, in giving judgment, declared that the applicant was on the horns of a dilemma. He pointed out that under the Act, compensation was only recoverable from some person who had employed deceased within twelve months from the date of the "accident." If the date of the "accident" was to be treated as Feb. 2, 1906 (*i.e.*, the date of the suspension), then the "accident" occurred before the Act came into force. On the other hand, if it was to be treated as Dec. 8, 1908 (the date of death), the answer to that was that no one had employed the deceased within the preceding twelve months from the date of the "accident," and, therefore, the dependents failed on that ground. His Honour added that he had no hesitation in finding, on that case, that the claim must fail, because the accident in respect of which it was brought happened before the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, came into force. Mr. B. C. Brough, who, instructed by Llewellyn & Sons, appeared for the respondents, intimated that under the circumstances, he would not ask for costs. The point is one which is likely to arise again, perhaps repeatedly, during the next few years, and the decision is consequently of much moment to the whole trade. Everyone, in the present case, will sympathise with the widow, but as his Honour remarked in the course of his judgment, it would be a very startling argument to say that any man who died of a disease within the Act, after the Act came into force, was entitled to compensation, for if such an argument were to hold, the dependents of any man who had been suffering from lead poisoning, no matter how many years before the Act came into force, would be entitled if his death subsequently resulted, to claim compensation from any employer if, while in that employment, he had contracted the disease.

Claim for Commission.—Mr. James Alexander Marshall, of Dyer's Buildings, Holborn, brought an action against Mr. S. W. Dean, earthenware manufacturer, Burslem, to recover the sum of £374 alleged to be due for arrears of commission. Mr. R. W. Murphy appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Vaughan Williams for the defendant. Mr. Marshall became bankrupt, and by order of the court the receiver of his estate continued the proceeding for the benefit of his creditors. In January, 1904, Mr. Marshall was appointed sole agent of Mr. Dean for London, the suburbs, and various other places specified, and certain terms of commission were arranged. The agreement was terminated on Nov. 7, 1906, and the plaintiff's case was that the amount claimed in the writ was due for certain classes of commission on the basis laid down in the agreement. The defence was a general denial of the claim, and there was a counter-claim for damages, the allegation being that, owing to the plaintiff not having observed his agreement, the sale of Mr. Dean's goods were prejudiced. The case was opened before Mr. Edward Pollock, one of the Official Referees at the Law Courts, on Monday, Jan. 25. Mr. Marshall was called and gave evidence at length in support of his claim. In answer to questions by his counsel he entered into full details of his claim, and submitted a mass of correspondence on the subject. On the following day he was cross-examined at considerable length. Mr. Fenn Kitson, the Receiver in the bankruptcy proceedings, was then called, and examined on certain points in the case. His cross-examination was postponed until the following week in consequence of the Official Referee having other engagements in the meanwhile. The hearing was resumed on Feb. 5. Evidence for the defence was called to prove that the amount claimed had not been earned by the business done, and that therefore plaintiff was only entitled to the minimum sum provided for, viz., £200. Mr. Willock, chartered accountant, of Hanley, was examined in support of this view, and Mr. Dean gave evidence as to his contention that proper attention was not given to the sale and display of his goods. The trial was again adjourned until Feb. 8, when the Official Referee gave judgment. Mr. Pollock said with regard to the counter-claim it was for the defendant to show he had sustained damage, and he could not say he was satisfied that any damage had been sustained on which any money value could be placed. There was not sufficient evidence to show that the goods of the defendant were not properly displayed or that they were interfered with in any way by the sale of Continental goods by the plaintiff. Therefore, on the counter-claim he decided in favour of the plaintiff. With regard to the claim for commission, the learned referee went through a large number of items which had been in dispute, and decided the majority of them in favour of Mr. Marshall, thus bringing his commission beyond the minimum sum of £200 provided for in the agreement. If was agreed by counsel to leave it to the accountants on both sides, Mr. Bullock, of Hanley, representing the defendant, to ascertain the precise amount for which judgment should be entered on the basis laid down by the referee in his decision.

China Merchants' Complaint.—(Special Report.)—In the City of London Court, on Feb. 5, before his Honour Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., an action was brought by Max Emanuel & Co., china and glass merchants, 41, Shoe-lane, E.C., against Mr. T. J. F. Bawden, china and glass dealer, 47, Westoe-lane, South Shields, to recover the sum of £12 14s. 6d. for china and glass supplied in the ordinary course of trade. The claim itself was not disputed; but, the defendant raised a counter-claim for £7 3s., being the value of vases supplied which he said were not what they ought to have been. Mr. Bohn, defendant's counsel, said that the onus of proving the case was upon him, and he therefore began. The goods sued for were supplied in June last, but that had nothing to do with the basis of the counter-claim. The dispute arose about vases which were supplied by the plaintiffs in October, 1901, to the defendant. They were highly artistic goods, and the defendant paid a very good price for them. It was most important that the colour should remain fast. The plaintiffs were wholesale china merchants in the City, and they knew the importance to the defendant of having goods that did not change colour. Defendant had been buying beautiful vases of the plaintiffs for many years, and there had been

a running account. In October, 1901, he bought the ornamental vases in question, and they were most artistic. The colour of them was known as lustrous. But if they faded they were of no use. Defendant stored them at the back of his premises in an ordinary place where such things would be stored. The result was that the colour on the side of the vases which was nearest the light had completely gone. Furthermore, the colour would now wash off upon being rubbed with a moist finger. Such vases were utterly unfit for the purpose for which the defendant bought them. If the defendant sold them to a customer to put in his drawing-room and the colour had vanished, then the defendant's trade would have been spoiled. The defendant felt that he had been badly treated by the plaintiffs, and as the defendant was a very good buyer, having dealt with the plaintiffs in a very large way, he came to the court on that occasion because he felt that he ought to be compensated. Therefore the counter-claim had been raised. Mr. Bawden, the defendant, in his evidence, said he had been in business for seven years. During that time he had paid the plaintiffs £600 in the course of trading in china and glass. In October, 1901, he bought the vases in question, and paid the plaintiffs £22 10s. for them. The order was taken in Newcastle on being shown traveller's samples. Mr. Andrews, counsel for the plaintiffs, said his contention was that the defendant's counter-claim for damages was barred by the Statute of Limitations. Judge Lumley Smith asked the defendant when he discovered the vases were not what they ought to have been, according to his contention. The defendant replied that it was about three years afterwards when the colour was slightly faded, but that was then not sufficient to justify him making a claim for the whole of the money to be returned. Two years after, and within six years from the date of the purchase, a customer called upon him and wanted to buy the vases in question. Then he discovered that one side of one of the vases was brown, while the other remained green. He sent it back to the plaintiffs, and they returned it to him, telling him there was nothing the matter with it. Mr. Bohn urged, on behalf of the defendant, that the correspondence which had ensued since the sale of the vases in question took the case out of the operation of the Statute. The plaintiffs asked the defendant for a sample of the goods complained about, and one of them was sent. That was done for the plaintiffs to test how long it would take for the vases to fade. Mr. Andrews said the goods were supplied in 1901, and in the middle of 1904 the defendant wrote and said the vases had faded, although they had not been put in a strong light. He further said he considered that they should remain as they were originally. Then the plaintiffs wrote and said if the defendant would send one of the vases they would investigate the matter. The vase was not sent until January 1907. Then the plaintiffs wrote and said that they could do nothing in the matter, and that the finish was characteristic of the wear, and had not deteriorated in the least. Mr. Bohn said that the damage to some of the vases was still accruing, and the defendant could not tell in January, 1907, how far it was going. Judge Lumley Smith said in 1901 the defendant received goods which he said were not according to warranty or sample. That was more than six years ago. Mr. Bohn said the defendant was not then in a position to prove the extent of his damage. Judge Lumley Smith said it so happened that the defendant could not prove his case until some time after 1901. He could not see how that gave the defendant more than six years in which to make his claim. From the date of the sale surely in the course of six years the defendant ought to have found out what damage he had suffered. Mr. Bohn contended that it was a matter over which the defendant had no control. Judge Lumley Smith said surely the defendant could have found it out in 1907. He was then in time to make his claim. Could any authority be shown to him that six years became more than that period because a man had a difficulty in proving his case? Mr. Bohn contended that the six years would run from the damage accruing. Judge Lumley Smith replied that the theory of the law of England was that a man was not responsible for something which was not sued for within six years. If it was so remote that it could not be discovered within six years that was unfortunate, but he must decide that the defendant's counter-claim for damages was barred by the Statute. Mr. Bohn: But there has been a running account. Judge Lumley Smith: That will not apply to damages. Mr. Bohn: And the plaintiffs have taken it out of the Statute by saying they will consider the matter. Judge Lumley Smith: Excuse me saying so, but that is nonsense. There must be judgment for the plaintiffs on the claim with costs, and on the counter-claim. Mr. Bohn pointed out that in case of an appeal the Judge had not heard the whole of the evidence. Judge Lumley Smith said if the case went to appeal attention might be drawn to the fact that the amount in dispute was under £20. It might be very annoying to Mr. Bawden, but his counsel had made a gallant fight on his behalf. Mr. Andrews said the plaintiffs would have had a full and complete answer to the counter-claim on its merits. Mr. Bohn added that when it came to a question of colour the vases were not ornaments at all. The defendant was most anxious that the court should inspect the vases which he had brought up specially for the occasion, but the learned Judge resolutely and politely declined.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN JANUARY.

The Pottery Trade.—Employment remained generally bad in Staffordshire, and was worse than a year ago. It was moderate on the whole in Devonshire and Cornwall, and at Bristol. In South Yorkshire it was bad and worse than a month ago. It was slack generally in Scotland. With clay tobacco pipe makers it was good at Manchester, fair at Newcastle and Gateshead, and bad at Glasgow.

The Glass Trades.—Employment continued dull on the whole, and was worse than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 7,794 workpeople in the week ended Jan. 23, and paying £9,310 in wages, showed an increase of 0·2 per cent. in the number employed, but a decrease of 2 per cent. in the total earnings paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 7·4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8·1 per cent. in the total earnings. The decline was principally in the Yorkshire and Lancashire districts.

Employment with glass bottle makers continued bad in Yorkshire, except at Leeds, where it was moderate; some improvement on the previous month was reported at Castleford and Wakefield. Employment was reported as still bad in Lancashire, but as slightly better than a month ago. In the North of England employment remained moderate. It was still good at Glasgow, but slack at Portobello. It continued good at Bristol. At Dublin it was fair. With flint glass makers employment generally was good. It was fair on the whole with flint glass cutters, but was bad at Birmingham, where there was much short time. With plate glass bevellers at Birmingham employment was dull, but better than a month ago. It continued moderate with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens. With pressed glass makers at Gateshead employment was slack.

Table showing number of persons employed and the amount of wages paid them in the week ending Jan. 23 1909:—

Branches.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
Glass bottle	5,045	£6,250
Plate glass	685	824
Flint glass ware (not bottles) ..	1,765	1,903
Other branches	299	333
Total	7,794	£9,310

The number of persons employed in each district and the amount of wages paid them in the week ending Jan. 23, 1909:—

Districts.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
North of England	852	£991
Yorkshire	4,023	4,928
Lancashire	684	700
Worcester and Warwick ..	1,194	1,437
Scotland	719	920
Other parts of United Kingdom	322	334
Total	7,794	£9,310

Curiosities in Glass.—In the current issue of the "Strand Magazine" there is an illustration of a pair of glass cannon made by Thomas Webb & Sons, Ltd., Dennis Glass Works, Stourbridge. They are 24 in. long, and are exact models of the ordnance used by General Baden-Powell in the defence of Mafeking. They are good examples of skilful glass-making.

HINTS TO RETAIL DEALERS.

THE ART OF BUYING.

WE propose giving a series of short articles containing suggestions, or hints, to retail glass and china dealers. Our remarks are intended for the information and, we hope, assistance of that particular class of buyer which some persons say (though we do not) will soon become extinct—namely the individual glass and china dealer. In recent years the term "buyer" has acquired a special significance which has not always pertained to it. It is used to indicate the gentleman who buys the stock and superintends the display and sale of it for large department stores. Probably some things we say may interest him, but the "hints" we shall give are intended particularly for the tradesman who controls his own business and who has to do his own buying, to regulate all the details of stocking, displaying and selling his goods; to look after his book-keeping, to pay the manufacturers' accounts for the goods he buys and to see that his customers pay his accounts for the goods he sells them. The retail glass and china dealer in a good way of business will have assistants in his office as well as in his shop, but in ninety cases out of a hundred the sole responsibility of buying and paying for and selling his goods devolves on the shopkeeper himself.

In these strenuous days the dealer has plenty to do from morning to night. (Whenever we use the word "dealer" we must be understood to mean "glass and china" dealer. We do not presume to offer suggestions to dealers in other industries.) The dealer who applies himself seriously to his business will find his time fully occupied, and our object is to save him some trouble—if we can. No business can be carried on successfully without thought. We can do some of the thinking for him—but not all. We can think of some things that will apply to every dealer, but the conditions and circumstances of businesses vary so greatly that there are several matters that can only be thought out on the spot, and then only by the proprietor himself. He must make himself acquainted with his surroundings; he must consider the class of customers with whom he expects to do business, and must try and ascertain their requirements—their particularities and prejudices. These are questions upon which no one who does not know the situation of his shop can possibly advise him. But an observant dealer who has been established for a couple of years will have settled these particular points, and then some general principles will help him.

Whatever class of trade you do, you must have variety, and it is not desirable to order many goods of one pattern until you find it sells well with you. If a shape or pattern does not sell readily, you have to buy other shapes and patterns that will sell, and you have the remnant of the first purchase in stock. If this mistake is repeated two or three times, you get a most undesirable accumulation of slow-selling goods. Dealers sometimes are persuaded to buy largely of an article, because the price is low. This is the most dangerous pitfall to the beginner. However low-priced a line may be, it is dear if it does not sell readily. We are referring now to decorated goods. There are stock lines—white and gold, white fluted, band and line, and plain printed—that all manufacturers supply (in china and earthenware), and these every dealer must keep because they are in constant demand—more or less according to the neighbourhood. But there are fancy shapes and ornamentations that are matters of taste, and tastes vary, while others are what is called "the fashion." Dinner services, tea and breakfast sets, and toilet ware that are in good taste—that is, good forms and neat and artistic decoration—should have much longer lives in the trade than they have. There are dealers who are now making up their stocks for this spring who will order new shapes and patterns in preference to those they had last year, though last year's purchases are all sold. They are always wanting "something new." This incessant demand for novelty is the curse of the pottery trades, and dealers (and buyers in large stores especially) are responsible for it. There would not be so many uncouth shapes—in toilet jugs for instance—if dealers did not want new goods so often. We are quite sure that the demand of the public for novelty is not so great as that of the tradesman. In dinner ware, for instance, you will please your customers better and do your manufacturers and yourself more justice if you stick to a good shape for a year or two. You could have variety in the way of different ornamentations if you wish it, though, as far as the public are concerned, that is not always necessary. Do not get into the habit of commending a tea set to a lady because it is "new." Strive rather to impress her with the fact that it is beautiful. Give your customer credit for some judgment. All your dinner services are probably new to her. Then why not let her select one on its merits, instead of interfering with her choice by the needless remark, "This is quite new, and only came from the works last week." An artistic ornamentation ought to be as saleable to-day as it was five years ago, but fashions change, and many people want the latest fashion. The latest fashions are not always the best from the best point of view. If they are selling we suppose you must keep some of them, but be very careful not to buy too many, or you will have unsaleable stock on your hands.

PRESENT-GIVING TEA SHOPS.

How to Deal With Them.

WE are glad that our remarks last month on this system of competition with regular retail dealers have revived attention to the necessity for taking some steps to counteract it. Several times within the last couple of decades retailers have expressed indignation at the manner in which their trade has been spoilt by "present-giving" shops, but no concerted means have been adopted for dealing with the nefarious opposition. No doubt other means will be adopted in addition, but there seems a disposition to try the plan we suggested, and to make a systematic effort to explain to the public who patronise these "present-giving" shops how grossly they are imposed upon. Our suggestion is that retail tradesmen in towns where these present-giving shops exist, should unite in the free distribution to every house of a small booklet with an attractive cover giving this explanation. Retail dealers in all industries suffer from the competition of shops which profess to "give away" goods, but dealers in glass and china are the greatest sufferers, and they should take the initiative in exposing this trade. A correspondent in our last issue asked us to give him some "points" for a circular for distribution in his town. Fifteen years ago we instituted careful inquiries into the whole system, and we now embody the results of our investigations in an explanation for distribution to the public.

The following narrative is not so much written for the information of dealers, as for the enlightenment of their customers. Dealers in any town have our permission to reprint this as a little booklet for distribution, provided they add the words, "Reprinted from The Pottery Gazette" at the commencement or the end of it.

A HINT TO HOUSEWIVES.

This does not contain any reference to a "syrup," a "pill," or an "ointment," and it does not conclude with an advertisement of any kind, so it will interest you,

and it is hoped, profit you, to read it. It is the duty of every one of us to get the best possible value for our money, and the fact that skill and discretion are admitted to be necessary in obtaining the best value, is shown in the pleasure women take in telling their friends what a cheap purchase they have made. Some people will buy anything that is exceptionally cheap, whether they want it or not—forgetful of the fact that a thing is dear at any price if you have no use for it. Shopkeepers take advantage of this propensity, and make periodical "clearance sales," at what are said to be less than cost prices. There is nothing to be said against legitimate sales of this description If a shopkeeper has stock that he wants to dispose of quickly to make room for goods of a more recent date, he is wise to sell them with little or no profit. The economical housewife is wise in taking advantage of the reduced price. If certain things are wanted, no one can blame a careful woman for waiting until she can buy them cheaply. In recent years, however, some dealers have taken advantage of this propensity for buying things cheaply, and have succeeded in persuading a number of people that they can have "things for nothing." If you will think the matter over quietly, you will see how absurd it is to suppose that any man, or firm, or company, is going to pay the rent and rates and taxes of a shop in a principal thoroughfare—to fit it up expensively, and to spend money for gas, electricity, assistants, &c., in order to

Give Things Away.

In almost every large town in the kingdom there are shops where they pretend to "give away" almost every article in daily use in a house, with certain quantities of tea. These "present shops" apparently do an enormous trade, which is certainly not complimentary to the intelligence of the people who deal with them. We ask you calmly to consider this question: Is it likely that the owners of these shops will really "give away" anything? People do not keep shops and do an immense business from benevolent motives, or even for the fun of the thing. They keep shops to make money, and that is the sole object of "present-giving tea shops." They make a profit, and a very good profit too, out of every transaction of which the giving of a present forms a part. The housewife who buys her tea at one of these shops pays a very high price for her tea, even when the full value of the present which is so ostentatiously said to be "given away" is deducted. She would save money by buying her tea from a legitimate dealer in that article, and by buying directly from legitimate dealers in them the things said to be given her with the tea. We will prove this.

We ourselves purchased several quantities of tea from different "present-giving shops," and we received various articles of pottery and glass as presents. Other trades besides the glass and china trades are affected by this system of trading, but we are able to speak with more certainty about glass and china than about other goods, so the "presents" we selected were always in them. We made about ten purchases, but we will give details of three of them only. These three are typical of all. At one shop we purchased half a pound of tea, for which we paid 1s. 2d. The present we received was a moulded celery glass, which, bought in the quantities the proprietor would order, would cost him 4½d., or at the most, 5d. delivered. We submitted this tea to one of the ablest tea blenders and most expert tasters in London, and asked his opinion as to its quality and value. He did not know where the tea came from, nor the purpose for which the inquiry was made, so that his report is an absolutely impartial professional opinion. He tested the sample, and reported: "Fairly bright infusion; thick colory liquor, worth 10d. per pound." How does this work out?

	d.	s.	d.
Our half pound cost us		1	2
It cost the dealer	5		
Allow him 25 per cent. profit.. ..	1¼		
The present cost him..	4½		
	——		10¾

So that his profit on the "present" was 3¼d.

At another shop we bought ¾ lb. of tea at 1s. 6d. per lb., and received as a present a white and gold tea cup and saucer, which would cost the dealer 2½d.—they were palpably seconds. The expert's report on this sample of tea is: "Flat leaf, dull liquor; rather flat infusion; worth 9½d. per lb. This works out in this way:—

	d.	s.	d.
We pay for our ¾ lb of tea		1	1½
It cost the dealer, say..	7		
Add 25 per cent. cost, his profit ..	1¾		
Our present cost him..	2½		
	——		11¼

So that his profit on the present was 2¼d.

One more illustration will suffice to show that the present shops can afford to "give away" almost anything a woman wants for her house, if she will only buy tea enough.

At a third shop we bought half a pound of tea, for which we paid 1s. 2d., and with this we received as a "present" two white and gold cups and saucers, which could be bought (as the proprietor of the present shop would buy them) for 3s. the dozen cups and saucers. This tea was also submitted to the expert, whose report says—"Pekoe Souchong leaf, mixed with fannings; bright infusion, thick full flavour, fairly good quality, 10½d. per pound. The account of this sample stands thus:—

	d.	s.	d.
For our half pound of tea we paid ..		1	2
It cost the dealer, say..	5¼		
Add his profit, say	1¼		
Our present cost him..	6		
	——	1	0½

his profit on the "present" being 1½.

This last gives much the best value to the customers, as not only is the tea of better quality, but the present given with it is of greater value, and yet even this transaction yields the dealer a profit on 3d. on every pound of tea sold, in addition to the profit of 25 per cent. on the cost price, which we have already allowed for.

As the clever conjurer says, "That's how it's done!" And that is how the public are done. As the result of this, our advice is, go to a regular tea dealer for your teas, and go to a proper glass and china shop for your glass and china. Your doctor will tell you that inferior and impure teas are injurious to the system, and that with tea, as with many other things, it is better to pay a little more and get a much better article. But be sure that the article is better when the price is higher. It is not better at the "present-giving" shop. If you are quite satisfied with the quality of the tea at the present shop why need you pay 2s. 4d. a pound for it, when you can buy it at a retail tea dealer's for 1s. 4d.—or most likely 1s. 2d.? We have before us, as we write, the announcement of a well-known and highly respectable firm of tea dealers who offer "good sound blends at 1s. and 1s. 2d. per lb."

As to the "presents," we have dealt only with things the value of which we thoroughly understand. If at the present shop you are buying your brushes, and pots, and kettles, and clothes-horse, and mats, and lamps, dust pans, clocks, and perhaps your cradles—depend upon it you are paying as dearly for them as we have shown you are paying for your cups and saucers and celery glasses. If you will only buy your buckets and flat irons, knives and forks, and pots and kettles, at an ironmonger's, and your baskets at a basket shop, you will find that you not only get better articles for your use, but that you will save money.

POTTERY AND PATRONAGE.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE present period of decadence in the art of the potter, the causes that have led up to it, and the possible remedies, or rather the possible means of recovery of artistic progress is a subject for reflection of the greatest interest and importance, not only to those of us who are directly concerned with the production or distribution of pottery, but also to the community at large.

It will hardly be contested that so far as English productions are concerned, since the period culminating in the years 1870 to 1880 there has been a gradual but continuous falling off in the value and importance of artistic work of the highest class, and of interest in scientific research connected with it. At the period indicated the leading firms vied with each other in the production of fine ceramic specimens. which were readily acquired by wealthy patrons of the arts throughout the world. The question of cost hardly appears to have entered into their calculations; artist and potter alike were encouraged to devote their greatest efforts to the production of the finest pieces untrammelled by the fear of expense. Unfortunately a period of depression in trade in the following years crippled the resources of these enterprising manufacturers, during which the patronage of the ceramic art suffered an eclipse from which up to the present time it has not emerged. Tentative efforts have been made from time to time to enlist adequate acknowledgment of earnest artistic endeavours and indeed achievements, but without any real measure of success.

The history of the potters' art from the earliest times in this connection is very instructive, and may enable us to form some theories and reach some conclusions as to this untoward environment of apathy and neglect which surrounds us in the twentieth century. At no period since the introduction of fine pottery has there been such a plethora of wealth around us, and yet the market for the highest class of modern pottery has perhaps never been in such a deplorable state.

The one fact that stands out more clearly than any other in a cursory view of the various periods in the history of pottery is that the development of it has always been advanced under the aegis or patronage of either the reigning family of the time, or of the nobles or aristocracy of the period; not, it may be added, as a paying industry, but as a kind of hobby, or better still as a fine instinct for the production of beautiful objects of art—objects that not only delighted the eye and satisfied the æsthetic sense of the connoisseur of the age, but have remained to delight thousands in successive years to the present day. It is hard to imagine a more noble impulse than that which actuated these old aristocrats who were willing and often eager to spend their wealth and employ their time on this pursuit.

Evidence of this interest we find everywhere in looking through the records of the ablest historians of the art. Dillon, in his exhaustive work on Porcelain, insists on this very pointedly. He says, "It was the immediate Imperial patronage and the constant demands for the Court at Pekin that brought about the great development of the art." Referring to Japan "the first independent country to which the new art spread," he points out that, "it was under the eye of the greater and smaller feudal lords, often in the very gardens of their palaces, that kilns were erected, while the ware produced was reserved for the use of the prince and his household. The dependence upon royal or princely support is equally prominent in the history of the short-lived porcelain manufactories of Europe. Their success or failure has generally followed closely upon the greater or less interest taken in them by the reigning Princes."

In fact the making of pottery occupies an unique position among the arts, and seems to have exercised a fascination on the old nobles that was remarkable. It is more difficult to account for their being induced to commence their operations than to understand their continuance when once under way, as, apart from financial considerations pottery making offers an interest and a captivating study that would be hard to match in any other pursuit. To them we owe no small debt of gratitude for keeping alive the feeling for beautiful and well finished wares and showing the direction for improvement. The movement at various times spread all over Europe.

In Italy for example, about the year 1518, we read of Duke Alfonso, first Duke of Ferrara, writing to his master at Fernan, sending him specimens of the "Porcellana fietu" made by a certain Catermo Zeu, whom he persuaded to emigrate to Florence. It is recorded of Alfonso that he actually worked himself in a room attached to the palace. He seems to have bequeathed his taste for investigation in Porcelain matters to his successor Alfonso II., who followed up the work with equal enthusiasm and eagerness.

Unfortunately we have not a complete record of the various efforts in succeeding years, but that the interest in these matters was not allowed to die out is pretty certain. Anyhow, in the year 1576 we come to an extraordinary example of devotion to the art in the person of Francesco Maria, second Duke of Tuscany, who writes that he has found the way to make the porcelains of India, he has equalled these in transparency, lightness, and delicacy. With the help of a Levantine (name unknown) he worked for more than ten years, spoiling thousands of pieces before producing perfect work.

Here was enthusiasm in a good cause. In spite of the many disappointments and uncertainties inseparable from this ten years' struggle, one can speculate that probably these years were among the happiest of the ducal existence. Who amongst us that has waited with ill-repressed eagerness for the opening of a kiln containing some of our treasured experiments, cannot realise the thrills of expectancy, the careful superintendence of the firing, the opening of the kiln, the eager scrutiny of the results, and the discussions as to their portence? Little by little the dark secrets are yielded up, a slight advance hailed with enthusiastic delight, followed perhaps by a dead-lock extending over months, and then perhaps another little step forward. Life can offer little more gratifying than such a contest, especially when the fear of penury is eliminated from the struggle, as indeed was not always the ease. At any rate we cannot imagine commercial motives actuating this devotee to ceramic advance.

Coming to Germany, it was under the direct patronage of Auguste II., Elector of Saxony, that the manufacture of porcelain was first established in Europe. He instituted and carried on the celebrated Dresden porcelain manufactory. By the middle of the eighteenth century, according to the same authority, we find that the manufacture of porcelain was carried on at nearly all the courts in Germany. It was the fashion of the day, and took its place like the opera company, or the stud in the equipment of the up-to-date Residence-Staat. Among others, a manufactory was established in 1750 at Berlin, by a private individual, who, as if to vindicate our contention, promptly failed and turned over his business to a wealthy banker, who transferred it to Frederic the Great in 1763. We are

left in ignorance of the amount realised on the transaction by the financier. So successful became the work under royal patronage and management that at one period (1776) 700 men were constantly employed, and 3,000 pieces of porcelain made daily. Where it all went to in those days of limited population we are lef tto conjecture. Allowing, however, for exaggeration, this is a tremendous record when we consider the period.

In Russia, Peter the Great, among his multifarious projects, included one for the institution of a pottery, but the scheme was not actually carried out till the time of the Empress Elizabeth.

In Spain a considerable factory near Madrid was supported by a large yearly grant by Charles III., till his death in 1788. Another, at Alcora, of considerable importance, was carried on by Count D'Aranda.

With reference to France it is almost superfluous to mention the great Sèvres establishment, which in its early days passed through many vicissitudes, artistic and financial, till set on a firm basis by Louis XV. in 1753, by a yearly grant of 96,000 livres.

But it was not only in the actual production of pottery that those in high places gave their patronage; in fact, it would probably be found that the inception of these enterprises lay in the interest taken in the various collections of Oriental porcelain which it seems to have been the fashion to collect—a craze which seems destined to endure for all time. As early as the beginning of the seventeenth century we read of these collections. Frances I. and his son Henri II. were great collectors. In 1678 the Duchess of Cleveland's collection was sold at the fair of St. Laurent, and created much interest among the cognoscenti. Even our James II. was not proof against the prevailing craze, as Louis XIV. is said to have been astonished at the knowledge and interest taken in Oriental porcelain by his brother monarch. In view of these facts it appears remarkable that so little was done in this country for the development of the manufacture of pottery. It seems as though England was the only country of importance that did not directly help forward the labours of the potter.

We have to come to the comparatively late period of Wedgwood before we arrive at any real evidence of encouragement in our efforts in the actual making of pottery, and this proved more or less ephemeral, disappearing shortly after and reappearing in the early days of the Mintons and others flourishing at the same period. Since that time interest in present-day productions has gone down lower and lower, till there is apparently not the slightest interest taken in our art by those who sit in high places in the land—and the potter suffers accordingly.

The conclusion that history thus points out is that our only hope for the future is in endeavouring to enlist once more the interest and patronage of the wealthy and titled classes. We see that at the present time, with all the appliances and all the advantages of modern scientific research, we are falling back instead of advancing. Surely an art which has stood the test of hundreds of years in finding an absorbing interest in its intricacies and wonderful surprises for the finer intellects of their day, would still find, at any rate, an alternative pleasure from the motor car, the racecourse and the bridge table.

The importance of such a revival to the trade generally, apart from the higher phases of development, would be enormous, as where the leaders go the rank and file are bound to follow, so we should have such an awakening of interest in matters ceramic as we have not known for generations. If the best pottery was fashionable among the elect, few of us would be content to put up with so much of the meretricious and shoddy stuff that is produced so largely to-day, and an era of better productions, better judgment, and better times would be inaugurated.

Empire Notes.

Derbyshire & Co., late of Auckland, N.Z., have removed to Howden's-buildings, Victoria-st., Wellington, N.Z.

John Shorter & Co., of Clarence st., Sydney, Australia, have favoured us with a copy of their calendar for 1909. This is neat and well printed, and is decorated with a coloured reproduction of a handsome piece of Royal Doulton Ware.

Earthenware, China and Graniteware to the following values was imported into Canada during the seven months ending Oct. 31, 1909:—Great Britain, £712,735; United States, £117,545; Germany, £159,197; other countries, £191,404; total, £1,180,881. Each item shows a decrease.

Packing Crockery for Canada.—Referring to the trade in china, &c., a Canadian journal says:—"While the bulk of the import trade is held by the United Kingdom, yet there are one or two features that would further tend to hold this market. The first is packing. At present the British exporter packs for the most part in large crates. If he must pack in crates, let them be smaller, and so more easily handled, and less liable to breakage. It is, however, much preferable to pack all classes of china, &c., in barrels, These remarks apply especially to goods being sent to the Far West. Also it is desirable to keep the cost of packages lower. In a country where packages are seldom, if ever, charged for, it is against the grain to pay anything for packages, much more so, then, to pay what are deemed exorbitant sums."

Foreign Notes.

The Leipzig Fair, in which porcelain and other ceramic goods are prominent, commences to-day, March 1, and will remain open till March 13.

The Savertze Glass Works (formerly S. Reich & Co.) made a profit of 78,344 roubles, and announce a dividend of 5 per cent. for their seventh (1907) working year.

The Proposed New French Tariff does not directly affect the china trade, except that, if it is carried into effect, the distinction between porcelain imported from China and Japan will be abolished, the former being subject to the reduced rate of duty now paid by the latter.

The American Ceramic Society.—The eleventh annual meeting of this society was held at Rochester, N.Y., on Feb. 1, 2 and 3, when a number of papers were read and business matters discussed. The proceedings included several social functions, which passed off pleasantly.

The "Annuaire de la Verrerie et de la Céramique" is the 28th annual directory of the pottery and glass trades, published by M. Camille Rousset, of 114, Rue and Place Lafayette, Paris. Although primarily French, the directory gives comprehensive lists of pottery and glass manufacturers and dealers and makers of materials and machinery, for the pottery and glass and allied trades, in practically all the civilised countries of the globe. Indexes in French, English, German, Italian and Spanish are provided. The book is neatly printed and stoutly bound, and contains nearly 1,400 pages.

Amsterdam Exhibition.—An industrial exhibition will be held in Amsterdam from June 15 to August 1 next, relating to articles consumed by the middle classes. The sections will comprise: Clothing, small industries in connection with the working of fine metals, wood, clay and iron; electrical and other machinery for small industries,

advertising deviees, domestie utensils, &e. The exhibition will be under the patronage of the Dutch Ministries of the interior, agrieulture, industry and eommerce, and the Municipality of Amsterdam. Further particulars may be obtained on applieation to the Paleis vor Volksvljt, Amsterdam.

Glass Works in Japan.—The new glass works recently established in Osaka have to contend with the competition of two powerful rivals, Baron Iwasaki and Mr. Shimada, not to mention a large number of smaller concerns. Mr. Shimada is one of the pioneers of the glass industry in Japan and has for some years had a factory in Osaka. In 1906 he was joined by Baron Iwasaki (of the well-known Mitsu-Bishi firm) and the Shimada Glass Works were organised with a capital of 800,000 yen (£82,000). In order to deal with prospective competition on the part of the newly-established works, the Mitsu-Bishi Co. last year planned the establishment of the Asahi Glass Factory at Amagasaki, near Osaka. This factory is now nearly completed, and is incorporated with the Shimada Glass Works. Mr. Shimada has since sold out his share in the concern to Baron Iwasaki, and is now establishing a factory of his own. Both concerns are said to be putting up plate and window glass plants.

The American Tariff.—An announcement is made in a London morning paper that we cannot accept without confirmation. In a communication, dated New York, Feb. 12, it is pointed out, what we all believe, that if the suggestions of the Ways and Means Committee are adopted, "the effect will be to raise the tariff wall against foreign products still higher." "But," says the New York correspondent, "this result will be accomplished by making the wholesale selling price in this country (instead of that in the country of origin) the basis of valuation for appraisal. Thus, the rate of duties under the Dingley Law for potteries is 60 per cent. on the basis of the selling price abroad. A set of imported table china valued at £1 now pays 12s. duty. The Bill, it is reported, cuts the rate of duty to 30 per cent., but the wholesale selling price in this country is not £1, but £3. Hence, while the new rate of duty will be only half the old rate, it will realise 18s., or an actual increase of 50 per cent." [We do not think for one moment that American exporters will be required to pay duty on their profits !—Eds. P. G.]

Drilling Glass.—At a recent meeting of an American Association of Physic Teachers, Mr. W. F. Rice put a pane of glass on the table, and with an ordinary pointed chisel drilled a hole through it as readily as if it were a piece of wood of the same thickness. Then he enlarged the hole with a file, showing how it could be increased to any size and have perfectly smooth edges. The secret of the process up to this time, not much known outside the trade, was the use of a grinding liquid which is made up as follows :—Three-fourths ounce of ether s. p., one ounce of camphor gum, and one and one-half ounces of turpentine. A few drops of this placed on the glass help the chisel and file to bite into the surface. How to cut glass without the aid of a diamond was also shown. A hot iron is used instead. First he made a scratch in the glass with a file or some tool of steel ; then he took a heated iron and pulled it slowly over the surface, beginning near the scratch. With that as a starter, the glass opens neatly on the line followed by the hot iron, whether it be straight or irregular, the explanation being that the glass contracts as the hot iron passes over it. If the edge should become a little rough it can be ground smooth by using the liquid for which the formula is given above. Mr. Rice used an iron rod a little heavier than a large pencil, and applied the edge of the end of it to the glass.

Foo-chow Pottery (specially translated).—The Russian Consul at Foo-chow writes to the "Viestnik Finanssoff" as follows :—In many parts of the province there are inexhaustible deposits of china clay ; but with the exception of those near Amoy and Foo-chow they are not exploited. The Foo-chow deposits lie to the north of the port, not far from the other port of Sandu in the Nin de Sian district, where there are several potteries where only dishes are made. The production is of old standing, it having lasted for over two hundred years. The method of production is by no means clever. The crude jars are placed under cover to dry. Then a girl who is paid usually about a penny farthing per working day puts a design of her own invention on them with an ordinary paint brush and a solution of blue clay, which is obtained near the island of Kvemoi, near to Amoy. After the design has been put on, the jars are plunged into a solution of glaze and burned in an oven which is heated with fir and pine branches, shavings, bark, &c. The local wholesale price of these goods is incredibly low. A thousand cups cost no more than eight dollars and the small ones come out at six dollars. Goods sent out of the locality pay a duty of 10 per cent on the cost price. This tax was established as far back as the time of the Emperor Yun Tchen, in the year 1725. These goods are largely bought by the local population, for here the very poorest has porcelain vessels. A fair quantity also is exported every year beyond the frontier of the province to the north of Nan-no and further. Some also is sent south to Manilla and Singapore.

Oil for Pottery Moulds (specially translated).—In connection with the problem of the best oil to employ for pottery moulds, with the object of facilitating the removal of the moulded ware from the press, M. Perusson, according to "La Céramique," gives preference to light mineral oils. His reason for this choice is that when, as is often the case, the oil is brushed over the surface of the ball of clay, instead of inside the mould, heavy oils form a kind of pasty coating on the clay and retard the drying of the ware to a greater or smaller extent according to the thickness of the oil. Furthermore, owing to the shape of the ware and the effects of the pressure, there is frequently a tendency for the oil to be scraped off the clay by the mould in some places, and to collect in others, with the result that the ware dries unevenly, thus causing irregular shrinkage and cracking. To reduce the cost, the oil is usually mixed with soap and water, the proportion of which varies with the nature, plasticity, and humidity of the clay, and the relative ease with which it leaves the moulds. The mixture of oil and soapy water is kept stirred by mechanical means, so as to be always in condition for use. M. de Villemandy states that his firm at one time used an American oil which was quite suitable, but too expensive, the price being about 16s. per cwt. During the last two years this oil has been replaced with a mixture composed of 40 parts (by measure) of tar oil, 40 of white Autun shale, 5 of olein, 5 of soft soap, and 90 parts of water, the tendency of these ingredients to separate being prevented by keeping them in constant agitation by means of a mechanical stirrer. The cost of this mixture is only about 5s. per cwt., and now that the prejudice of the workers against it has been overcome, excellent results are obtained. After numerous experiments, the Tuileries du Berry find the best results are furnished by a mixture of 4 parts of heavy tar oil and 1 part of colza oil. Soapy water has been found unsatisfactory, the ware having a tendency to stick to the moulds in places. Finally, Gentil, Bourdet & Co. use ordinary petroleum, which is sufficiently lubricating to make the ware loosen readily from the moulds, whilst at the same time it evaporates easily in drying.

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Trade Reports.

The Proprietors do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

NOTES FROM THE POTTERIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SO far, there has been little improvement in the state of the potting trade this month. Employers, nevertheless, are sanguine. Many of them assert, with a greater or a lesser degree of confidence, that March will certainly see a change for the better, and that already business is beginning to move a little. Still, it is useless to disregard the fact that the present condition of things is in the highest degree unsatisfactory. On every hand distress prevails ; hundreds of men who are willing enough to work if they can get the chance have nothing to do. Soup kitchens are open in many parts, concerts are being held for the benefit of those who are suffering, but what the men one sees hanging about the streets in groups of ten or twenty want is "work"—not charity. One of these men—a steady fellow, who for years has been doing some of the most delicate gilding work at a firm far famed for its artistic productions—told the writer that for months past he had never drawn more than ten shillings per week, on which sum he has to keep a house open and support a wife and family. His case, unhappily, is typical of many others. Still, it is believed that, very shortly, the trade returns will show an improvement, orders in the general trade being rather more plentiful for the oversea markets than was the case a few weeks ago, while the home market also shows indications of a coming revival. The Longton end of the trade, however, still refuses to pick up, and most of the china manufacturers are far less optimistic than those engaged in the general earthenware department. The sanitary branch is exceedingly quiet, but manufacturers anticipate an improvement before many weeks are over. Some indications of the disastrous time the potting trade has been passing through recently are afforded by the fact that, within the past few months the Potters' Union has distributed over £6,000 among its members, the great bulk of which has been disbursed in unemployment and no-situation pay. It need hardly be said, then, that both masters and men are eagerly awaiting the turn in the tide of trade, and so, also, are the local authorities of the various townships, if for no other reason than that it will help them out of the very pressing and awkward problem which confronts them all at the present moment, viz., how to relieve the vast amount of suffering which the absence of work and wages has entailed upon the working classes of the Potteries.

The Board of Trade returns relating to the opening month of the new year are about as unsatisfactory as it is possible for them to be. They show a decline of £8,456,741 in our foreign trade as a whole, compared with January of last year, and an examination of the figures relating to the potting trade in particular shows that the exports of china and earthenware from the United Kingdom in January were down £51,925 compared with January, 1908, and £49,956 compared with January, 1907. The imports of foreign ware also declined by £9,000 as against January 1908, and by £15,200 as against the preceding year. About the latter figures most of the manufacturing potters will not trouble much ; they would, indeed, welcome a still further decline in the value of the foreign ware placed on the home market. But the heavy falling away in our own exports gives rise to a good deal of anxiety. A manufacturer who makes statistics his hobby was conversing with me the other day on the subject of the Board of Trade returns, and he advanced as one important reason for our diminished exports the suggestion that some of our continental neighbours were buying largely increased quantities of raw clay from England, and fashioning it into the finished article for themselves, instead of buying so much manufactured pottery from England—the natural result of this change being a considerable displacement of British labour. He also pointed out that some of our competitors, who are considerable customers of England for raw clay, &c., export to us far larger quantities of pottery than we send to them, and he inferred from this that they were buying our clay and sending back a considerable, proportion of it to us in the form of the finished product. My informant produced some exceedingly interesting figures, culled from official returns, in support of his arguments, and if these can be published at some future time, a lively renewal of the fiscal controversy in the Potteries will doubtless follow. It is rather remarkable that the only country which increased its purchases of British ware during January was South Africa, which took pottery to the value of £6,642 compared with £6,213 in January last year. The exports of ware to every other country show a decline. The value of the pottery purchased by Canada, for instance, fell off by, in round figures, £10,000 compared with January of last year ; the United States decline, and also that of Australia, was £8,000, Brazil £6,000, New Zealand £4,100, the East Indies £3,600, the Argentine £2,100, Germany £2,000, France £450. The total of the exports for the month was £162,153, compared with £214,078 in January, 1907. Of the foreign ware imported into this country during January, £25,970 consisted of general earthenware, £16,024 of porcelain, china and parian, and £3,596 of electrical ware, door fittings, &c. After deducting the amount of the re-exports it appears that £42,855 represents the value of the foreign ware actually placed on the markets of the United Kingdom in January.

While many industries have been greatly concerned during the past few weeks at the possible effect of the new French tariff proposals, it is rather remarkable that so little has been heard concerning the subject in North Staffordshire. The reason is because the proposals only effect slight changes in the minimum tariff on pottery, and it is only in the somewhat remote contingency of British pottery being placed on the maximum schedule that the manufacturers would have reason to bestir themselves. The maximum tariff is only enforced in the case of nations which do not accord French manufacturers such treatment as warrant them being given the advantage of the most favoured-nation terms in return. In other words, the maximum tariff is largely used for the purpose of bargaining. In comparing the proposed new tariff with the existing treaty, the minimum tariff for both earthenware and porcelain remains unaltered, with the single exception of the tariff on parian ware which is increased 5 francs per 100 kilos. This change is apparently directed at Germany, which does an enormous trade in parian figures with France, having practically a monopoly in this particular class of goods. But, though the minimum tariff is altered but little, important changes are proposed in the maximum, or, as it is officially termed, the "general" tariff. For instance, the duty on printed earthenware is raised from 11 francs per 100 kilos to 13 francs 50 centimes ; that on decorated earthenware from 20 francs to 24 francs, that on white porcelain from 12 francs 50 centimes to 15 francs, and that on decorated porcelain from 25 francs to 30 francs. These figures being estimated, in each case on the basis of 100 kilos, equal, approximately, to 2 cwt. At present, it need hardly be said, English manufacturers enjoy the advantages of the minimum tariff, and the firms engaged in making ware for the French market are hoping that, in view of the good feeling now existing between Great Britain and France, they will continue to receive the most-favoured nation treatment. Other nations, it is true, may, in negotiating with France, seek to prejudice English manufacturers and English wares, by pointing out that England is unable to give French products any special advantages, having already given everything that it was in her power to give when she adopted the policy of Free Trade. But it is not considered likely that French statesmen will let such an argument influence them in the attitude they adopt towards Great Britain ; in fact, there are already indications that the great increases proposed by the customs department in the tariff on textiles, metals, &c., will be considerably modified before long, the French Cabinet being credited with the intention of opposing the proposed increases with might and main.

Our readers will learn with some surprise that French exports of ware to Great Britain amounts to three times as much in value as Great Britain's exports to France. The official returns show that in 1904 we sent British ware to France to the value of £62,635, in 1905 the figure was £62,327, in 1906 it was £60,138 and in 1907 (the last year for which the corrected figures are available), £65,384. As against these figures we imported from France during the same years French made pottery to the following amounts :—1904, £203,126 ; 1905, £169,441 ; 1906, £172,495 ; and in 1907, £196,935. France's commercial interest in England are of far too great importance for her to willingly offend British susceptibilities by refusing to accord our wares the same treatment as other nations receive, but, at the same time, one is at some loss to understand why our neighbour should have seen fit to even suggest such drastic increases in the tariff as startled the English commercial world when it became cognisant of them. Many readers of THE POTTERY GAZETTE will remember that during the recent arbitration at Stoke, on the question of potters' wages, evidence was given on behalf of the masters to show that a striking increase had taken place in the exports of French ware during the past two decades. In 1891, France only sent abroad ware to the value of £580,193, but in 1906 that total had risen to £1,055,400, and was it not the same witness who furnished these figures who also stated that at the same time the exports of clay to France from England had gone up by leaps and bounds ? If, as appears to be the case, our neighbour is purchasing huge quantities of English clay, making it up into pottery and then exporting that pottery to all parts of the world—including a trifle of £200,000 a year sent back to our own shores—it is not to be wondered at that the French customs department have hesitated before proposing any increase in the duties on English ware. Rather than that there should be an increase one would suppose that the

British manufacturers would be justified in suggesting a reduction, which could probably be granted without prejudicially affecting the interests of the French potters themselves. At the present time we are sending France much more earthenware than we used to do, while a large proportion of the ware sent to the English market by France consists of Limoges china—dinner, dessert, and tea sets. This latter ware has generally slight but pretty decorations, and is sold here at a price which a person in a fairly good position in life could easily afford to pay. It occupies, in fact, a sort of intermediate position between our own good earthenware and our best china. It will be interesting to observe what action the local Chamber of Commerce will take in reference to the new tariff proposals when they come to discuss them. As regards the new American tariff, the general opinion of the manufacturers of North Staffordshire is that the tariff on pottery will either remain the same or be reduced, but further information is anxiously awaited.

The New Hall Pottery at Hanley was the scene of an exciting incident on the morning of Tuesday, Feb, 2, when an oven collapsed, causing much damage to the surrounding property. The oven in question was a very old one, and the casing was about to be removed preparatory to thorough repairs being made. A number of men were working in the oven, and were engaged in pulling out the fireholes when they noticed signs that the structure was "settling down." They had just time to make good their own escape, and to warn some workpeople in an adjacent workshop, when the oven fell with a loud crash. As our illustration, taken shortly after the accident, shows, a vast amount of brickwork fell, some hundreds of tons being dislodged. In its fall the débris carried away portions



A Collapsed Pottery Kiln.

of the roof and walls of the surrounding buildings, part of some premises occupied as a tailor's workshop being also wrecked. The room was built against the wall of the oven, and a great number of the bricks fell through the roof into the cutting-out shop. Half-a-dozen people were in the shop at the time, but most of them were at the far end of the building, and suffered no other inconvenience than a severe shock. It is little short of a miracle that so many people should have been so near the scene of the accident and yet have escaped without the slightest injury. The damage done to the property was heavy, but business was soon in full swing again as usual.

An interesting wedding took place at St. Michael's Church, Stone, on Feb. 11, when Miss Hilda Meakin, daughter of the late Mr. James Meakin (J. & G. Meakin), of Hanley and Darlaston Hall, was married to Mr. Minton Senhouse, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, also a member of a family well known in connection with the potting trade.——Early in February Messrs. Salt, of Burslem, opened a new warehouse in connection with their Sytch Pottery, and in celebration of the occasion the whole of the workpeople were entertained to tea. After an excellent meal had been done justice to, a social evening was spent, and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. C. H. Salt and Mr. Arthur Salt for their generosity. ——The wedding took place at the Congregational (Woodall Memorial) Church, Burslem, on Feb. 17, of Miss Alice Maud Gibson, daughter of Mr. S. Gibson, head of the firm of S. Gibson & Sons, Ltd., Albany and Harvey Potteries, and Mr. F. G. Mitchell, second son of Mr. F. Mitchell, of Manchester.

Much interest has been aroused among manufacturers by the announcement that Mr. H. J. Colclough has introduced at the Valo Pottery, Longton, a new machine which will effectually accomplish the process of china flat-knocking and flint-sifting, while clearing from the air practically all the particles of floating dust which arise when these processes are accomplished by hand. The new machine certainly has advantages from an economical standpoint, but the main object Mr. Colclough has had in view in installing it is the improvement of the conditions under which the operatives labour. In its invention Mr. Colclough has received valuable assistance from his son, Mr. Bert Colclough. The contrivance which is of a simple and inexpensive character, is installed in the placers' shop, and consists of two cupboards fitted above a large flint ark into which the flint falls from the ware in the cupboard, being sifted, as it falls, through a lawn. The cupboards contain interior cages which are fitted with a series of nests and racks, to accommodate various sizes of flat ware. They are made with perforated bottoms which slide in and out of the machine, and each is fitted with a false bottom which catches any flint that may drop off when the trays are being filled. This flint is released by the drawing out of the bottom when the trays are pushed back, and it is thus allowed to fall into the lawn. The machine has an eccentric motion, and is worked by the same motor that runs the rest of the scouring plant. The interior cages are slung upon ceiling hangers, and although the ware is vigorously shaken very little vibration is felt. While one cupboard is in operation, the other is in process of being filled. Forty dozen of flat ware can be dealt with at one time, and it is claimed that the machine will efficiently "knock" 320 dozens an hour. None of the dust in the cupboards escapes into the shop, and a fan disperses the small quantity that rises from the cabinets. Mr. Colclough thus summarises the advantages he claims for his invention :—(1) That the flint dust is kept enclosed in one place ; (2) that the operation reduces the rising dust to a minimum ; (3) that the conditions of employment in the shop are thereby very much improved ; (4) that the ware is knocked more efficiently than by hand, leaving less flint to be removed by the subsequent operation of scouring ; (5) that a decided economy in flint arises from the fact that the sifting is done easily and conveniently, and (6) that the flint is always in a much cleaner condition, as a much finer mesh of lawn than usual can be used. Mr. Colclough has extended a general invitation to his fellow manufacturers to visit the Valo Works, and large numbers have taken advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them of seeing the machine in operation.

With reference to the movement which has been set on foot at the potting school at Stoke, having for its object the standardising of refractory materials, the Staffordshire County Education Committee on Saturday, Feb. 20, passed a resolution granting every facility for the centralising of the work at the County Pottery Laboratory. The Committee also decided to provide a roof for the kiln at an expenditure not exceeding £27, and to ask the Joint Committee of Pottery Manufacturers to provide the necessary drainage. The following important resolution was also agreed to "That this committee considers the provision of permanent buildings for the pottery and mining schools is urgently required." It is not expected, however, that much will be done towards providing the permanent buildings until after the formation of the Federated Council for the Potteries towns next year, but immediately the United Borough becomes an accomplished fact, this matter will probably be pushed forward at once. The provision of an adequate and properly equipped potting school has been far too long delayed, and few can doubt but that the industry has suffered in consequence. As regards the standardisation of refractory materials, Dr. Mellor, the county instructor in pottery, tells me that the details published last month have brought him so large a correspondence from manufacturers and others all over the country that he has had to instal a special reference file to enable him to deal with it properly. He considers that the scheme has had a most encouraging reception, and that far-reaching results are likely to accrue not only to the potting trade, but to many other industries as well.

Lord Cromer, who was accompanied by Lady Cromer, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Wedgwood at the Woodhouse, Cheadle, and on Friday, Feb. 12, in company with his host, he motored to Etruria, and inspected the Wedgwood factory, displaying much interest in the show room and workrooms. His lordship also visited the Wedgwood Institute at Burslem, where he was received by Mr. J. Wilcox Edge, Mr. Joseph Dawson, Mr. H. Watkin, and Mr. L. Grimwade.

Speaking at the banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce, presided over by Mr. Cecil Wedgwood, and at which Lord Cromer was guest, Mr. J. C. Bailey said trade depression in the Potteries had been such as in some respects had not been before experienced. It was generally stated that the potting industry was one of the first in the country to feel depression and that it was one of the last trades to feel a revival. But he thought he could see some signs of improvement. They were not certainly very tangible or very definite at present, but still they were signs. He mentioned this as a word of encouragement and hope to those workers outside that room, who had suffered so much for many months. He hoped this

time next year they would have a very different tale to tell. He, for one, would be very thankful indeed if during the next year they were able to find their employees anything like regular work. But there were some difficulties. An Eight Hours Bill had been passed, and this, he took it, would mean dearer coal. Then they had new rules to face as to the conduct of their business—they did not know yet what these would be. Altogether, the lot of those responsible for the management of factories to-day was not an enviable one. It was a painful thing to refuse work to those who were ready and anxious to do it. In replying to "The Health of the President," proposed by Lord Cromer, Mr. Cecil Wedgwood said the proceedings had been a very great pleasure to him. He hoped that so long as any of them of that name were able to carry on from one generation to another they would do their best to help forward the district to which they had belonged through so many generations, and of which they were proud. They could count eight generations of potters, and he hoped there would be eight more, and that they might all do what they could to help forward the good of the district.

The annual meeting of the National Amalgamated Society of Male and Female Pottery Workers was held at Hanley on Feb. 9, when delegates from Langley Mill, Denby, Swadlincote, Bristol, Scotland and potteries in the immediate neighbourhood, were present. The officers of the Society for the coming year were elected, and a report was presented. There had been a slight loss on the year's working, owing to a large expenditure for out-of-work pay. The membership, however, had been well maintained, the number now on the books amounting to nearly 8,000. The second annual dinner of the Society was held the following evening, Mr. T. Coxon presiding over a large representative gathering. Among other toasts, "Success to the Pottery Workers' Society" was proposed by Mr. J. Hassall, and responded to by Mr. J. Lovatt, general secretary. Other toasts were duly honoured, and the Albany Glee Party, composed of workers in the pottery trades, contributed musical selections.—— Wengers, Ltd., colour and chemical manufacturers, of Etruria, gave the annual dinner to their employees on Jan. 30, at the Borough Arms Hotel, Newcastle, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The chairman of directors, Mr. A. F. Wenger, presided, and following various toasts and speeches a musical programme was gone through, contributed to by members of the staff.

THE STOURBRIDGE, BIRMINGHAM, AND NORTH OF ENGLAND GLASS TRADES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THERE is very little improvement to report in the flint glass trade; indeed, certain departments are more depressed than they were, these being in the lower-priced goods, of which vast quantities are imported from the Continent, In Stourbridge and Wordsley the firms that do a high-class trade, largely with the great dealers and others in the West End of London, have managed to keep a fair number of men employed, both in the glass houses and the cutting shops, and some engravers also, but the bulk of the manufactories find things dull, and complain that only low prices are obtainable. The recent effort made to induce brewers and hotel proprietors to bring about a more extensive use of British-made glass has had some success, though not as much as had been anticipated. During spring and in the early summer attention will be given to the fashionable hotels in our leading seaside and other pleasure resorts. The prices at which purchasers can buy goods of the highest class are such as will only yield a very modest profit to the makers, the intention being chiefly to find employment for the most skilled of our artificers in the Midlands, both those working round the furnaces and at the cutting frames. The mass of the public, and especially their women-kind, have economy in view, and if they can save a shilling or two in purchasing a pair of decanters, for instance, or a dozen of cut wines or clarets, they do so without thinking of the harm they are doing to an important industry, not only in causing it to droop, and so putting men on the unemployed list, but in leading to the decline in that art workmanship for which Stourbridge and the immediate district has for far more than a hundred years been celebrated. Orders from silversmiths and electro-platers are reported to have fallen off, partly through a bad time having been experienced, which left them with larger stocks of fancy bottles, dishes, &c., than they have been accustomed to find when the Christmas and New Year's presents season was over. These tradesmen are buying no more than they can help, and many of them in the Midlands, it is well known, are purchasing articles, uncut, from the agents of foreign houses. In Stourbridge, novelties in glass involving great skill in their production are always to be found, among them the beautiful cameos that attracted such attention, and found so many buyers among lovers of art a few years ago. Much more recent are two flint glass cannon, made and cut at the works of Thomas Webb & Sons. They are models of the pieces with which Major-General Baden-Powell defended Mafeking. Each is 2 ft. long and beautifully mounted, and it is interesting to know that the original cannon was cast and bored at an ironworks close to, if not within the boundary of Stourbridge.

Slackness in trade is markedly the case in Birmingham, and it is much to be regretted, for, as a rule, the silversmiths and jewellers of the city are good customers for richly-cut scent and other bottles, cruets, &c., for mounting purposes. The consequence is that glass cutters dependent mainly on this branch are quiet, and short time prevails to a great extent, with poor prospects for the immediate future, the "hardware village" being apparently worse off in this respect than several districts in the kingdom. Birmingham, unfortunately, has had to meet a serious commercial crisis, and though things are beginning to mend in some important industries, trade is quieter than it has been for a long succession of years. Gasfitters and electricians have bought more sparingly than usual, and their purchases have in many instances included cheap foreign goods, imitations of the best of British designs, the copying of which is a fine art widely practised abroad in the countries where glass for our open market is manufactured. Glass bevellers in Birmingham have had a long period of depression to contend against, but an improvement has begun to show itself since the middle of February, and it is to be hoped it will be well maintained.

If glass manufacturers have a grievance in the competition that meets them on almost every hand, so have the local and district china and glass dealers, who find big drapery establishments competing against them, to say nothing of the sixpence-halfpenny bazaars. It is to be noted that one of the largest of these establishments has just closed. In such places the Continental makers find their best customers for common stuff in table-ware and ornaments. The demand for chimney and other lamp-glasses has not been up to the average of late seasons, and they were not equal in value to their predecessors. The cribs of Birmingham have been doing a fairly brisk trade during the last two months in the production of small sauce bottles and penny inks, and they are still well employed on those and similar very low-priced articles.

It is noticeable that there is a much finer display of best Birmingham and Stourbridge glass in the leading shops of the city than used to be the case, and it is supposed by some that a few firms have followed the example of the manufacturing jewellers and sent in goods "on appro." Be this as it may, the display adds materially to the beauty of the displays in the windows, and it is better to let the choice examples of the art of the glass-maker and the glass-cutter be seen by the public than to retain them on the shelves of showrooms, where they are only open to the inspection of the professional buyers.

As to other branches of manufacture, it may be mentioned that in Spon-lane there has been briskness in the

scientific glass department, but that for murano glass the demand has rather fallen off. The opening of the building season should bring about a return of the old state of things. The glass bottle trade has been quiet generally. There is, however, a fairly good prospect, especially if the weather in spring be genial. That is the belief entertained.

If an object lesson were wanted to show the ill effects of our present fiscal system upon the glass trade of this country it could easily be afforded by a visit to Warrington. Time was when there were large works, employing both blowers and cutters in the borough, at Cockhedge, Bank Quay, Townsend, and for a time at Bridge-foot ; but now there is only one manufactory, viz., the Mersey Flint Glass Works ; the others having been wiped out by foreign competition. The sphere of work of this sole survivor of an industry for which Warrington had been famous for more than a century is mainly London, and articles of the highest class only are manufactured. The clientèle includes the households of His Majesty the King, the Prince of Wales, and numerous leading families, clubs, lines of steamships, &c., the goods representing a class of work that no foreign house can touch. Business is brisk, and has been so for some time.

In the neighbouring town of St. Helens the workmen in the plate, crown, and sheet houses are only partially employed, owing to the depression in business that has lasted so long. Short time extensively prevails. At one great works where,when trade is even moderately good, some 500 boys and youths were employed (independent of skilled men), there are now only about 170 in number. The plate glass industry is likely to be more hampered than it has been by foreign duties on goods exported by the proposed new French Customs tariff, for, by means of a more minute classification, competition of our plate glass in France with the native manufacture (up to now enormously protected) will be rendered absolutely impossible. Then in lamp glasses or chimneys there is proposed to be an increase in the duty equal to £6 per ton. Needless to say, that market which, however, only takes about £10,000 worth of goods per year will be effectually closed.

The bottle hands in St. Helens have had, and are still experiencing, a bad time. Stocks of beers, minerals, &c., are, however, light, and when orders come in all hands can be set to work without any delay. A few firms have had fairly good orders.

The different branches of the glass trade in Manchester are more or less depressed. An old and experienced manager whom the present writer consulted said, "There is next to no business doing here, nor an early prospect of a revival. I do not remember things being so bad—such severe depression—even at the time of the Crimean war, when bread was 10d. the 4-lb. loaf, for if one district was slack, our trade in others was fairly good. I fear the effect of the coming Budget, especially on the table trade, what there is left of it ; for there will be a greater recourse than ever by middle and lower middle class families to the common glass of Belgium, Germany, and France, to the neglect of our own productions ; increased taxation is sure to have that effect, and the cry for tariff reform will be stronger than ever."

Manchester has been severely hit, and largely through the great dispute in the cotton trade, which caused so many factories to the "shut down" and brought on a crisis. One of the largest glass works in the city has only seven or eight cutters at work (where at one time there were more than fifty), and they are employed chiefly on matchings. The bottle trade is decidedly slack, and one house, a comparatively small one, has been closed for the present. For tubing for locomotive and stationary engine boilers the demand is limited, and so is that for machinery glass ; machine makers have about finished their contracts, and new orders are much desired. In fancy glass vases and other coloured work there is a low average doing. Even the cribs are feeling the depression.

In South and West Yorkshire the adoption of Owen's and other patent glass-bottle machines is effecting a revolution in the class of labour required for the production of bottles and pickle and preserve jars, &c. The method of operating is easily acquired by unskilled men, whose rate of remuneration is below that paid to makers under the old processes, while at the same time there is a considerably increased output. But in order to minimise the disturbing influences, arrangements have been come to for a gradual change from hand labour to machine work. It will probably take a few years ere the former is entirely dispensed with. It has been suggested that these men who have lost their situation on account of the altered conditions of the industry should offer their services as machine hands, and yet be permitted by their trade union to have the right to certain benefits. Seeing that further opposition to the new system of manufacture is useless, it is being contended that the time is ripe for some general adjustment which would enable a large number of discharged workmen to obtain employment at the machines. At present, certain regulations appear to stand in the way.

The state of trade generally has been far from good, and this condition of things caused Messrs. Jackson, glass bottle manufacturers,of Knottingley,to reduce production about the middle of January—this in one department—18 out of 27 hands being temporarily discharged. This gave offence to four other workmen, who went on strike, and they were allowed to go on the funds of the union—the National Society of Glass Bottle Makers. However, partly through the efforts of the general secretary, a settlement has been come to on the basis that (1) only trade union men shall be employed ; (2) that work sharing shall take place for three months, and then if slackness of trade requires it the men may be discharged. There are other stipulations, but they need not be set out here.

Mr. N. Grattan Doyle, who acted as arbitrator in the dispute in Sowerby's Ellison Glass Works, Gateshead, has issued his award as under :—

"Whereas the directors of Sowerby's Ellison Glass Works, and the Pressed Glass Makers' Society have agreed to refer the dispute, I hereby award that—(1) The representatives of the men have failed to establish their contention that the employers are not entitled to dismiss men owing to slackness of work. (2) Inasmuch, however, as on the introduction some two and a half years ago of the new system of working by this particular firm the employers and workmen agreed to certain working arrangements for their mutual benefit ; and as the men have consistently carried out their part of the arrangement, they are entitled to adequate consideration ; and, therefore, my award is that seven of the fourteen men recently discharged shall be reinstated and shall resume work on Monday, Feb. 15, 1909, on the same terms and conditions, as heretofore. I am glad to be in a position to convey to the men an assurance on the part of the employers that when trade revives they hope a still larger number of men may be employed than formerly, and to convey to the employers on behalf of the men an assurance that the understanding already referred to shall be loyally adhered to in the future as in the past."

At a recent meeting of representatives of the Masters' Association, and the Yorkshire, London, and Newport, &c., Society, held at Leeds, an agreement as to working conditions, wages, &c., was arrived at, and is now in operation. It may be revised ten months hence. The state of trade generally is unsatisfactory, production being almost everywhere restricted.

A well-known glass bottle maker, a native of Dewsbury

has passed away, the deceased being John Auty, who for about 18 years was a manager at the well-known works of Messrs. Kilner Bros., Thornhill Rees. He had attained the age of 73 years. When in his prime he was an expert in carboy blowing. especially of the larger sizes. He gained some distinction by making a carboy that held 21 gallons of liquid. and which was shown at the Great Exhibition held in London in 1862.

Another glass-bottle blower, Mr. J. I. Stonehouse, a North of England man, is achieving some celebrity as a lecturer on tariff reform. At a recent public meeting in Dewsbury he stated that for 34 years he had worked at the furnace, but had often been out of employment through fluctuations in trade, and had had to suffer the pangs of hunger. These fluctuations he attributed to our Free Trade system, which favoured the foreign manufacturer at the expense of our own workers and employers. At another meeting he stated that had the bottles of foreign make imported duty free into this country during 1907 been manufactured in England instead, they would have given employment to four thousand workers.

This subject is receiving increased attention in the glass-making districts of West and South Yorkshire, and the opinion of most firms may be said to be expressed in a letter published by Mr. W. Breffitt, of Castleford, the head of a well-known concern. In it he said that the rivalry of foreign competitors was "as to who shall have the biggest of the pickings of the lion's carcase, when his body is cast on the Towers of Silence." Up to the present no glass manufacturer, so far as is known, has contended for a continuance of the free imports.

In the city of York, business has been moderately good in the sale of medicine bottles, and in glass for scientific purposes. The table trade, on the other hand, has been sluggish all this year so far. Tube and cane drawing has fallen off to some extent, but an early revival is expected.

Newcastle glass manufacturers, and those on the Wear, complain of an insufficiency of orders. In the city, the demand for pressed goods even of the cheapest descriptions, has shrunk since the middle of January. Both there and at Seaham Harbour and other centres of the bottle-making industry, there is not full employment for the men. The district has suffered greatly through strikes in the shipbuilding and allied trades, and much poverty exists amongst the working classes, and those in the ranks above them are feeling the pinch caused by lessened incomes; hence there is little doing in the glass bottle and other industries that might be named.

Taking the whole of the district covered by this article there is reason to believe, though. that the depression has begun to lift; slightly, perhaps, and that in a month or six weeks business will have become fairly brisk in most departments of the glass trade.

CANADA.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, Feb. 15.

THERE has been a noticeable improvement in the crockery business throughout the Dominion the last month. Merchants are buying discreetly, but more freely than they did a month ago. They are not giving large orders to any one house, but they seem to be exercising a little more independence of judgment than formerly, and they are not disposed to place orders for all they want with the first traveller that comes along. Houses which sent out their travellers early in January corralled no more than a share of the business. The "early bird" did not get all "the worm." So, while orders have been limited, many have had a piece of the trade, and there is general satisfaction with the result as a whole. Throughout Ontario business has been unexpectedly good, and the situation in British Columbia, good when other localities was indifferent, has maintained its pre-eminence. Optimism is the key-note in the great West, and with the prospect of another good harvest to cheer up the farmers, the tide of local trade will swell to cheering proportions. In fact, the prospect looks good all along the line.

Apparently, English manufacturers have began to realise that the Canadian pottery market is worth cultivating. Hitherto, many of them were content to do business with Canada through their New York agents. That was a great mistake. The field was not exploited, and the people, with the exception of those in the few larger border cities, have never heard of many factories which are famous in Great Britain and the United States. The goods of those which have Canadian agents sell steadily and satisfactorily. But there are English factories I could name whose products are never seen in this country. I draw particular attention to this phase of the pottery situation because of a recent report of the United States Consular agent at Winnipeg, which urged upon the pottery manufacturers of the United States the advisability of exporting their wares to the Canadian North-West, directing attention to the large and constantly increasing number of American homesteaders who are taking up farms in the Dominion. He emphasised the fact that 1,485 American homesteaders were added to the population of the North-West last year, as against 735 English. His report is spread broadcast throughout the American pottery manufacturing world. No report of the kind is brought to the attention of the British manufacturers. Obviously it is a race between the American and English manufacturers for the trade of the North-West. Which will reap the greater harvest?

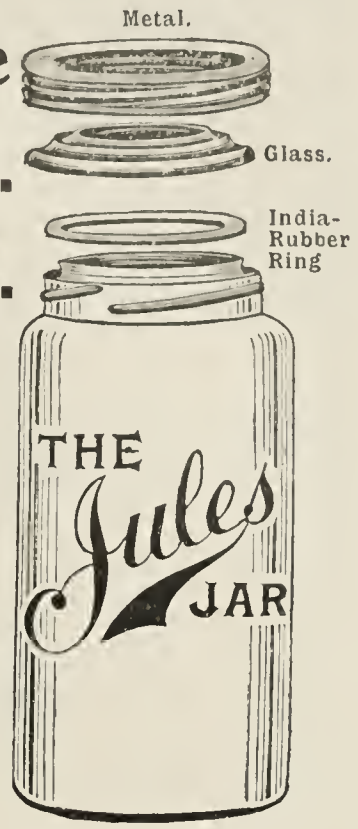
The new association of wholesale crockery men in Canada will be known as "The Crockery Board of Trade of Canada." The experimental rules which were made to be applied to the maritime provinces have not yet been proved to be adaptable to the Dominion, and the success of the Association is, therefore, problematical. Setting aside this phase of the organisation, however, it should have a very beneficial effect upon the trade generally.

Mr. Ashley Myott sailed for England on February 16. Mr. Myott was a very busy man here for a month, looking after his Toronto house, and making an effort, it is said, to establish a New York agency. There were other matters of exceeding importance which demanded his presence here. Mr. F. H. Grimwade, director of the Anglo-Belge Glass Association, and Mr. W. James, of Grimwades, Ltd., are here and will remain through March, making their headquarters at the Canadian agency of their factories in Toronto. Their visit here indicates the awakening of British interest in the Canadian field. This is their first visit, and they are greatly impressed with the outlook.

I have it on good authority that Josiah Wedgwood & Sons and Johnson Bros. are looking for agents in Canada. This is an indication of the widespread interest that is growing in England in the Canadian field. Messrs. Dawson and Broek, buyers respectively for the great department houses of Timothy Eaton & Co., and Simpson & Co., Toronto, sailed this month for England and Europe on their annual spring buying tour. Mr. T. C. Fleming, latterly travelling for Mr. F. Buscombe, of Vancouver, B.C., has associated himself with W. J. Reid & Co., London, Ont., and has opened a sample room in Vancouver. Mussett Bros., who represented Mr. William Ault in Canada, have dissolved partnership, and it is understood that Mr. H. Mussett will accept a position with the John L. Cassidy Co., of Montreal, which house will take in its care the Ault pottery. I am told that Boyd & Co., of Winnipeg, have

YOU are surely a man of sense.

Customers will have White Flint Jars, now they are obtainable. Cheaper than any Jar on the Market.



In Three Sizes.

Read the following letter from a well-known Fruit Preserver : the original can be seen here.

To Messrs. Jules Lang and Son, 16, Bury Street, E.C. June, 1908.

. . . . I have pleasure in testifying that all the jars, white flint fruit bottles, I have had from you have given every satisfaction, and can testify that all fruits keep as well in these bottles as in any other bottle I have ever used.

Yours truly,

"MADGE," the writer of ladies' articles in *Truth*, says they are the best Jars, and we have her testimonial.

Attractive printed matter will be supplied, and ALL THREE SIZES kept IN STOCK

Silver Medal awarded us FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION 1908.

Full Particulars and Prices on Application.

JULES LANG & SON, 16, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND

And PROGRESS GLASS WORKS, EU, near DIEPPE, FRANCE.

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MOST EFFICIENT AND EASIEST TO HANDLE

WORKS ESTABLISHED 1859

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FINSBURY PAVEMENT HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

MONTEJUS (Pressure Vessels) and AIR-COMPRESSORS FOR FEEDING

put more capital into their business, and will take a fresh grip of the trade this spring.

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the British potter that he has got to fight for his place in the Canadian trade. The country is full of American ware, with the high tariff against them, and the Austrian goods are getting a foothold here that bids fair to beat out the French and German. Why? Because every wholesaler and importer is pushing them. If English potters want this market they must come for it. It will not run after them.

THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN SCOTLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

REPORTS from the retail merchants in these trades all concur in ranking the month of February as a period of notable quietness. Even in the years when business is good, the second half of January and the whole of February constitute a time when there is only a very moderate turnover in the china, glass, and earthenware lines. But of course, this year, the languor of movement is much more marked, because of the continued general depression in most of the industries of the country. Nevertheless, confidence in the prospect of some recovery during 1909 remains, and not only remains, but strengthens, and is constantly gaining converts. In no case, so far as the observation of the writer extends, is there any expectation of great activity, so far, at least, as these particular trades are concerned; but the conviction exists that at least the beginnings of recovery will show themselves before very long, if they have not begun to do so even now. Unfortunately, while the pottery and glass industries are peculiarly sensitive to the approach of any period of general trade depression, suffering earlier and worse than almost any other, they are about the last to come practically into touch with the benefits arising from a return of general activity; and that is one reason why, during 1909, the beginnings only of the new good times are looked for, not the full realisation. If that full realisation be reached by 1910, our trades will accept it without any complaint on the score of lateness.

Reports from the wholesale section of these trades show that the earlier part of February was also exceptionally quiet; but things have really improved a little since the middle of the month. Spring supply orders have been of more frequency and larger in compass, and this movement is thought to be gathering a little more of force each week. Not that there is any great bulk of business doing, for, indeed, there is nothing of the sort if it be measured by the average doings of February during any period of sustained good trade. But the little there is may grow in the direction of such an average, even if it has no chance this year of attaining any stated mark of the kind. The makers of these wares of ours, throughout Scotland, have now got into a normal condition of production after the new year suspensions. A fair output is going on, but in no case is there anything of the nature of "push" or "pressure," and not a little of the production and stocking is upheld and continued by the faith that the calls for consumption will, eventually, balance the reckoning between supply and demand.

A feature which makes for more of activity in these trades, so far as the chief centre, Glasgow, is concerned, presents itself in the somewhat improved shipbuilding outlook, and in the assurance that shipbuilding strikes, or lock-outs, on the Clyde are practically barred for a period of, at least, some months to come. It is, at the same time, expected that the improvement in shipbuilding itself will be continued and increased as the year goes on. Another good feature, in the general sense, is the absence of any wage dispute of importance over Scotland as a whole, and a fairly clear prospect of immunity from disturbing visitors of that sort for some time to come. The wages of some of the Scotch miners have been reduced during February, a circumstance unfavourable to the common retail trade in earthenware and glass; but the fall (due to the sliding scale rule of adjustment) is after all but trifling, and is likely enough to be followed by some wages change in the other way, should the hopes regarding general trade recovery be realised.

Since the last agreement, the relations between masters and men in the pottery industry in Scotland have gone on amicably. The establishing of a permanent conciliation board is still discussed, but informally only in the meantime. During February there have been no stated meetings on the part of the associated masters.

The Gazette.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTE.—*When two dates are given in the following announcements, the first is the date of the dissolution. The date in parentheses that of the official advertisement.*

LINTERN & PETERS (Wm. Arthur Chas. Lintern and Sydney Rchd. Peters), 14, Borough, Farnham, china, earthenware, glass and furniture dealers. Dec. 31. Debts by W. A. C. Lintern, who continues. (Feb. 2.)

Notices as to Winding-up: Petitions: Orders; and Official and other Notices in connection with Public Companies.

SOUVENIR PORCELAIN CO., LTD. Resolved, Dec. 22, confirmed Jan. 8:—That the company be wound up. A. E. Piggott, 57, King-st., Manchester.

Order Made on Application for Discharge.

AMISON HERBERT, JUN., 40, Wise-st., Dresden, Longton, china merchant. Dec. 9. Discharge suspended two years.

Notice of Dividend.

RAMSAY, JNO M., 28, Castlewood-rd., Stamford-hill, and 33, Hoxton-square, glass merchant. First and final, 6½d. at Bky. Ct., any day except Saturday, between 11 and 2.

Extracts from the Registry of Deeds of Arrangement.

The following Deeds of Arrangement with Creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. Under this Act it is necessary that private arrangements other than those executed in pursuance of the Bankruptcy Act shall be registered within seven clear days after the first execution by the debtor or any creditor.

** These figures are taken from the Affidavit filed with the registered Deed, but may be subject to variation on realisation. In some cases the estimated assets are not stated.*

(The following lists are taken from the Official Gazette information, and we are not responsible for the mis-spelling of the names of any of the creditors.—EDS. P. G.)

HARPER JOSEPH, 9, Dalkeith-place, and Wm. Lee, Market-st., Kettering, trading at 9, Dalkeith-place aforesaid, and 48, High-st., Rushden, as J. Harper & Co., china dealers. Assignment of business estate at Dalkeith-place, Kettering, and High-st., Rushden, upon trust, &c. Dated, Feb. 12. Filed, Feb. 19. Liabilities unsecured, £1,485. Property, after deducting secured claims, £694. Tr., W. Smith, Market-st., Kettering. The following are creditors:—H. Bates & Son, London, £44; J. Brock, London, £11; S. Dornberger & Co., London, £25; C. J. Dams & Co., London, £23; Dixon & Co., London, £11; M. & J. Guggenheim, London, £16; F. W. Newberger & Co., London, £26; G. Pistor, London, £30; Photo Printing Co., London, £19; Proctor, Son & Ratcliff, London £14; Parker & Smith, London, £10; H. Williams, London, £11; Heaton & Taylor, Birmingham, £10; Lowey Bros., Birmingham, £13; Harrop, Hammond & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill, £13; J. H. Plumbridge, Broughton, £50; R. C. Riggall, Broughton, £25; Wado & Co., Burslem, £10; Green & Co., Church Gresley, £19; F. Beardmore & Co., Fenton, £17; Crown Staffordshire Porcelain Co., Ltd., Fenton, £14; Sefton & Brown, Ferrybridge, £10; S. Manby, Kettering, £12; Mrs. Scott, Kettering, £25; Price Bros (Burslem), Ltd., Longport, £12; Mayer & Skerratt, Longton, £13; Sampson, Bridgwood & Son, Longton, £15; Williamson & Son, Longton, £32; Wileman & Co., London, £18; Fielding & Co., Stoke-on-Trent, £13; Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-

POULENC'S LIQUID GOLD,

2 GRANDS PRIX—PARIS, 1900. | 2 GRANDS PRIX—ST. LOUIS, 1904.
FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1908.—MEMBERS OF JURY (HORS CONCOURS).

BROWN GOLD. LUSTRE COLOURS.

TRADE MARK.

Manufacturers of

ENAMELS & COLOURS FOR CERAMIC

COLOURS UNDERGLAZE for CHINA.
COLOURS UNDERGLAZE for EARTHENWARE.
PREPARED OXIDES for COLORATION of ENAMELS.

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BOOTHS SILICON CHINA TRADE MARK

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MANUFACTURERS OF

SILICON CHINA

AND ROYAL SEMI-PORCELAIN, ALSO
TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, FURNITURE, &c

LONDON SHOW ROOMS,

49, HATTON GARDEN, E.C. *GREEN BROS.*, AGENTS.

New York Agent,
Edward Butler,
45, Warren Street.

Australian Agent,
Neal Harrison,
Bourke Street, Melbourne.

Paris Agent,
M. Mitaine,
39, Rue Paradis.

on-Trent, £25 ; Birk, Rawlins & Co., Stoke-on-Trent, £11 ; Pickett & Sons, Tunbridge Wells, £21 ; W. H. Grindley & Co., Tunstall, £21 ; A. Meakin, Ltd., Tunstall, £14 ; Rathbone & Co., Tunstall, £34 ; W. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton, £13. Bankers' claims, £551.

Wilkinson Jno., 125. Anlaby-rd., 142, Porter-st., and 13, Prospect-st., Hull, glass and china dealer. Comp. of 10s. in the £, by four equal instalments, at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, from date hereof ; secured by an assignment upon trust, &c. (except household furniture). Dated. Jan. 14. Filed, Jan. 20. Liabilities unsecured, £1,325. Property, after deducting secured claims, £716. Tr. J. P. Brodie. Moorland-rd., Burslem. Secured creditors, £628. The following are creditors :—H. Bates & Son, London, £13 ; Enderlein & Co., London, £11 ; R Johnston & Co., London, £15 ; G. Pistor, London, £18 ; J. Wiudart & Co., Ltd., London, £25 ; Bovey Pottery Co., Ltd., Bovey Tracey, £11 ; Gibson & Sons, Ltd., Burslem, £12 ; G. Hobson, Burslem, £64 ; Keeling & Co , Ltd., Burslem, £17 ; J. Maddock & Sons, Ltd., Burslem, £12 ; H. J. Wood, Burslem, £13 ; Burgess & Leigh (partly secured), £162) ; W. Gill & Sons, Castleford, £37 ; Harling & Sons, Ltd., Castleford, £14 ; H. Alcock & Co., Ltd., Cobridge, £95 ; J. Bourne & Son, Derby, £33 ; British Porcelain Co., Fenton, £14 ; F. Beardmore & Co., Fenton, £40 ; Lowerlys Ellisons Glass Works, Gateshead, £22 ; G. M. Creyke, Hanley, £19 ; New Hall Pottery Co., Ltd,. Hanley, £18 ; Wetherly & Sons, Hanley, £18 ; E. Wilkinson, Hull, £50 ; S. Wilkinson, Hull, £150 ; W. Wilkinson, Hull, £62 ; British Gas Light Co., Hull, £11 ; J. Arthurs, Leeds, £10 ; Jackson & Gosling, Longton, £22 ; C. Annison, Longton, £23 ; P. H. & S. L. Plant, Longton, £21 ; Wileman & Co., Longton, £11 ; C. Warne, Longton, £18 ; Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent, £30 ; Winkles & Co., Stoke-on-Trent, £10 ; Hollinshead & Kirkham, Tunstall, £10 ; Hull Corporation (rent and rates), £112 ; Hull Royal Infirmary (rent), £15 ; Overseers of the Poor, £19 ; Inland Revenue Commissioners, £10.

Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Brett, James, glass and china dealer, Ainsley-st., West Hartlepool, Durham. The adjourned public examination of the debtor was held recently at the Court House, John-st., Sunderland, and after debtor had been briefly questioned, he was allowed to pass

Carter Saml. Jno., 63, Upper Rushall-st., Walsall, glass and china dealer. R.O. Feb. 3.

Crosby, Harry, 159 and 161, Attercliffe-common and 446 and 448, Abbeydale-rd., Sheffield. A meeting of creditors in this matter was held in January last, when it was stated that the liabilities totalled £6,176 12s. 1d., and there were assets set down on paper at £3,147 18s. 2d., after deducting preferential claims. No offer was forthcoming at that meeting, and it was resolved that the estate should be wound up under a deed of assignment. Since then, however, the matter has gone into bankruptcy, a petition having been filed against the debtor. We understand the following firms are interested:—British Anchor Pottery Co., Longton, £17 ; A. G. Harley Jones, Fenton, £32 ; Kirkland& Co., Etruria, £25 ; Myott Sons & Co., Cobridge, £16 ; Rathbone & Co., Tunstall, £21 ; T. C. Wild, Longton, £12.

New British Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for "The Pottery Gazette" by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Chartered Patent Agents, 4, South-street, Finsbury, E.C., and 21, Southampton-buildings, W.C.

Applications for Letters Patent.

Bottles, No. 26,907.—A. Turnbull. Improvements in and connected with bottles. Dec. 11, 1908.

Bottle Stoppers, No. 27,402.—H. Adams. Improvements in stoppers for bottles and like vessels. Dec. 17, 1908.

Chemical Action Resisting Vessels, No. 26,577.—H. O. Traun. Improved manufacture of vssels capable of resisting chemical action. Dec. 8, 1908.

Circular Box for Glass Globes, &c., No. 27,091.—G. Hunt. Circular box for the conveyance of eggs, glass globes, and fragile articles or the like. Dec. 14, 1908.

Clay-Cutting Table, No. 26,645.—G. T. Smith. Impoved clay-cutting table for bricks and the like. Dec. 9, 1908.

Collapsable or Folding Crate, No. 27,588.—The Aire and Calder Glass Bottle Works (E. Breffit & Co.), Ltd., Collapsablo or folding crate. Dec. 18, 1908.

Dish, No. 26,944.—R. D. D. Hetherington. Improved dish or the like. Dec. 11, 1908.

Domestic Plates, No. 28,139.—F. Rammer. Improvements on and relating to domestic plates, dishes, turcens, fruit-stands, and the like. Dec. 24, 1908.

Egg-Cups, No. 26,795.—Ada Carter. Improvements relating to egg-cups and the like. Dec. 10, 1908.

Glass Bottle Machines, No. 26,757.—F. W. Knowles. Improvements in machines for manufacturing glass bottles, jars, and the like. Dec. 10, 1908.

Hospital Sinks, No. 27,411.—M. J. Adams. Improvements in hospital sinks. Dec. 17, 1908.

Infants' Feeding Bottles, No. 26,877.—W. L. Jones. Improvements in and relating to infants' feeding bottles. Dec. 11, 1908.

Imitation Decorative Glass, No. 27,853.—A. E. Bernasconi. Improvements in or relating to imitation leaded and decorative glass. Dec. 23, 1908.

Kiln Sides.—G. V. Evers. Improved kiln sides and tops for kilns used for burning encaustic tilo, china, or other earthenware. Dec. 8, 1908.

Lavatory Basin, No. 27,525.—M. J. Adams. Improved lavatory basin. Dec. 18, 1908.

Non-Refillable Bottle, No. 26,550.—J. MacLeish. Non-refillable bottle. Dec. 8, 1908.

Pudding Bowls, No. 28,137.—W. P. W. Browne. Improvements in pudding and the like bowls. Dec. 24, 1908.

Sanitary Fitting Securing Method, No. 26,494.—C. T. Keatinge. New or improved method and means for securing the outlets of earthenware water-closets or other sanitary fittings to metal or other discharge pipes. Dec. 7, 1908.

Spitoon, No. 26,489.—H. H. Pott. Improved spitoon. Dec. 7, 1908.

Teacups, No. 28,065.—Ada Carter. Improvements relating to teacups and the like. Dec. 24, 1908.

Teapots, No. 27,409.—J. Jarvis. Novel or improved construction of teapots, jugs, and other receptacles, and in removable covers or like thereof. Dec. 17, 1908.

Vessels for Liquids, No. 26,632.—A. E. Walton and A. E. Sheriff. Improvements in vessels for liquids, liquid foods and the like. Dec. 9, 1908.

Specifications Published.

1907.

26,189.—A. Meakin, Ltd., & Jackson. Ovens and kilns for drying or firing ceramic wares.

1908.

23,516.—Grimwade. Earthenware pie dishes and the like.

390.—Cumming & Schwenzfeier. Fire glazing or finishing of glass articles.

16,215.—Arrowsmith & Johnson. Manufacture of earthenware articles.

10,675.—Bendix. Imitation mosaic in marble, onyx, and other stones. (Date applied for underInter national Convention, Feb. 22, 1908.)

15,189.—Henss. Earthenware cocks and pipes. (Date applied for under International Convention, Jan. 11, 1908.)

6,794.—Gaved. Process and means for recovering china clay from decomposed, and china stone from partly decomposed, granite, and separating the clay from mica and quartz, and the mica from the quartz, applicable also to treating ochre and the like.

13,440.—Poths. Rotary kilns for burning cement.

14,841.—Chemische Fabrik Von Heyden Akt.-Ges. Silvering glass or other surfaces. (Date applied for under International Convention, July 18, 1907.)

16,734.—Händle. Charging device for mixing and crushing machines.

19,049.—Kenzler. Process for producing decorations on glass and the like. (Date applied for under International Convention, Sept. 11, 1907.)

23,024.—Packe. Bottle for teething liquids and other liquids or materials.

23,702.—Ehrsam-Jetzer. Vessel for keeping butter.

13,190.—Soc. Alphonse Tourres et Cie. Blowing apparatus for use in the manufacture of glass articles. (Date applied for under International Convention, June 22, 1907.)

24,335.—Grunthal. Ash tray. (Date applied for under International Convention, Nov. 12, 1907.)

7,137.—Hassall. Lavatory basins.

10,110.—Lake (H. S. Spackman Engineering Co.). Preparation of plastic compositions.

18,279.—Kremenezky. Apparatus for working glass.

702.—Von Seemen. Process of manufacturing products for refractory ceramic, or abrasive uses from bauxite or other aluminous earths. (Date applied for under International Convention, Jan. 11, 1907.)

4,102.—Berndt. Glass tiles.

11,321.—Grungweig & Hartmann Ges. Process for impregnating ceramic and like porous objects. (Date applied for under International Convention, June 6, 1907.)

Telegrams: "MATTHEY, LONDON." Telephone: 568 Holborn, 6855 Central.

JOHNSON, MATTHEY, & CO.,

LIMITED,

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Refiners & Assayers to the Bank of England & the Royal Mint

LIQUID GOLD FOR POTTERY DECORATION.

STAMPING GOLD. GREEN GOLD.
LIQUID SILVER. LIQUID PLATINUM.

GOLD, SILVER, & PLATINUM in LIQUID & LEAF,

Also POWDERS for DUSTING, PRINTING, and PENCILLING.

BROWN GOLD FOR POTTERS

(*SPECIALLY PREPARED*).

Enamel Colours, Lustre Colours

(Liquid and Powder).

OXIDES OF URANIUM, COBALT, &c.; GOLD ALLOY; BISMUTH.

NOTE.—Every bottle of Liquid Gold bears our **TRADE MARK**, and is of Guaranteed Quality.

Smelters and Purchasers of Sweep, Residues, Limel, Gold Rags, &c., &c.

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THE WEST OF ENGLAND CHINA STONE & CLAY CO.

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Largest Producers of

CHINA CLAY

Used the world over by leading China, Earthenware, Sanitary Ware and Tile Manufacturers.

China Stone and Ground China Stone of the Finest Qualities.

STOCKS AT RUNCORN AND WESTONPOINT.

Russian Agency and Warehouse—
LERCH & BRANDT, St. Petersburg.

American Agent—
JOSHUA POOLE, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Managing Directors: T. M. STOCKER & HENRY STOCKER, St. Austell, Cornwall

Telegrams: "STOCKER, ST. AUSTELL." Telephone: No. 21.

1,581.—Rohbrach. Glass-blowing machines for blowing hollow objects, especially glass bottles, jars, or the like, in moulds.
2,122.—Claypoole. Plastic material. (Samples furnished under Section 2.)
24,741.—Schilling & Ignen. Presses for pressing pasty masses through orifices or nozzles.

Designs.

The following is a list of proprietors of designs entered on the Register in Class 4, which includes "articles composed wholly or chiefly of glass, earthenware, or porcelain, bricks, tiles, or cement."

532,743-4.—Doulton & Co., Ltd., Lambeth Pottery, S.E.
532,860.—F. H. Smith, 52, Burlington-rd., Sherwood, Notts.
533,040.—George Davidson & Co., Gateshead-on-Tyne.
533,162.—Wright & Blank, 9, Chatsworth-rd., Chesterfield.
533,205-7.—Pilkington's Tile and Pottery Co., Ltd., Clifton Jn.
533,312.—Young & Hodgson, Ltd., 60, Shoe-lane, E.C.
533,399.—French Flint Glass Bottle Co., Ltd., Long-lane, E.C.
530,407.—Wardle & Co., Ltd., Washington Works, Hanley.
532,957.—F. C. Payton, 42, Livery-st., Birmingham.
533,060.—Rhodes Tile Co., Ltd., Reginald-st., Burslem.
533,096.—Schindler & Co., 9, Aldermanbury-avenue, E.C.
533,163-4.—Adderleys, Ltd., Longton.
533,173.—A. K. Barlow, Wivenhoe Hall, Wivenhoe.
533,226.—Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.
533,377.—H. G. Atkinson, 16, Robert-rd., Handsworth.
533,435.—Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.
533,449.—J. H. Montague, 69, New Bond-st., London.
533,487.—B. A. Grautoff & Co., 8, Fenchurch-buildings, E.C.
533,513.—Broad & Co., Ltd., 4, South Wharf, Paddington, W.
533,253.—Parkinson Stove Co., Ltd., Stour-st., Birmingham.
533,265.—W. H. Brown, The Cottage, Wigginton-rd., York.
533,374-6.—Burgess & Leigh, Middleport Pottery, Burslem.
533,400.—L. Zechnall, 131-2, Bunhill-row, E.C.
533,576-80.—Rhodes Tile Co., Ltd., Reginald-st., Burslem.
533,941-3.—G. Wilton, 79, Mark-lane, E.C.
534,031.—W. Brown, 1, Bohn-st., Stepney, E.
534,100.—G. Wilton, 79, Mark-lane, E.C.
533,581-4.—Henry Richards Tile Co., Tunstall.
533,838-9.—Amy Lady Baker, Ranston, Blandford, Dorset.
533,940.—British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 2, Norfolk-st., W.C.
534,129-3.—Pilkington's Tile and Pottery Co., Ltd., Clifton Jn.
534,194.—S. Fielding & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.
534,249.—Charles Allerton & Sons, Park Words, Longton.
534,274.—George Woolliscroft & Son, Ltd., Melville-st., Hanley.
534,314.—Rhodes Tile Co., Ltd., Reginald-st., Burslem.
534,489.—Winsor & Newton, Ltd., 38, Rathbone-place, W.
523,477.—W. Adams & Co., Greengates, Tunstall,
533,501.—G. O. Davidson & Co., Teams Glass Works, Gateshead.
534,250.—F. W. Branson, 13, Briggate, Leeds.
534,283.—Weiss & Biheller, 70 and 71, Chiswell-st., E.C.
534,388.—Stuart & Sons, Red House Glass Works, Wordsley.
534,621-2.—Adderleys, Ltd., Daisy Bank Pottery, Longton.
534,819.—Jamieson & Co., 48, New Wynd, Trongate, Glasgow.
534,955.—F. W. Waide, 67, Turnmill-st., E.C.
534,195.—A. J. Wilkinson, Ltd., Prospect-st., Burslem.
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534,774.—Fletcher, Russell & Co., Ltd., Warrington.
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533,209.—J. Davies, 221, Malpas-rd., Brockley, London, S.E.
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535,063.—Doulton & Co., Ltd., High-st., Lambeth, S.E.
535,088-9.—Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill.
535,267.—Lovi & Salaman, 143, Newall-st., Birmingham.
535,449-50.—Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd., Worcester.
535,494.—Winser & Co., Ltd., 52, Buckingham Palace-rd., S.W.
535,535.—Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.
535,553-4.—Hukin & Heath, Ltd., 19, Charterhouse-st., E.C., and Imperial Works, Great Charles-st., Birmingham.
532,915-8.—Amy, Lady Baker, Ranston, Blandford, Dorset.
533,657.—J. Ferdinand-Wolfle, 6, George-st., Croydon.
535,264-6.—Furnivals, Ltd., Cobridge.
535,337.—Anglo-Foreign Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 1, Paper-st. E.C.
535,495.—J. Chomette & Son, 15, Hatton Garden, E.C.
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535,556.—H. W. Rathbone, 23, The Oval, Kennington, and G. J. Chambers, 40, Home Park-rd., Wimblodon Park, Surrey.
535,638.—C. Allerton & Sons, Park Works, Longton.
535,940.—Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.
535,451.—Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd., Worcester.
535,452.—Norton & White, Camden-st., Birmingham.
535,691.—Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helen's.
535,773-4.—W. E. Bandfield, 70, Tettenhall, Wolverhampton.
536,070-76.—Pilkington's Tile and Pottery Co., Ltd., Clifton.

New Foreign Patents.

United States Patents.

903,071.—F. G. Farnham, Hemsdale, Pa. Device for manipulating cut-glass articles.
903,072.—F. G. Farnham, Hemsdale, Pa. Device for manipulating cut-glass articles.
902,865.—P. Ebeling, Moundeville, W. Va. Manufacture of glass tops for salt shakers, &c.
903,668.—W. P. Catlin, New York, N.Y. Method of covering bottles or glass receptacles.
904,293.—S. D. Allen, San Diego, Cal. Chamber pot.
904,402.—R. D. Brown, Muncie, Ind. Glass-gathering machine.
904,158.—T. Spillane, Kane, Pa. Method of making plate or sheet glass.
904,694.—H. O. Hemmick, Pittsburg, Pa. Crate for sheet glass.
904,973.—F. J. Mackin, San Francisco, Cal. Automatic glass-moulding apparatus.
905,044.—F. L. Arbogast, Pittsburg, Pa. Method of manufacturing glassware.
908,312.—F. Nederman, Chicago, 111. Cuspidor.
908,259.—E. L. Heintz, Coffeyville, Kans. Glass machine and process.
908,378.—C. O. Bastian and G. Calvert, London, England. Method and means of hermetically sealing a conductor in glass.
908,151.—C. W. Schwenzfeier, Manchester, England. Glass tank.
908,399.—J. S. Denny, Tarentum, Pa. Leer.
908,723.—W. C. Anderson, Lansing, Mich. Dish.
908,706.—C. C. Sprinkle, Marion, Ind. Drinking cup.
908,506.——K. Seiter, New Ulm. Minn. Automatic drinking fountain.
909,014.—W. T. Nicholls, Wellsburg, W. Va. Apparatus for manufacturing glass tiles.
909,159.—T. B. Cullen Woolston, England. Chimney-pot.
909,133.—P. Baur, Brugg, Switzerland. Machine for preparing or treating loam, clay, and the like.
910,129.—W. H. Hanson, Fort Madison, Iowa. Glass-cutting machine.
910,120.—C. N. Edminds, Mount Pleasant, Pa. Glass-making machine.
910,586.—F. M. Ross and O. Wolff, Newport, Ky. Tile sign.

Belgian Glass Exports during last year decreased all along the line. The figures were as follows :—Window glass, 155,684,200 kilos, £1,251,960 ; plate glass, 29,768,400 kilos, value £814,840 ; other glass and glassware, 34,860,900 kilos, £803,440.

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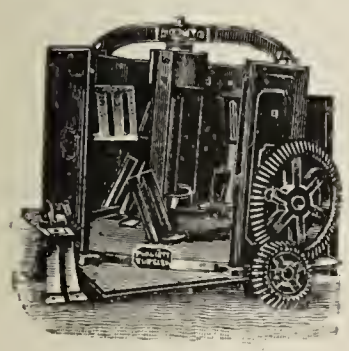
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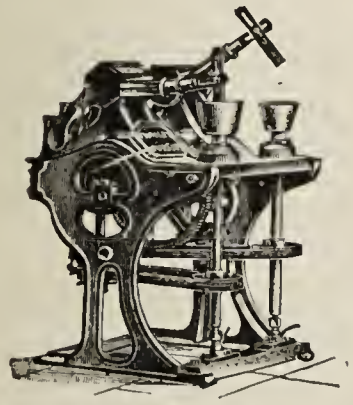
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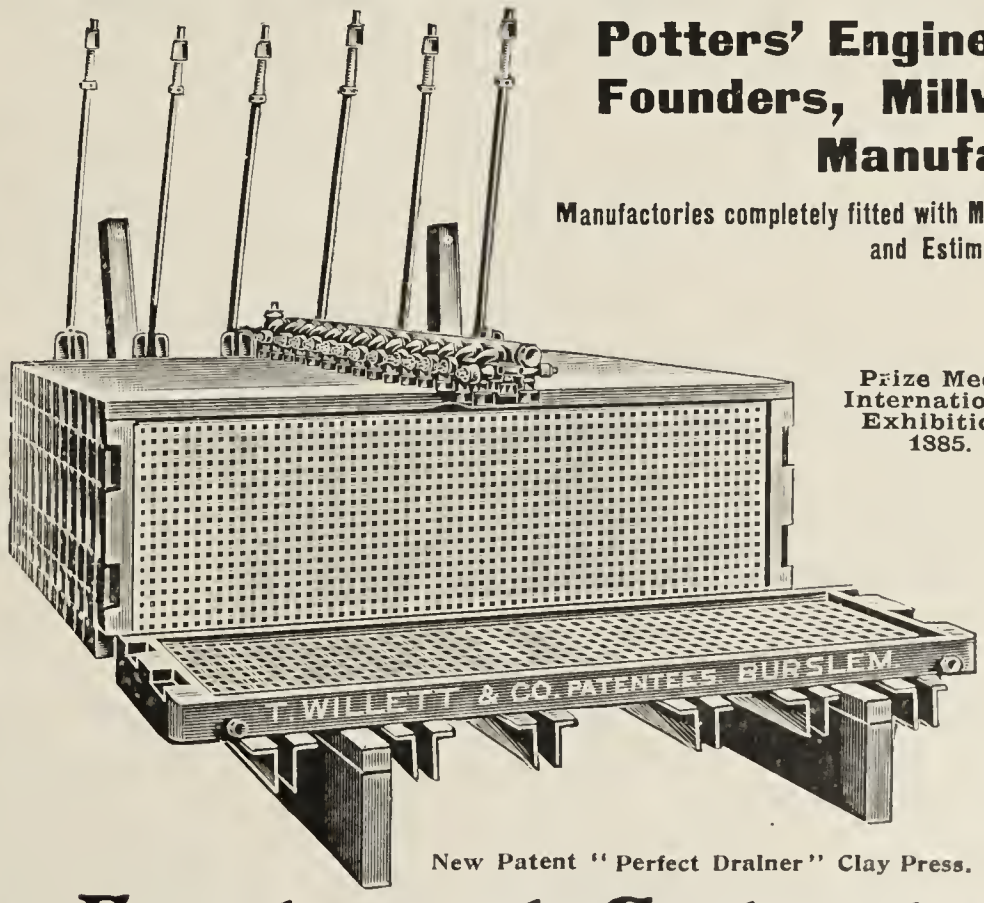
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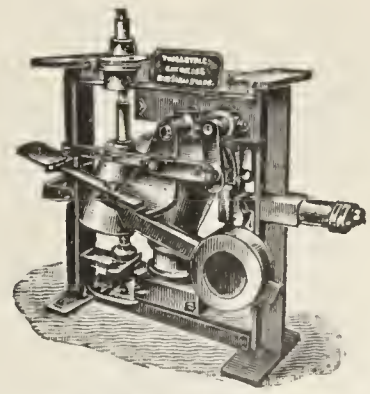


Patent Automatic Cup-making Machine.

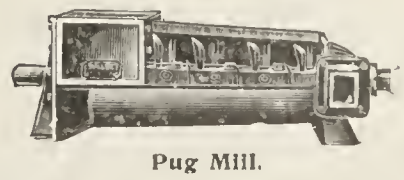


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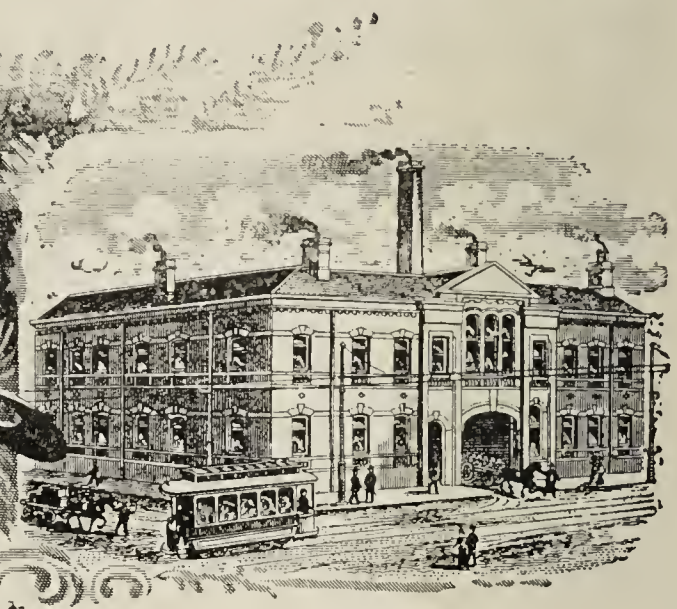
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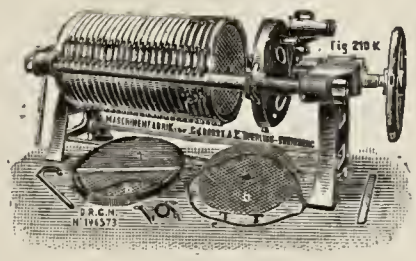


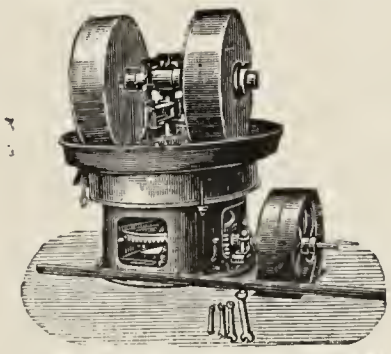
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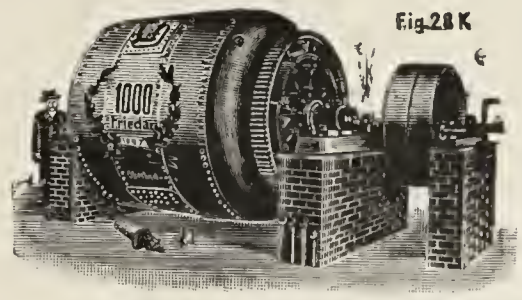
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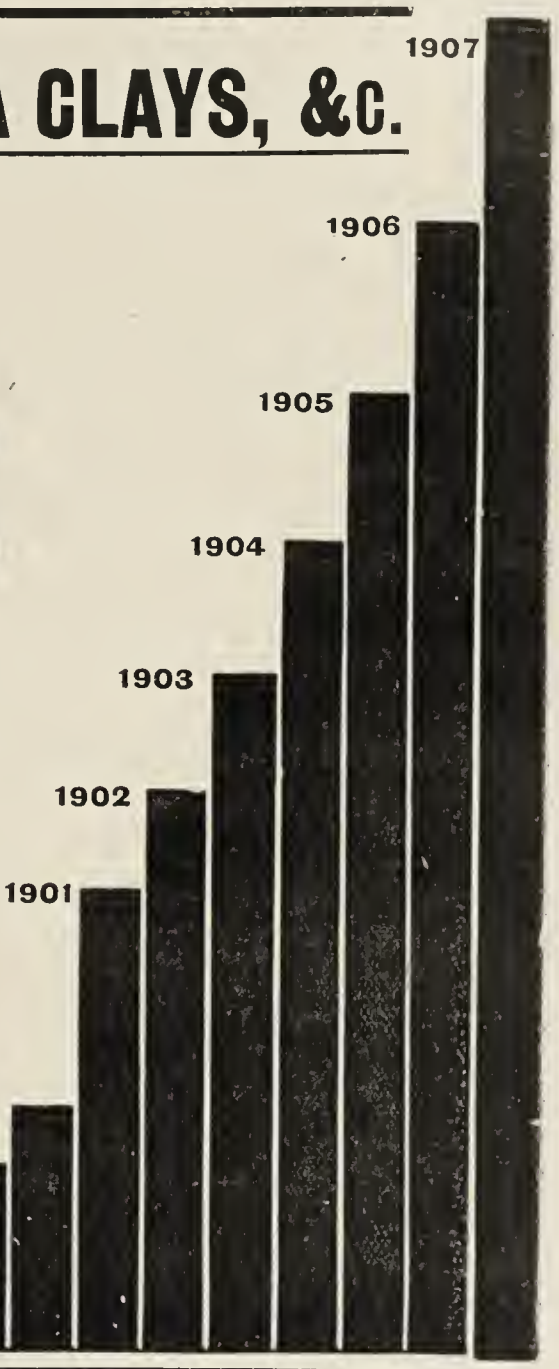
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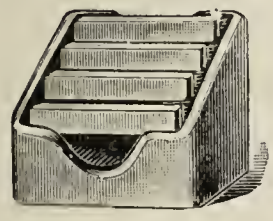
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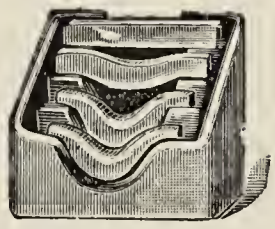
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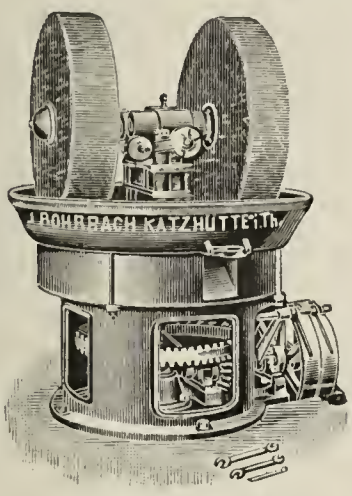
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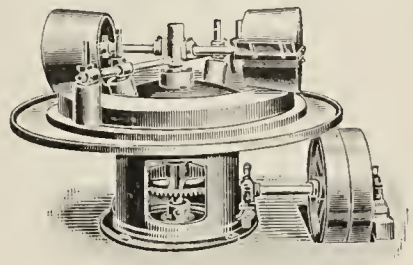
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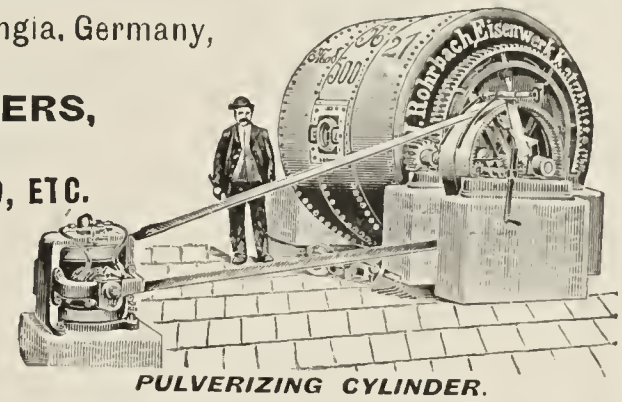
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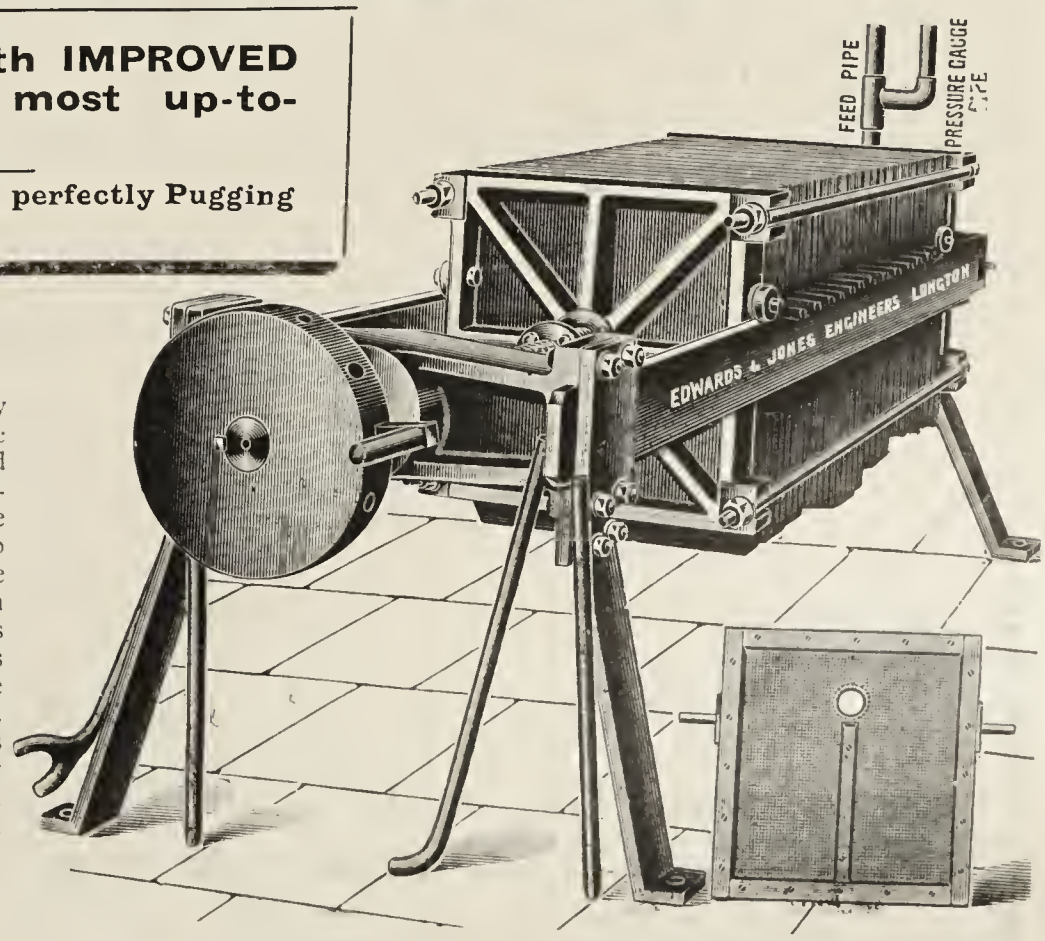
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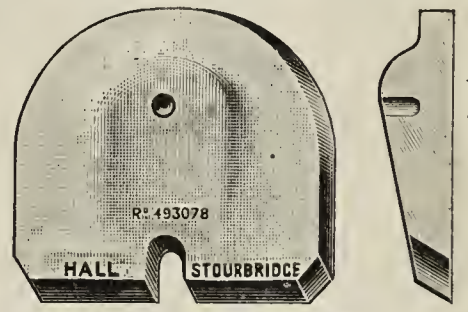
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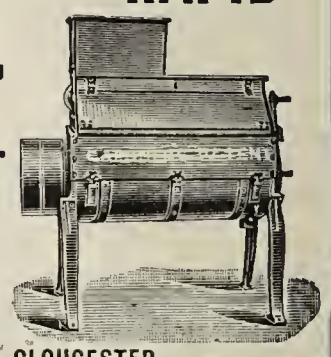
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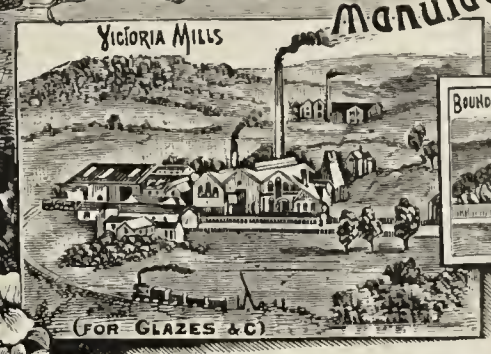
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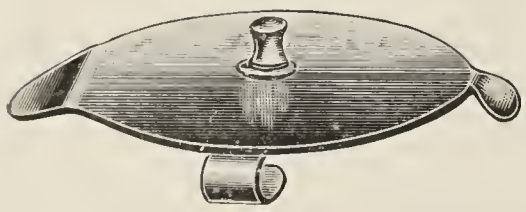
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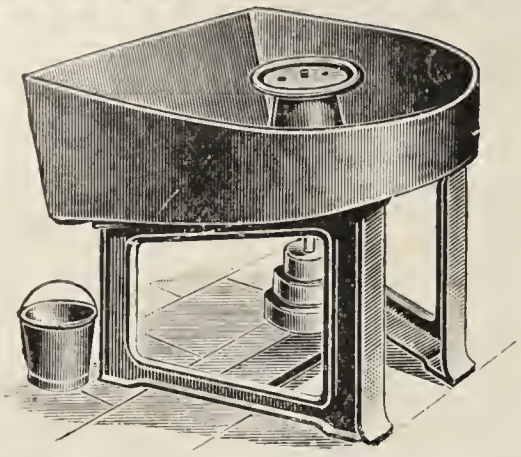
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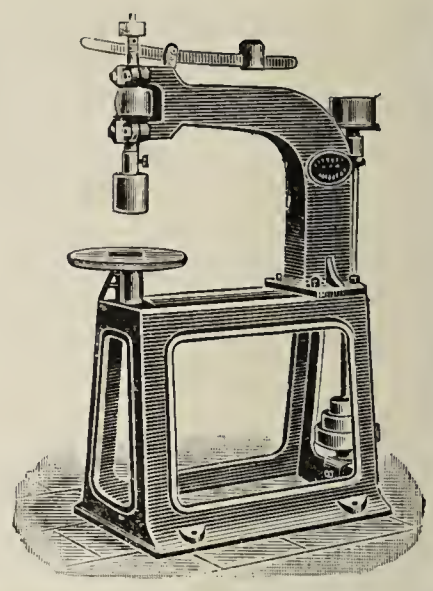
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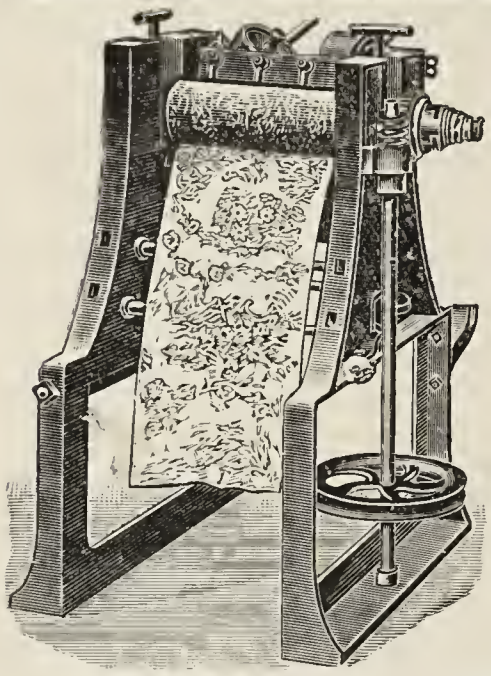
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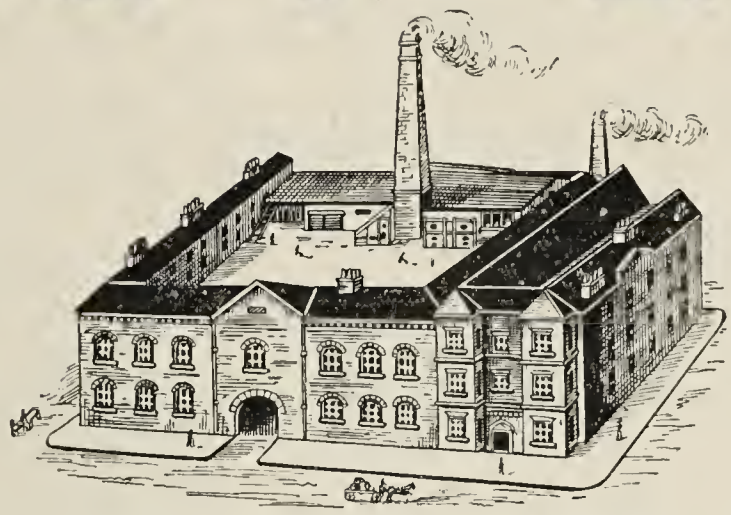
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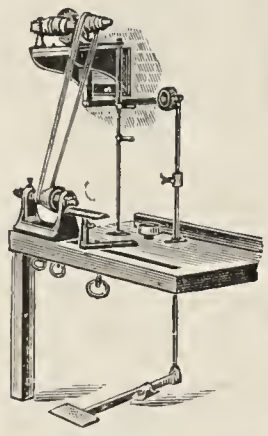
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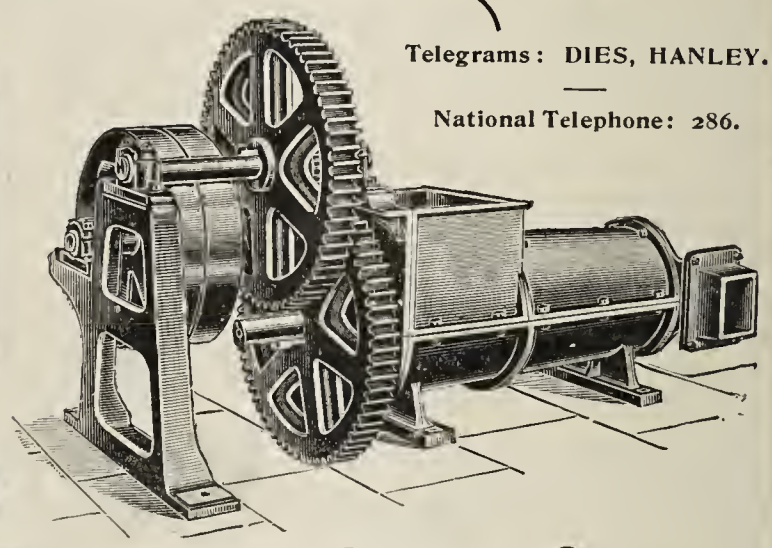


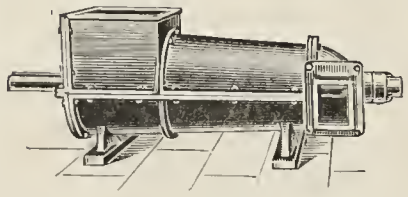
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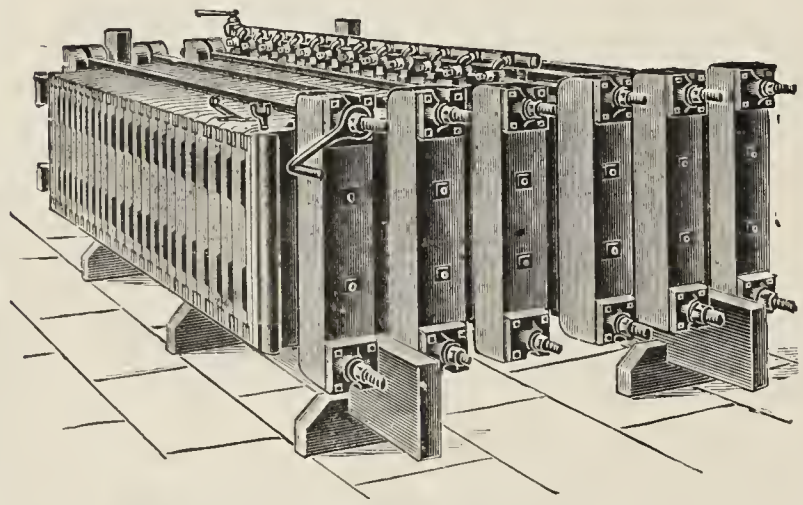
National Telephone: 286.



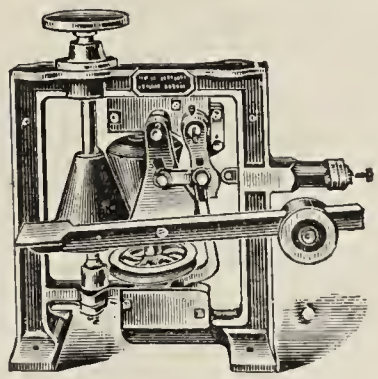


Pug Mill (without Gearing).

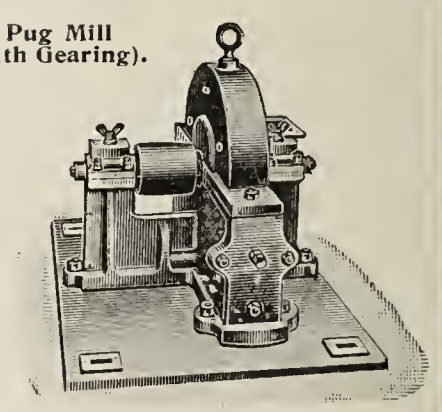
Pug Mill (with Gearing).



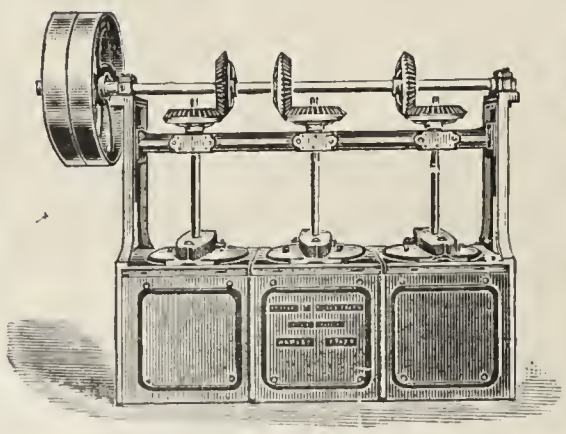
Filter Press.



Throwing Wheel.



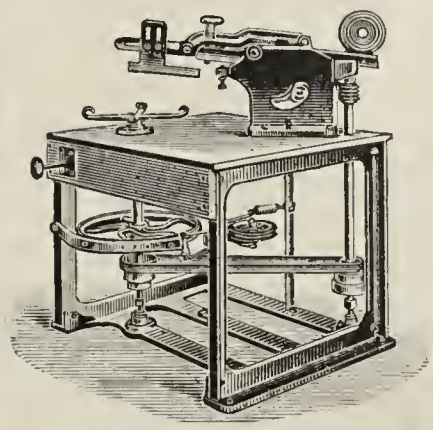
Damped Clay Disintegrator or Dust Mill.



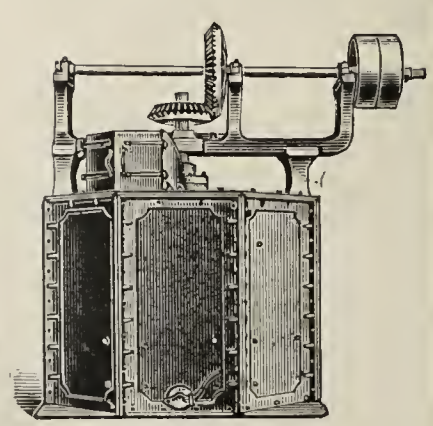
Colour and Enamel Mill.



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Batting Out Machine.



Clay Blunger.

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Telephone : No. 1 LONGTON.

Telegrams : FRANK BEARDMORE, FENTON.

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Manufacturers of

General Earthenware for all Markets.

SPECIAL THIS MONTH

. . . Toilet Ware for the 1909 Season.

As Fine a Show as ever was Produced at a Single Factory ! ! !

London Agent—Mr. JOHN WALKER, 24, Buchanan Buildings, Holborn, E.C.
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SEMI-PORCELAIN and DECORATED and PLAIN EARTHENWARE to suit all markets.

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Our Specialities for the Season's Trade are . . . **"CELESTENE"**

In Newly Modelled SUITE WARE, TOILET, TRINKET SETS, and VASES.

GOVERNMENT STAMPED MEASURES.

Recent Revision in Prices.

Write for Particulars.

XXX

It will pay you.

Agents for **HILL & CO.,** Windsor China Works, LONGTON. | **CHEAP CHINA & TEA SETS.** | Representative **Mr. J. ROBERTSON.**

☛ FOR LITERARY CONTENTS SEE PAGE 415. INDEX TO ADVERTISERS, PAGES 380 and 382.
All alterations for May Issue must reach us by April 24th.

All announcements for this Heading for May issue must reach us by April 28th.

Special Trade Announcements.

Managers, Travellers, Salesmen, &c., Requiring Situations.

MANAGER, accustomed to practical and commercial branches of Pottery Manufacture, either Architectural, Sanitary, or Decorative Wares, also Electrical or Refractory Goods. Can undertake partial or complete control in either of the above branches. Highest recommendations provided.—Address, Box P. 1812, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

SALESWOMAN or Manageress branch shop ; 15 years' experience. Good class trade; town or country. Excellent references.—Address, Box P. 1825, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

FLINT GLASS TRADE.—POSITION as Works Manager REQUIRED by Young Man (single), with over 15 years' experience. Thoroughly acquainted with all branches of the trade. Could take up Travelling if required.—Address, Box P. 1781, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

MANAGER, with thorough practical knowledge of Earthenware Manufacture from Mill and Sliphouse to Glost Warehouse, AT LIBERTY ; experienced in Bodies, Glazes, Colours, Firing, &c., all classes of Earthenware, particularly Hotel and Restaurant Ware. Take whole or part charge. Excellent references. Salary moderate. —Address, Box P. 1828, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

MR. E. L. PRICE, late of Sargood Bros., IS OPEN TO REPRESENT a first-class Pottery or Glass Firm in London. —Address, Box P. 1785, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

PRACTICAL BRICK WORKS MANAGER OPEN FOR A SITUATION ; wide experience in Clays, Marls, &c. Well up in Machinery and Kilns. Excellent testimonials.—Address, Box P. 1787, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

YOUNG MAN (26), 12 years' experience with Staffordshire Earthenware and China Manufacturer, DESIRES ENGAGEMENT as Stock-keeper, Salesman, or similar position. Highest references.—Address, Box P. 1801, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

CHINA AND GLASS. — ADVERTISER DESIRES ENGAGEMENT as Manager, Buyer, or Traveller. Exceptional references. Accustomed to good class trade.—Address, Box P. 1803, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

BUYER AND MANAGER of a large Store SEEKS RE-ENGAGEMENT ; highest references. — Address, Box P. 1804, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

ADVERTISER who has for some years represented one of the leading Foreign Glass houses, and has first-class connection in the North of England, IS OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT with good house for Foreign Glass and China.—Address, Box P. 1807, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

GLASS BOTTLE TRADE.—ADVERTISER WANTS POSITION as Manager to Bottle Works, has had experience in Hand and Machine Department, understand Furnaces, Lehrs, Glory Holes, &c.; sober, reliable, and industrious, willing to prove ability. OPEN FOR IMMEDIATE ENGAGEMENT.—Address, Henry Booth, Horrocks-place, Knottingley, Yorks.

CHINA AND GLASS.—Experienced MAN REQUIRES ENGAGEMENT. First-class Salesman ; good references : accustomed to good class trade.—Address, Box P. 1816, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

ADVERTISER, thoroughly acquainted with the Potteries district and the Manufacturers personally, SEEKS ENGAGEMENT as Representative for good firm of Clay or Lead Merchants or firm producing manufacturers' requirements. Highest references and security. —Address, Box P. 1818, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE.—GENTLEMAN, having first-class connection amongst London Buyers (Wholesale and Retail), WISHES TO REPRESENT good Earthenware or China Manufacturer ; would prefer to devote whole time to one house ; first-class references.—Write, S., Box P. 1817, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

POTTERY, TILES, AND FAIENCE.—GENTLEMAN, with long practical experience as Manager with leading firms, Mixing White and Terra-Cotta Bodies for Pottery, Tiles, and Faience, and high-class Enamel Majolica Glazes for same, TAKE CHARGE of one or more departments as required ; excellent references.—Address, Box P. 1819, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

MANAGERS, TRAVELLERS, &c—Continued.

ADVERTISER, thoroughly experienced, WISHES TO REPRESENT a reliable China or Earthenware Manufacturer as Traveller, in conjunction with a Stourbridge Fancy Glass Manufacturer of good repute ; South of England, Wales, and Midland Counties preferred.—Address, Box P. 1820, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

ADVERTISER (30) with long experience as Buyer and Manager, Glass, China, and Hardware, WISHES TO MAKE A CHANGE. Well up in lowest prices and best cash discounts ; excellent references ; town or country ; would consider Canada or U.S.A.—Address, Box P. 1830, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

SALESWOMAN OR MANAGERESS of Branch Shop ; thoroughly experienced ; good Window-dresser, used to Buying ; good references. —Address, Box P. 1831, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

LONDON TRAVELLER, having connection with best houses, 20 miles radius, WISHES TO REPRESENT good Earthenware or China house. South and East Coasts, if desired. Good references to date.—Address, Box P. 1835, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

CHINA AND GLASS.—Smart YOUNG MAN, age 27, DESIRES A RE-ENGAGEMENT as Buyer to a good London house ; 14 years' practical experience ; thoroughly conversant with the best markets ; smart and up-to-date Window-dresser.—Address, A. A. L., 57, Holsworthy-square, Gray's Inn-road, London, W.C.

Agents, Managers, Travellers, and Salesmen.

GOOD COMMISSION paid Travellers able to influence orders for 2nds China and Earthenware. Cash or paid up credit accounts. —Address. Arthur J. Hull, Normacot Works, Longton, Staffs.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—I want the Agency for Cuba and Jamaica of an English Pottery, and also Ironmongery ; have had 10 years' experience and can influence trade. Best of references in United States, Cuba, and England.—Address, Geo. E. Jenkins, 85, Habana-street, Habana, Cuba.

AGENT, with good connection among the best London Houses, WISHES TO REPRESENT a good class Earthenware or China Manufacturer in the London district.—Address, Box P. 1799, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

GLASS TRADE.—AGENT WANTED, with Showroom in London, for best English Table Glass and Electric Shades.—Address, Box P. 1782, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

WANTED, LONDON AGENT for medium-class China house. Must have first-class connection amongst Shippers and others. —Apply, Mayer & Sherratt, Longton, Staffordshire.

TRAVELLER WANTED for Belgian Table Glass ; experience and connection in whole country essential.—Apply letter, giving past experience and wages required, M. E. & Co., 41, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.

TRAVELLER of good class Earthenware or Glass house REQUIRED to carry Samples of China, Teaware, and Vases by arrangement ; good saleable lines. Must have good connection ; state ground covered.— Address, Box P. 1791, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

A WELL-KNOWN LONDON AGENT, with a good connection, would be glad to negotiate with good middle class Manufacturers of both Earthenware and China, to either Represent them on commission or purchase on monthly terms. References and security guaranteed.—Address, Box P. 1792, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—GENTLEMAN, 34 years of age, well educated and with business ability, who is shortly going out to Prince Rupert, IS WILLING TO ACCEPT AN AGENCY for a reliable British Manufacturer.—Address, Box P. 1800, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

ENGLISH FANCY GLASS MANUFACTURERS REQUIRE AGENT for South and East Coast. Specialities : Flower Stands, Vases, Sugars and Creams, Rustics, Wines and Tumblers, &c., &c.—Address, Box P. 1805, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED for Scotland by Continental Firm of Glassware Importers. Only first-rate Men able to influence large business need apply.—Write fully and state commission required to "Table Glass," Box P. 1802, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

Continued on page 364.

"ROZANE WARE."

(REGISTERED No. 534195.)

A straw will show which way the wind is blowing.

We got a letter the other day addressed "A. J. Wilkinson, Ltd., ROZANE WARE Manufacturers, Burslem." In another case one of our Travellers was asked at his hotel "If his firm were the makers of ROZANE WARE?" These inquiries show that the trade is asking for this splendid selling line.

If not already sold in your town, please write us for particulars and get hold of the line for yourself.

A. J. Wilkinson, LTD. Royal Staffordshire Pottery, BURSLEM.

SHORTER BROS.

CRISPIN STREET, SPITALFIELDS, LONDON, E.

BOWLS, BLUE "DELFT."



A range of Bowls, all useful sizes, from a Sugar Bowl to a large Salad or Punch Bowl.,

BY NEST (7 sizes), 4in. to 10in., 2s. 6d. the Nest.

Special Trade Announcements—
continued from page 362.

AGENTS, MANAGERS, &c.—Continued.

TRAVELLER WANTED to offer French China, Trinket Sets, &c., with sound Country connection.—Address, Box P. 1833, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

AMERICAN FIRM of well-established reputation, located in East Liverpool, Ohio, DESIRES AMERICAN AGENCY or Representative for English Firms making Potters' Supplies. — Address, Gotham & Lockett, East Liverpool, Ohio, U.S. America.

MANAGER.—Small Earthenware Out Pottery wishing to improve their class of goods REQUIRE the services of a good practical MAN to take charge from Sliphouse to Glost Warehouse; must be able to control workpeople and used to detail; preference given to one who has had some financial experience.—Write, stating age, references, and salary required, to Box P. 1821, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

Situations Vacant.

CHINA AND GLASS.—ASSISTANT REQUIRED for good class trade. State full particulars of experience, salary, &c.; live out. —Address, Watson & Son, China Rooms, Reading.

WANTED, SECOND ASSISTANT, Glass and China trade. Must be a good Saleswoman.—Apply at once, stating age, experience, and salary required (live out), 53, Duke-street, Douglas, I.O M.

ASSISTANT, thoroughly acquainted with the Glass and China trade; must be tall and of good address; one who has been in the China Department of an Ironmongery or Drapery house preferred.—Apply, stating age, height, salary, and references, and send photo, to Cross Bros., Ltd., The Cardiff Ironmongers, Cardiff.

FOREMAN MOULD MAKER WANTED for English Pressed Glass Works. Must be experienced in up-to-date Mould Construction and fully qualified to take complete charge of Mould Department.—Write, with particulars, experience, &c., and stating salary required to Box P. 1794, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

GLASS AND CHINA.—WANTED, YOUNG LADY, good Saleswoman and Window-dresser, for Country medium class trade. Live out. State age, salary, and experience.—Address, Box P. 1806, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

CHINA, GLASS, AND HARDWARE (knowledge of Furniture preferred).—All-round useful hand; medium trade; state wages, "out."—Full particulars, Moss & Sons, Hitchin.

Sale by Private Treaty.

UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.
Re Mrs. G. M. LEVI, 5, Holstein-parade, Weybridge, SURREY,
China and Hardware Dealer.

THE TRUSTEE of the above ESTATE is desirous of Selling by Private Treaty the ASSETS, consisting of STOCK at cost £343 11s., FIXTURES £79 11s. 3d., and BOOK DEBTS.

Further particulars with regard to the business and turnover can be received on application to the Trustee, PERCY R. HACKETT, Clerk to the Birmingham Jewellers' and Silversmiths' Association, 38, Frederick-street, Birmingham.

Patents.

THE PROPRIETOR of Patent No. 10781, of 1899, for "IMPROVEMENTS IN BOTTLES OR RECEPTACLES FOR GUM, PASTE, AND THE LIKE," is desirous of entering into arrangements by way of licence and otherwise on reasonable terms for the purpose of exploiting the same and ensuring its full development and practical working in this country.—All communications should be addressed, in the first instance, to Haseltine, Lake & Co., Chartered Patent Agents and Consulting Engineers, 7 and 8, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

Businesses for Disposal.

EXCELLENT OPENING FOR A CHINA MERCHANT IN BANFF.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED CHINA MERCHANT'S BUSINESS in Banff belonging to Mr. John P. Kilgour, and for the past fifty-four years successfully carried on by his late father and himself, is FOR SALE. The premises, which are modern, with all conveniences, are situated in the best thoroughfare in the town, and Ironmongery, Hardware, and Tinsmith's Business, for which there is an opening, might be added to the existing business; easy ingoing.—For further information apply to Mr. G. A. Cumming, Solicitor, Banff.

CHINA AND GLASS (high-class), immediate possession, handsomely fitted Shop in centre of the town of Taunton, and one of the finest positions. Stock and Fittings about £500. Entirely new stock.—Address, 51, North-street, Taunton.

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COLLINS' CHINA STORES, Wisbech, can recommend Two Young Ladies; experience, 12 years and 3½ years.

YOUNG LADY (20) SEEKS RE-ENGAGEMENT as Assistant in China and Glass trade; 4 years' experience in good class business. Satisfactory reference obtainable. — Address, Box P. 1789, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

SUPERIOR YOUNG LADY DESIRES RE-ENGAGEMENT in China and Glass establishment; thorough knowledge, good Saleswoman; highly recommended. — Address, "China," Box P. 1797, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

YOUNG LADY (23) REQUIRES RE-ENGAGEMENT in China and Glass Department; 2¼ years' experience in good class trade. —Address, H. R., 149, Gwydir-street, Cambridge.

CHINA, &c.—YOUNG LADY REQUIRES ENGAGEMENT; 12 years' experience; excellent references; good Saleswoman, Window-dresser, and Stock-keeper.—Write, Box P. 1809, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

YOUNG LADY REQUIRES POST in high-class China and Glass business, used to taking management. Tall, good appearance. Excellent references.—Address, Box P. 1837, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

YOUNG MAN REQUIRES SITUATION in the China and Glass business as China and Glass Riveter and Restorer; experienced workman.—Address, A. D., 20. Kenway-road, Earl's Court-road, Kensington, London, W.

CHINA, GLASS, &c.—YOUNG LADY (28), tall; good Saleswoman, Stock-keeper, and Window-dresser; thorough experience; good reference.—Replies, F., 24, Ipswich-road, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

CHINA AND GLASS—YOUNG MAN (age 23) as Assistant or Manage Branch; good Window-dresser and Stock-keeper.—Address, F. C., 2, Draper-street, Newington Butts, London, S.E.

CHINA AND GLASS.—Experienced YOUNG LADY (age 23) SEEKS SITUATION as Assistant; London or near.—Address, Box P. 1823, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

Premises for Sale or To Let.

BARTLETT'S BUILDINGS.—Large well-lighted WAREHOUSE, about 23 by 19½ feet, with entrance on ground floor, and the whole of basement about 1,100 square feet, which has lift to pavement; good position, close to Holborn Circus, in the midst of China and Glass trade, TO LET at very moderate rent, which includes rates and taxes.—Apply, Saunders & Shepherd, Ltd., 61, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.

IMPORTANT PREMISES TO LET, 7, Charterhouse-street, consisting of 4 Floors and Basement, recently fitted up in best style by Pollard.—Apply, Messrs. Fredericks, Ltd., 20, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Special Goods For Sale.

NO RATS SEEN since using DANYSZ VIRUS. Harmless to Human Beings, Domestic, and other Animals, Birds, &c. Single Tube, 2s.; Three Tubes, 5s.—Post free from Danysz Virus, Ltd., 52, Leadenhall-street, Box 424, London, E.C., and of all Chemists.

Job Lines, &c.

MESSRS. CLOUGH & LESTER, Longton, have always on hand crates of good class SECONDS in earthenware, semi-porcelain, and china. Mixed Crates a specialty. Packages from £2 upwards. Send for lists.

SECONDS (Selected).—WANTED, A CUSTOMER to Contract for a Crate per week.—Apply, John Tams & Son, Crown Pottery, Longton.

CHINA AND EARTHENWARE SECONDS AND LUMPS.—Cheapest and best cash prices in the trade. Crates from £1 10s. upwards. Also few good cheap Job Lines to clear.—Address, Dewes & Copestake, Viaduct Works, Longton, Staffs. Established 1893.

CHINA AND EARTHENWARE SECONDS, good assorted crates; best value in the trade.—Write for prices and terms, H. Rock & Son, Orient Pottery, Stoke-on-Trent.

Miscellaneous.

CERAMIC INDUSTRY.—WANTED, SPECIALITIES or PATENTS suitable to be taken up or manufactured by Ceramic Works.—Please address, with full particulars and terms, to "Ceramic," c/o Street's, 30. Cornhill, London, E.C.

FOR SALE.—TWO STEAM SAND-BLAST MACHINES, Manufactured by Mr. Julius Fahdt, of Dresden. One used about 12 months and the other perfectly new.—Address, Taylors, New Wharf-road, London, N.

WANTED, Quantities of CUP HANDLES, VEGETABLE DISH HANDLES, KNOBS, &c., of standard patterns.—Prices to Neville Hall & Co., Ackmar Works, Ackmar-road, Fulham London.

Pearl Pottery Co. LTD.

Brook Street Potteries,

Telegrams: Pearl Pottery, Hanley.

HANLEY.

Telephone: 452 Central.

Semi-China Ware

In Tea, Toilet, Dinner Ware, and Fancy Suites.

Our New Shapes and Patterns for 1909 in Toilet Ware, Flower Pots, Vases, etc., will be in our Travellers' hands—for the inspection of Buyers—on their first journey in the New Year. They are quite out of the ordinary, and well worth seeing.

The following Extracts are from a Letter received this week by us from one of our Clients in the Colonies, dated 29th December, 1908:—

"The 14 packages Crockeryware are to hand, and "opened out well—we are highly pleased with the "goods—there was not a single breakage."

London Show Rooms: 4, THAVIES INN, E.C.

Country Representative: MR. C. W. DUNN.

F. WINKLE & Co.

Colonial Pottery,

Telephone: 841.
Telegrams: "Winkle," Stoke-on-Trent.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

General Earthenware.

NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN

TOILETS, DINNER WARE & SUITE WARE

Specialities for Ship and Hotel Use.

London Show Rooms:
13, CHARTERHOUSE STREET, E.C,
Mr. JOHN PORTER, Agent.
Telegrams: "Winklerite," London.

Country Representative:
Mr. JAS. DERRY.
NEW YORK: 12, Barclay Street,
Mr. JOHN DAVISON.

POUNTNEY & CO., LTD.

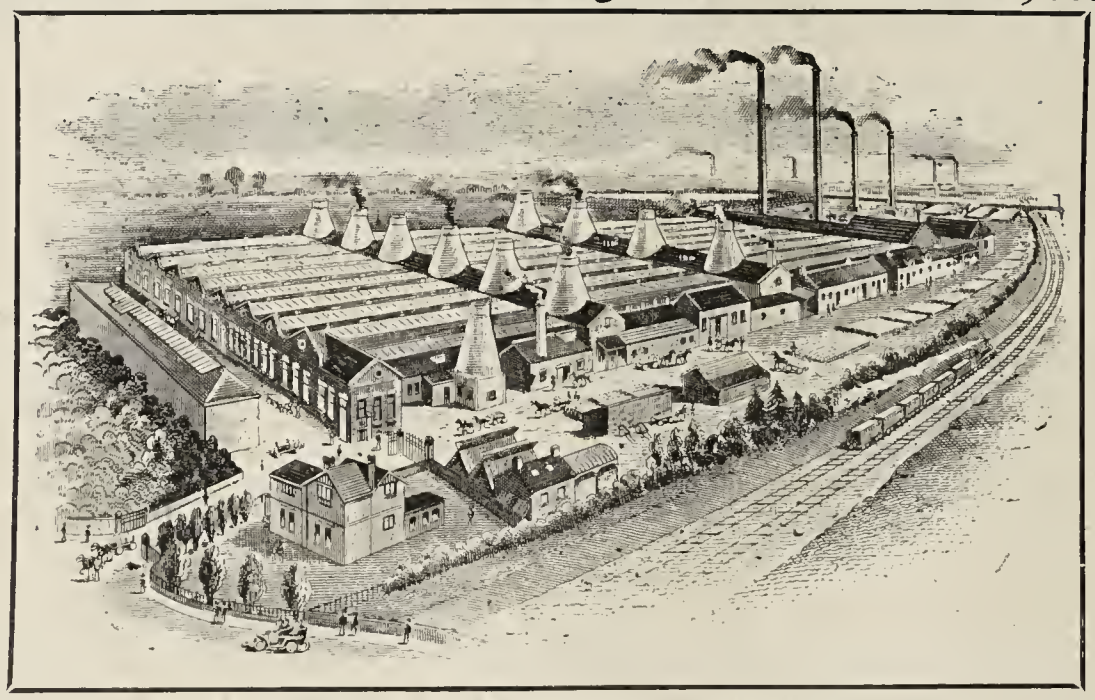
ESTABLISHED 1750.

The Bristol Pottery, Fishponds, BRISTOL.

Telephone : "21 FISHPONDS." ***Telegrams : "PORCELAIN, FISHPONDS."***

Buyers should see our LATEST PRODUCTIONS in **Toilet Ware, Dinner Ware,** &c., for the SEASON TRADE.

BEST VALUE in all kinds of **Domestic and General Earthenware.**



CONTRACTORS TO WAR OFFICE, ADMIRALTY, &c.

Also Manufacturers of High-Grade **Non-Crazing Semi Porcelain Sanitary Ware,** including **Lavatory Basins, Pedestal Closets,** &c.

Agent for General Earthenware Department—
Mr. J. J. ADAMS.
LONDON SHOW ROOM—
9, Charterhouse Street, E.C.
Telephone No. : CENTRAL 1817.

Agent for Sanitary Department—
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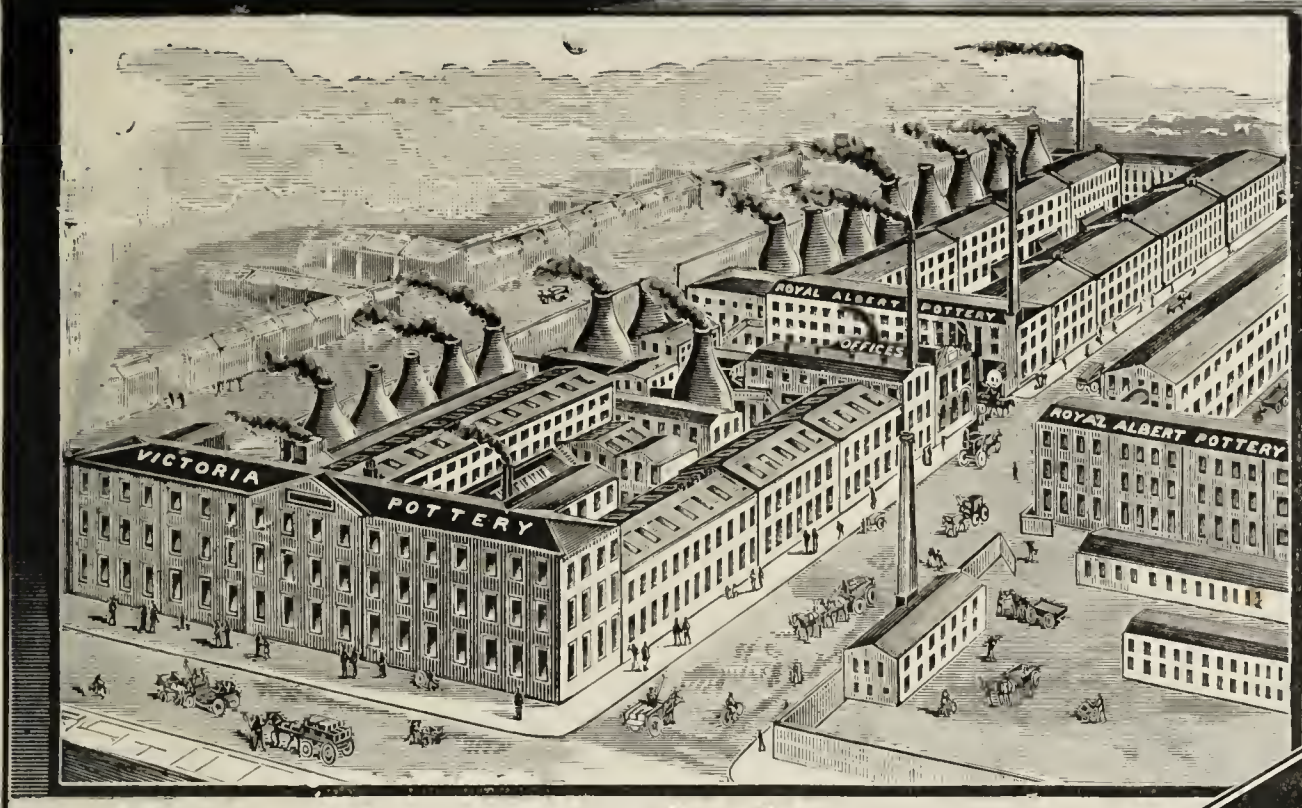
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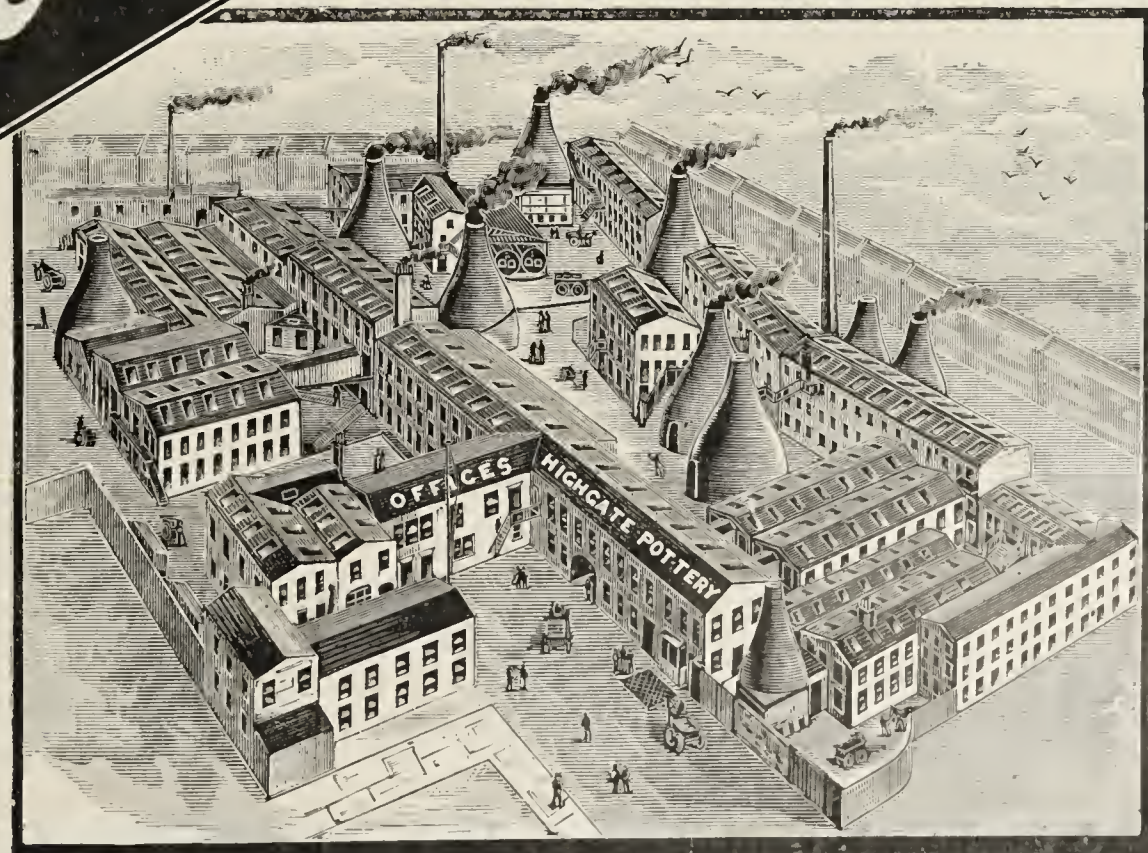
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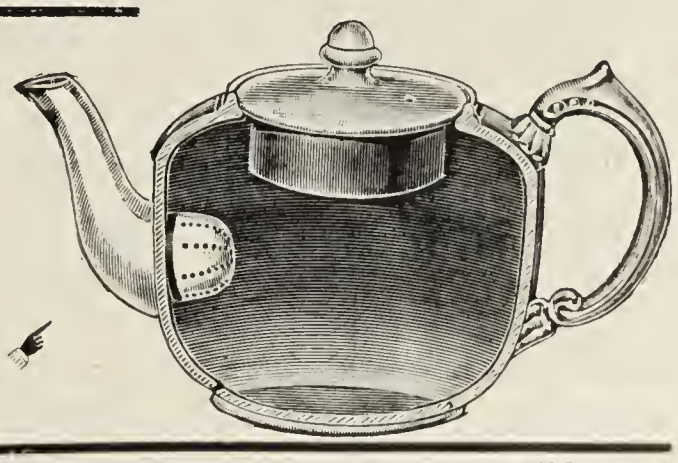
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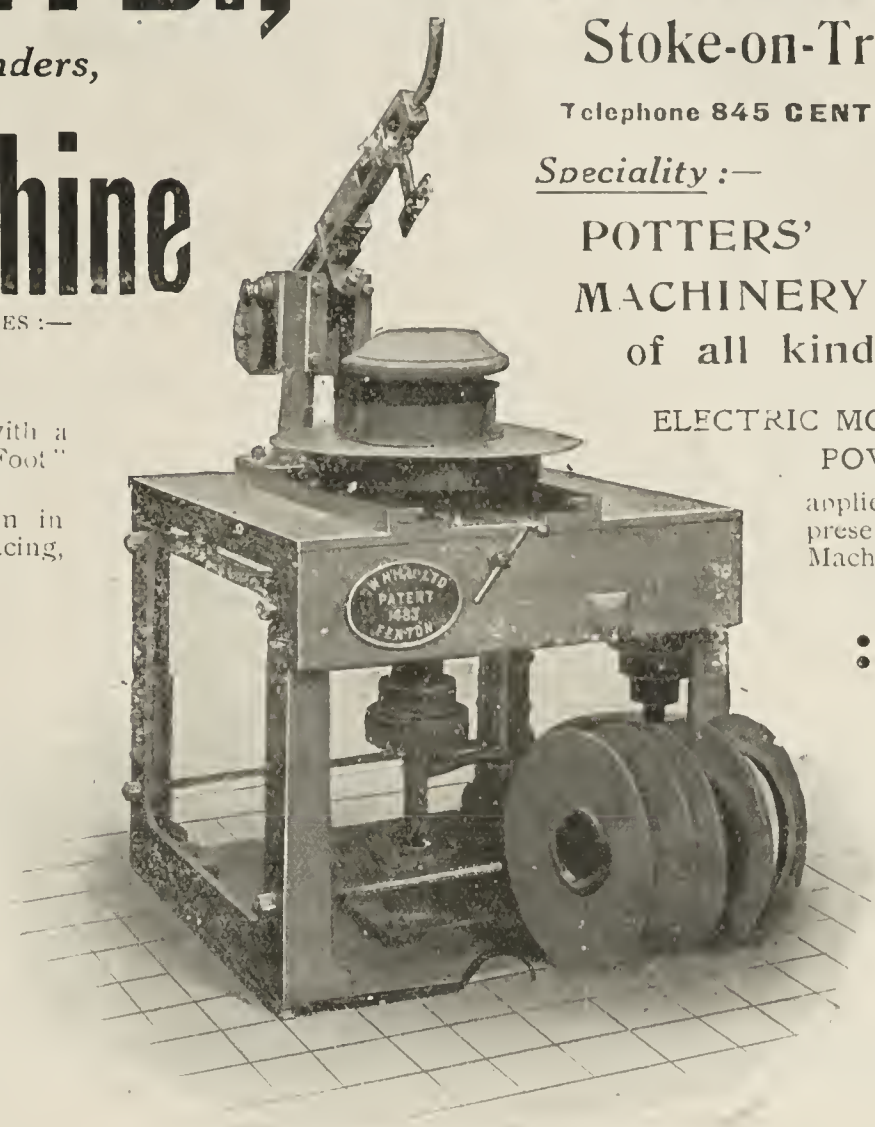
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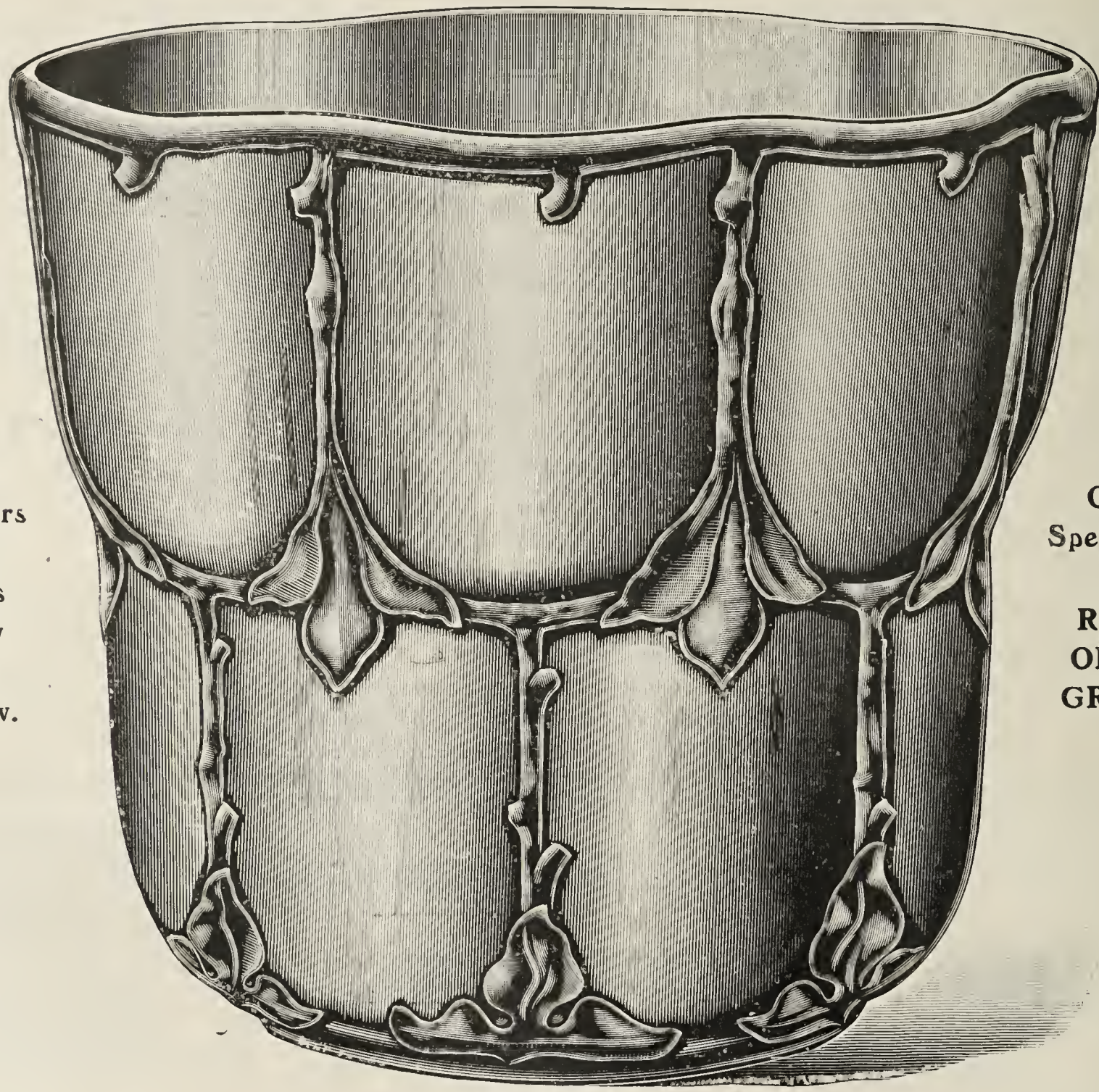
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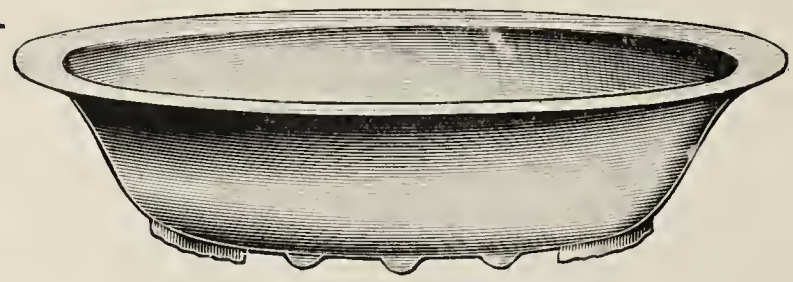
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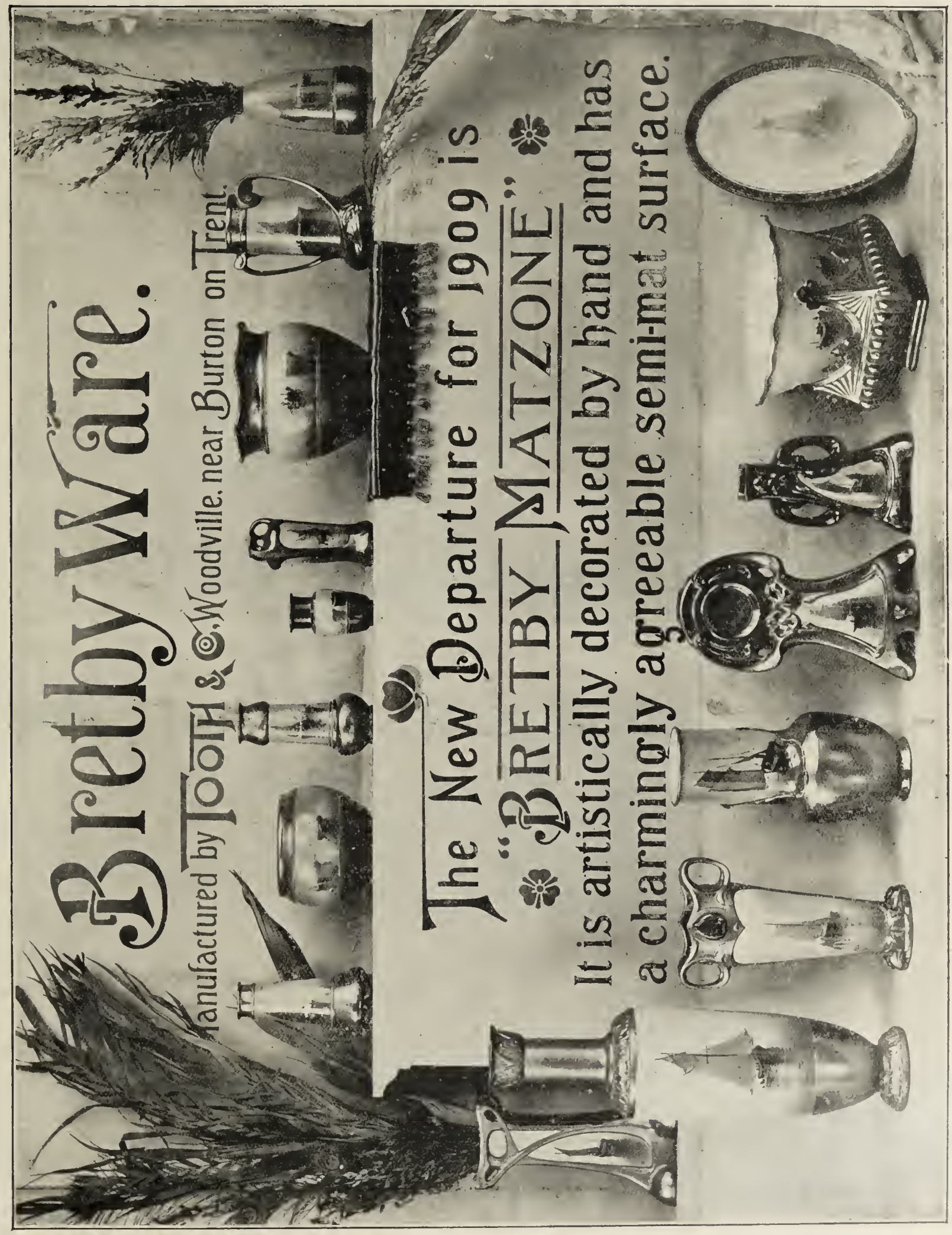
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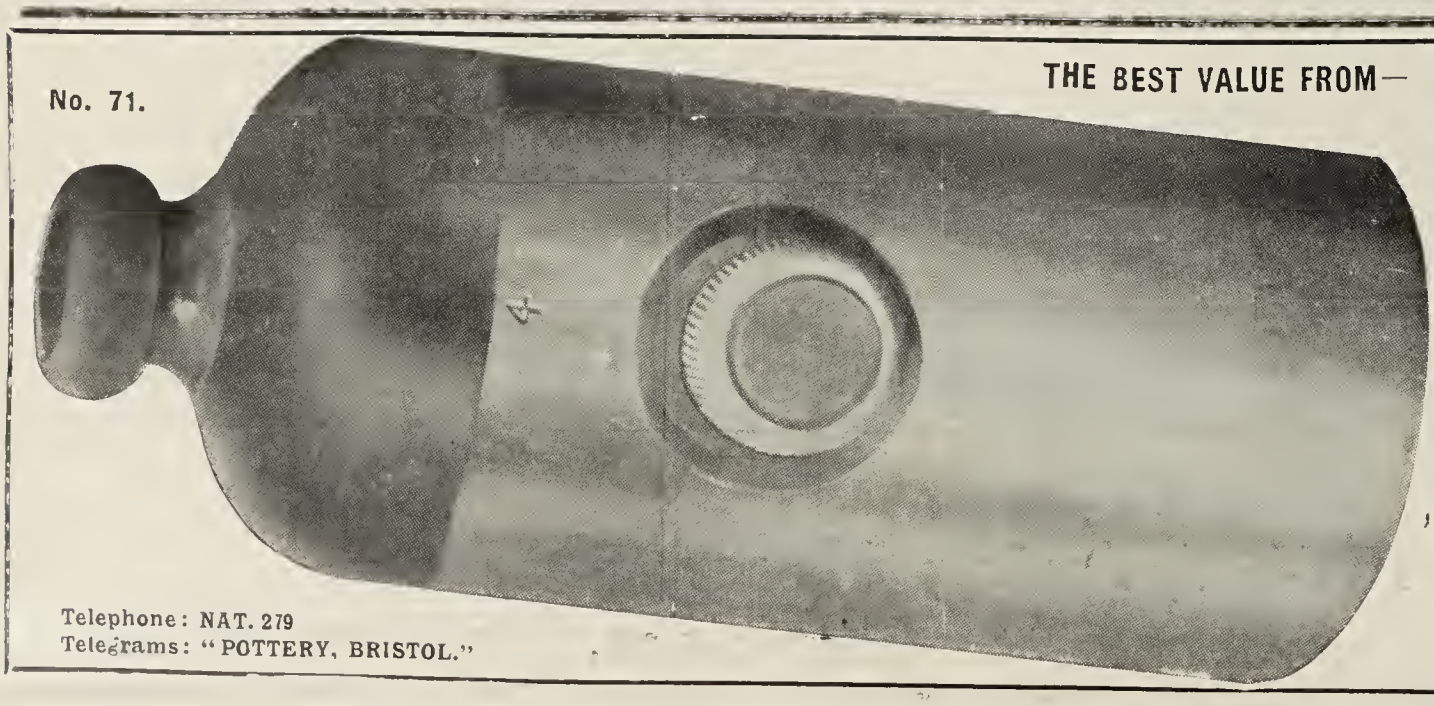
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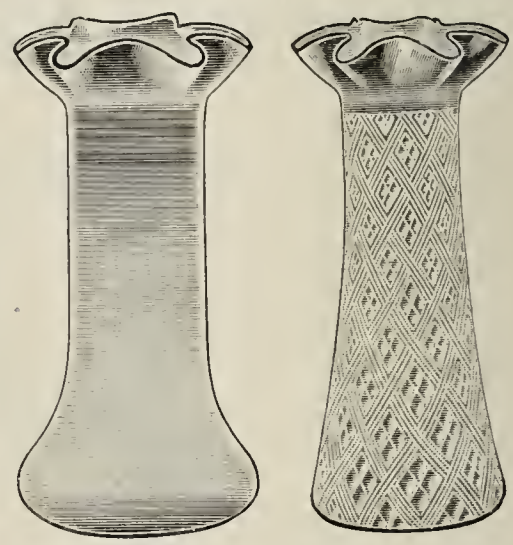
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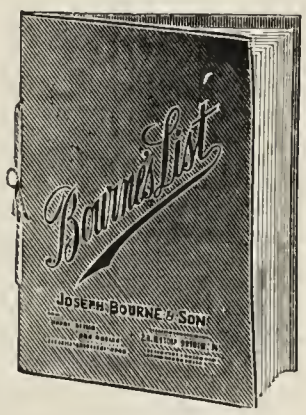
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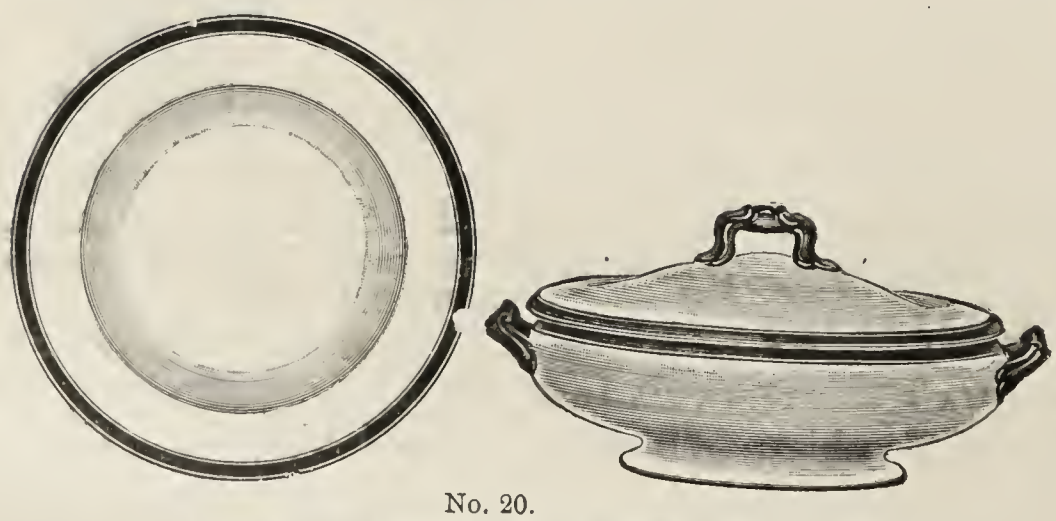
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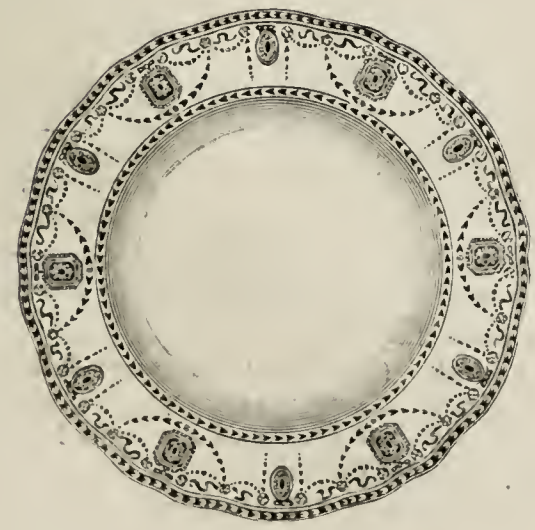
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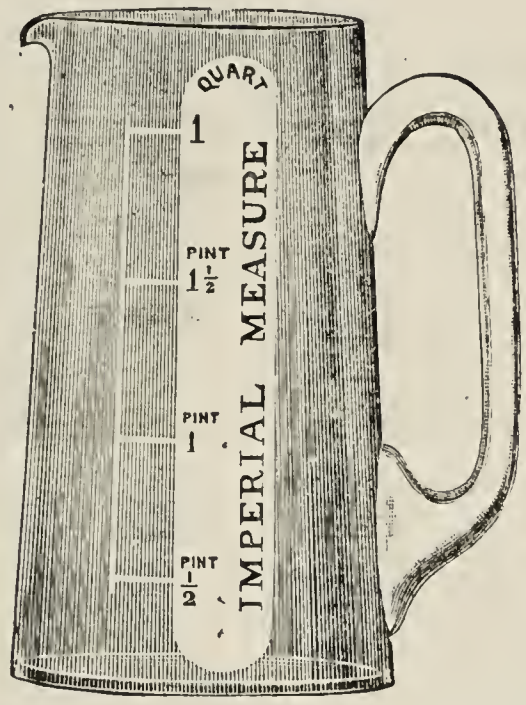
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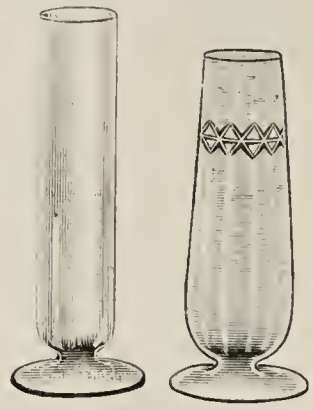
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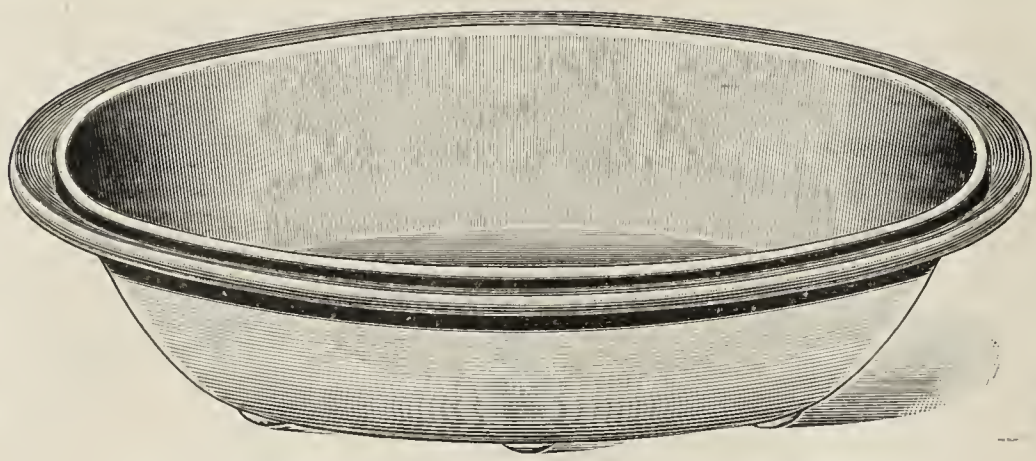
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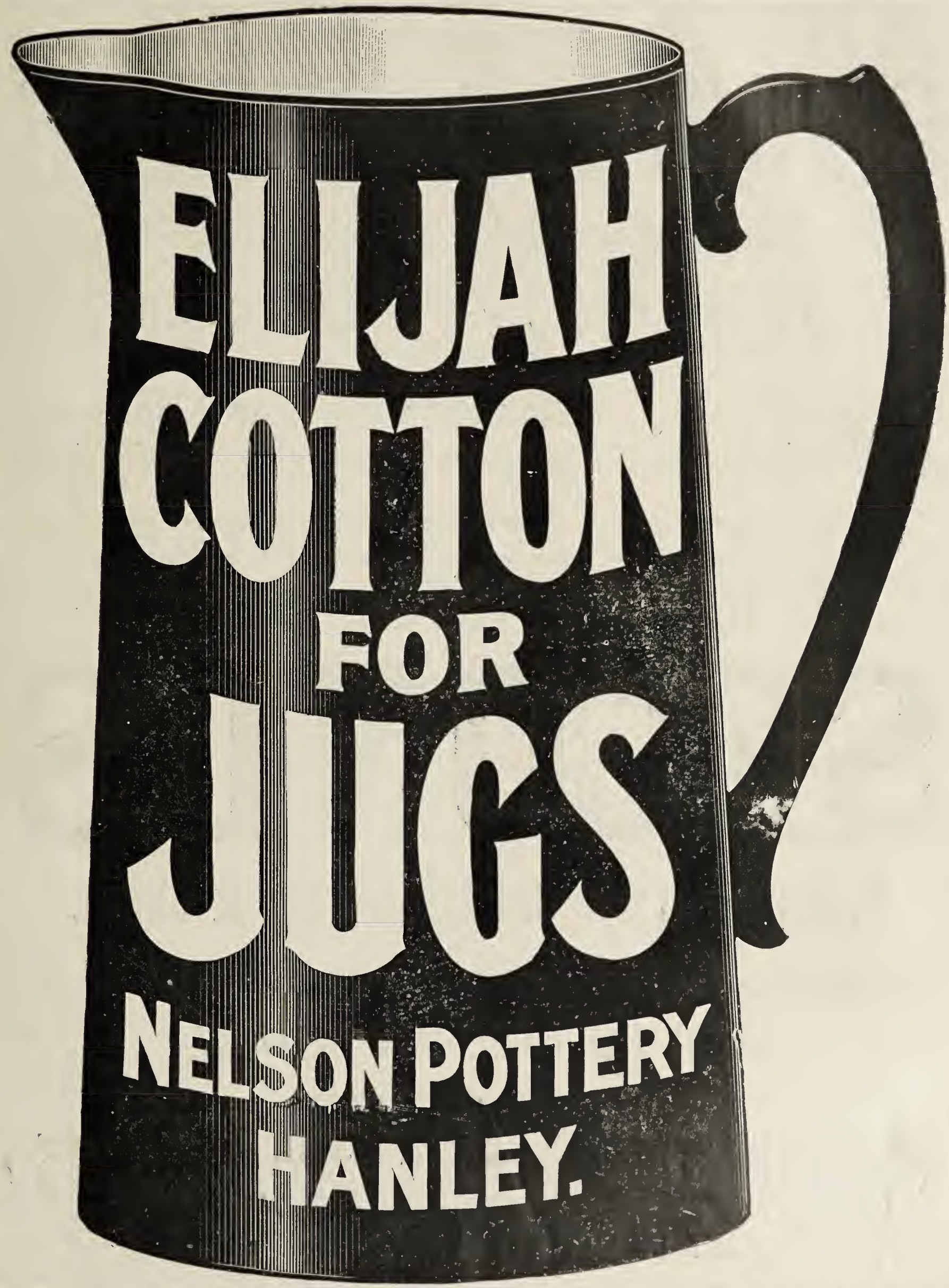
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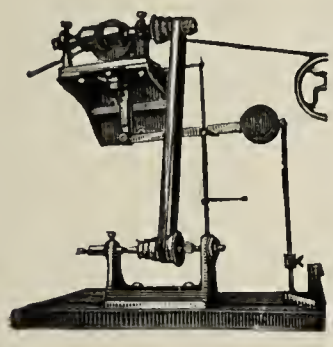
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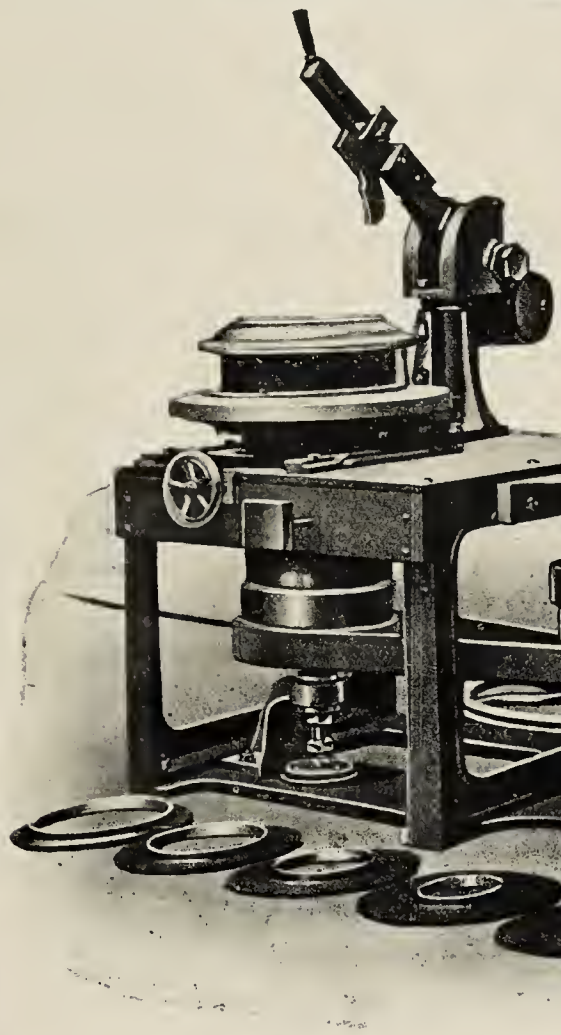
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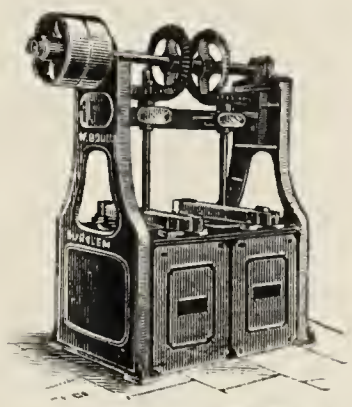
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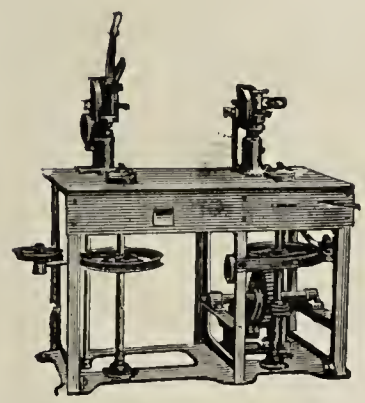
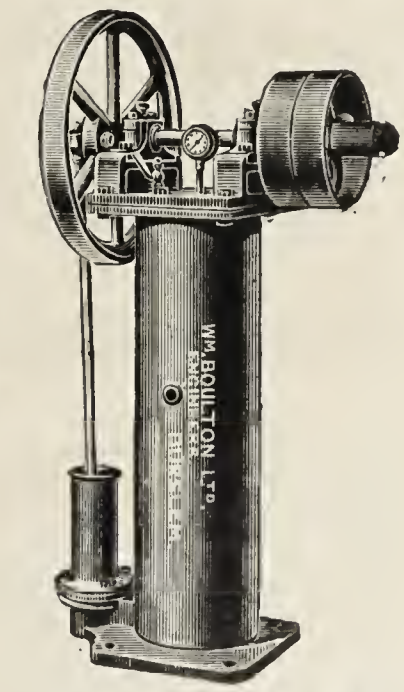
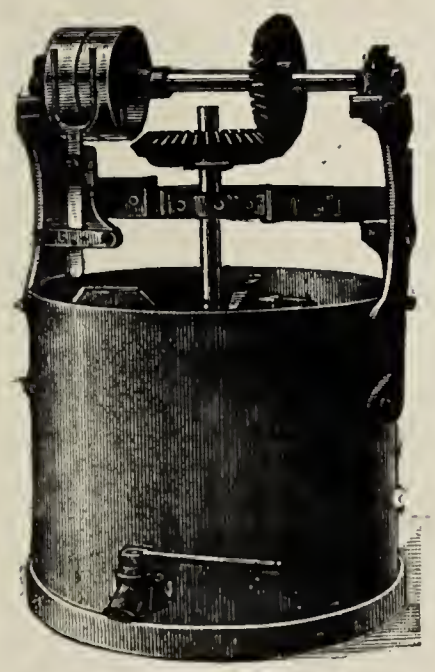


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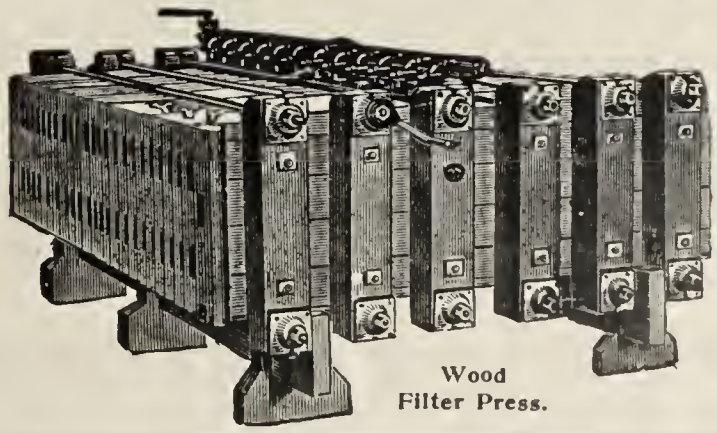


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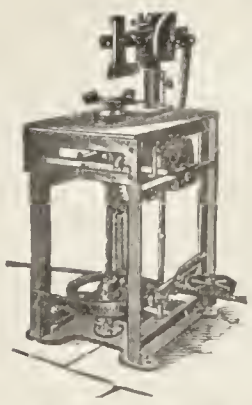


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Editorial Notes.

HOW TO USE THE "POTTERY GAZETTE."

SOMETIMES, though by no means often, and certainly less frequently than formerly, we have been asked by members of the trade, "Well, what is the use of a Trade Paper after all?" Our answer to this question is brief and to the point. "One of its uses is to be read, and if you read it carefully you will not need to inquire again."

Does it ever occur to our readers that the staff of THE POTTERY GAZETTE have, for 34 years, been engaged in trying to render their trade journal useful to the trade, and are still maintaining their endeavours, with all the weight of that 34 years' experience behind them? That every section of the paper is intended to be of direct service to the manufacturer, the wholesale merchant, or the retailer?

Consider for a moment the contents of an average issue of this GAZETTE, and ask yourself, "Now, how can I make the best use of the opportunities thus afforded?"

First of all, study the advertisements. Advertising firms are enterprising firms, and it is always worth while to know what such firms are doing, so as to be first in the field with advantageous novelties.

The "Editorial Notes" are carefully thought out and worded expressions of opinion on important trade topics. Even if you disagree with them you will find that they stimulate thought and help you to keep in touch with current commercial conditions.

Our Correspondence columns are always open for purposes of trade discussion, and many sternly-disputed contests have been fought out in them. The Correspondents' Inquiry department serves as a valuable link between the manufacturer and the dealer, and saves much time and trouble in executing orders for matchings, &c.

The "Trade Notes" comprise notices of new businesses, changes of address, new companies, company meetings and company liens, fires, contracts open, tenders accepted, and a host of matters of general trade interest.

The Import and Export Statistics serve to indicate the fluctuations of the overseas trade, and are also of historical interest, providing a storehouse of facts and figures for use in trade discussions.

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the course of trade in other countries, and point out new openings, too often neglected. They also show how the competition of foreign manufacturers is ever becoming more acute, and warn our countrymen that they must bestir themselves if they wish to maintain their status in the markets of the world.

Illustrated interviews with leading members of the trade illustrated descriptions of wholesale and retail businesses, Obituary notices, and Reviews of new books are items which appear from time to time.

Under "Buyers' Notes," "Potters' Accessories," and "Novelties," we give specially written and well illustrated notices of new goods or processes, keeping our readers in touch with the latest trade developments. Technical articles by leading authorities deal with the progress of the manufacturing side of the trades we represent.

Trade Reports by our own correspondents supply information as to the state of business in all parts of the country month by month. Specifications of the latest British and Foreign Patents are summarised and illustrated, and particulars of new Trade Marks are regularly given.

Our special commissioners visit from time to time foreign countries or British industrial centres, and many valuable suggestions may be gathered from the published results of their observations.

Other people's misfortunes are generally interesting, and we find that the monthly "Gazette" information is as closely watched as any part of the paper. Legal cases and Parliamentary proceedings connected with the trade are also fully reported.

Even the humble Fragments or Fill-ups have their use, for, besides causing a fleeting smile, they may be worked up with advantage into advertising matter for newspapers and circulars.

Besides all these regular features we publish specially contributed, translated or abstracted articles dealing with all phases of the Pottery and Glass trades at home and abroad—artistic, historical, mechanical, chemical, commercial, curious and humorous—they are interesting trades and we do our best to bring out their interesting features.

We think we have now written enough to indicate the nature of the contents of this trade paper. Its interest we are convinced cannot be denied ; but we wish to emphasise its vital importance. No man nowadays—certainly no business man—can afford to be self-centred. He must realise his unity and interdependence with his confrères up and down the land, and indeed all over the wide world. Each must strive to learn what his fellows are doing—learn to emulate their successes and to avoid their errors ; to cultivate their goodwill, and co-operation in matters of mutual interest. And to aid in bringing this to pass is one of the main functions of a properly conducted Trade Journal.

"BUYER" AND "AGENTS."

IT will be seen from our correspondence column that our comments last month were fully justified. We cannot insert one letter we have received because it is "too strongly" worded. Complaint is made only of "some" buyers. No one charges the whole body with incivility, and the attention directed to the conduct of some members of it is approved by other members. The correspondence we have received has been all on one side. There must be two sides to this as to every other question. If there is anything to be said on the other side, we shall be glad to give it the same publicity. We shall be pleased to receive letters on the subject from any buyers who think justice has not been done to them as a body. A letter must be accompanied by a card, or business heading on the note paper—though the name will not be published if it is desired it should not be. We sincerely hope the discussion of the matter in our columns will be productive of good. It is within our knowledge that the evil—for it is an evil—has existed for many years, and has been a source of trouble and annoyance to many representatives. Happily, as our correspondents all point out, it does not refer to all buyers. It is our pleasure to be personally acquainted with both "buyers" and dealers (who, of course, are also buyers in a general sense) who are courteous gentlemen, and we are sure they will not take umbrage at criticism of conduct of which they would not be guilty themselves. We admit, and agents admit it, that a buyer cannot order everything that is shown him. But he ought to make it a rule to *look at* new goods, in order that good lines may not be lost to him. Principals are interested in this question, for a buyer who will not take the trouble to treat with civility an agent who takes the trouble to bring to him new goods for inspection, cannot possibly be sure (as he should be) that he is stocking the most saleable lines.

THE DISPUTE IN THE GLASS TRADE.

DEALERS who are doing their best to encourage the trade in British-made glass are amazed, as well as annoyed, at the frequent disputes between the employers and their work-people. The present strike in the glass trade at Wordsley has not seriously affected the distributing trade yet, but the principle involved in it is likely to prove the complete ruin of the trade it has already seriously crippled. Forgetful of the experience of the glass makers, the glass cutters are now on strike at the bidding of their union, and once more the workmen are seeking to dictate to the employers what work a particular workman shall do, and what wages he shall be paid. A firm of glass cutters were obliged to discharge a skilled workman through want of orders for the work he did. Some months after they applied to the society for three or four cutters, at wages from 25s. to 27s. per week, to do work which was done by men at those rates. The society refused to let those men work unless the firm reinstated the man they had discharged, or engaged one at the same rate of wages. Later, a cutter out of work, whose wages had been 27s., was willing to work for the firm at that rate, but was sent away from the works by the secretary of the society, who directed him only to go to work at an advanced rate. The firm resented this interference, because the price they could obtain for the particular work they wanted done would not admit of the employment of men at the higher wage insisted on by the society. They wanted the work done, and as the society would not let them have a man, they engaged a boy—and the society men went out on strike. When workmen act so unreasonably it is no wonder we lose trade. Considering the state of the trade, the number of men unemployed, the action of the society in this case is little less than a crime. When there is less skilled work to be done, men at a lower rate of wages must be employed to do it. But the society wish to force employers to engage men at higher wages to do less skilled work. Only those acquainted with the trade will realise the extent of this injustice. Employers are justified in refusing to submit to this dictation, not only because the wages of the skilled workmen are too high for the cheaper work to be done, but because the skilled workmen cannot do the work so well, or so expeditiously, as the less skilled workers, who are accustomed to it. The Wordsley glass cutters were badly advised to strike.

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SAMPLES AND PRICES ARE IMMEDIATELY SENT ON APPLICATION.

THE AMERICAN TARIFFS.

THE suspense which has filled the minds of British Pottery manufacturers for some time past as to the proposed changes in the United States Tariffs, has not been relieved by the cabled reports of the introduction of the new American Tariff Bill. The Bill itself will be published soon, and further reports as to the provisions of it may arrive by the time these lines are published. The references to pottery and glass are very short and not so definite as could be wished. Some reductions are said to have been made in certain of the schedules, but none that will affect the manufacturers of pottery and glass. In fact, from the conflicting reports by cable, it is difficult to say exactly what is proposed. One report says there is to be a reduction of the duty on decorated ware and some slight changes of lesser importance. On one point, however, there is unanimity. The methods of valuation are to be changed so as to prevent the possibility of undervaluation, to defeat the object of the tariff. As this charge has not been made against British manufacturers, they are not much concerned about this clause. But there is an impression that as the avowed object of the Bill is to raise revenue rather than to maintain the tariff, it is just possible some increase in duties on pottery and glass may be made. One report says duties will be cut down for plain white ware and raised for decorated ware. These various rumours show that the question is receiving very close attention in the interests of American manufacturers. That is the crux of the whole matter. If we could feel sure that the Bill was being considered and discussed in the interest of the American public, we might hope for some reduction of the barrier against our goods. But the "power behind" the agitators is without doubt the influence of American manufacturers to protect American industries. We shall not have long to wait now before the solution is forthcoming.

THE SALE OF GOODS.

AT a meeting of the North Staffordshire Branch of the Commercial Travellers' Association, Mr. F. W. Harris, the hon. solicitor, made some very valuable observations on the law as to the sale of goods. How many commercials or manufacturers have studied the Sale of Goods Act? We imagine, very few, and probably fewer still know that there is such an Act. Mr. Harris explained that the law as to the sale of goods was now concentrated in the Act of 1893. He pointed out that every sale of goods was a contract—reducible to an offer and an acceptance (a "contract" is not necessarily in writing). It was important that a contract should always be accepted in the terms in which it was made. In the case of an offer to sell being made by post, the offer to be binding must be accepted before it is withdrawn. Mr. Harris gave a clear exposition of the section of Sale of Goods Act which provides that a contract for the sale of goods of the value of £10 and upwards shall not be enforceable at law unless the buyer (1) shall accept part of the goods so sold, or (2) or give something in earnest to bind the contract, or in part payment, or (3) unless some note in writing of the contract be made and signed by the party to be bound, or his agent. Mr. Harris explained (and he is a solicitor) that it was not generally known that, of the thousands of orders taken every day by commercial travellers, scarcely one could be enforced if the other party to the contract was aware of his rights when he repented of his bargain. It would seem strange at first for a commercial traveller to ask his customer to sign the order he had given, but the traveller could induce him to do so if he went about it diplomatically. Mr. Harris had something to say to manufacturers, and pointed out that they should be careful to comply with orders in the exact terms in which they were given. If fewer goods or more goods were sent than were ordered, the customer could (if he liked) treat the transaction as a new offer, and refuse the whole. One method of making orders binding and which the writer practised for many years in important transactions, was not mentioned by Mr. Harris. It was to send a copy of the order to the customer by post the same evening, and ask him to "kindly say if there was any error in it."

Correspondence.

These columns are open to members of the trade for the discussion of trade topics. There are many questions affecting the trade which will be the better for a free discussion.

BUYERS AND AGENTS.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—Your remarks about buyers and agents in this month's issue are very appropriate. The growing tendency (one might almost say "fully developed") you refer to, amounts almost to an evil, and is the cause of annoyance and much loss of time to travellers and agents. If buyers generally read your GAZETTE, I hope they will be led to show greater consideration for representatives who spare no trouble to please them.—Yours, &c.,

London, March 24, 1909. "ONLY AN AGENT."

SIRS,—I am very glad you have told the truth about the conduct of some buyers and agents. The want of civility some of them show is often talked about amongst ourselves, but we cannot lecture the buyers. You have done so, and I hope they will profit by it. If they do, I am sure their employers will. Many of them do not know half the saleable goods on the market because they will only look at the samples of their favourites. I have a good show-room in the centre of the manufacturing quarter, and I represent first-rate manufacturers whose goods sell well; yet there are buyers who have never been inside my rooms.—Yours, &c.,

March 24, 1909. A HARD-WORKING AGENT.

SIRS,—Your comments upon the conduct of certain buyers and agents are, I am sorry to say, only too true. They, however, do not apply to all buyers, and I am sure you did not intend to include all in your censure. But in the cases to which the complaint does apply, the grievance is a very great one. A man is of little use as a commercial or as a London representative, if he has not patience and tact; but the haughtiness of some buyers tries both very severely. I know buyers who are perfect gentlemen. Others are not, and never will be; "They are not built that way." I thank you for saying a word for us.—Yours, &c., MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.

March 16, 1909.

SIRS,—I am sure your article in the last issue of THE POTTERY GAZETTE is very desirable, and if prosecuted further should bring reform as regards some buyers, that they may do their duty to their own firms, besides showing a modicum of courtesy in their otherwise entire absence of generosity.

Advisedly I say some buyers. After a long experience, I have decided not to supply some houses, because of treatment shown by their buyer, and the loss is not mine

C. T. Maling & Sons,

FORD POTTERIES, :: NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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MANUFACTURERS OF . . .

CETEM WARE

CETEM WARE REG.D TRADE MARK

A Superior Semi-Porcelain, Brilliant and Durable.

DINNER TEA AND TOILET SERVICES &c.

In the latest and most effective styles of decoration.

Original Chromo-Litho Designs a Speciality.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC WARE	DAIRY OUTFITTERS' WARE	MEASURE MUGS & JUGS	WHITE JARS OF EVERY
HOSPITAL WARE	POROUS CELLS	CONFECTIONERS' JARS	DESCRIPTION

Careful attention given to Customers' own Specialities.

WATER-GROUND FLINT OF THE FINEST QUALITY

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EXCEPTIONALLY FAVOURABLE SHIPPING FACILITIES TO ALL PARTS.

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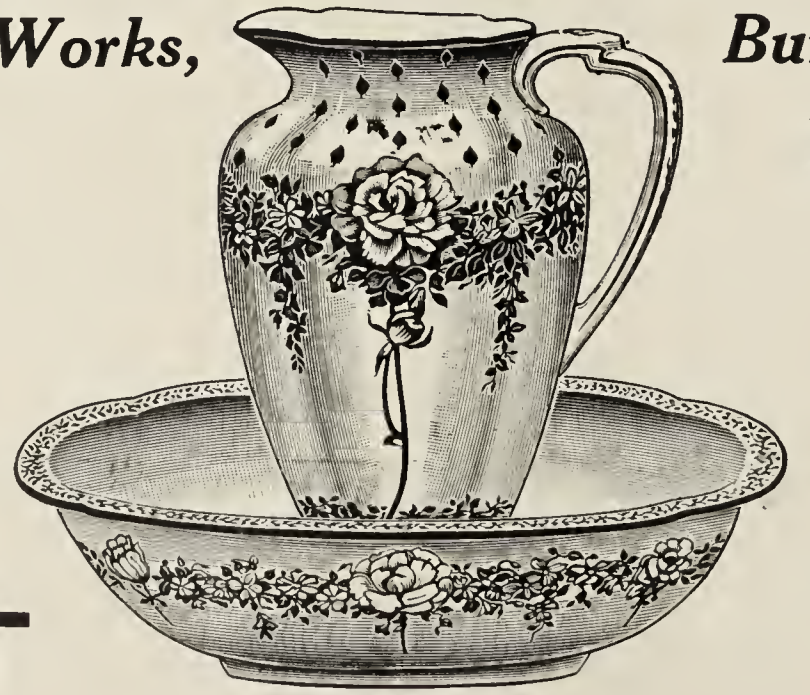
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MANUFACTURER OF EARTHENWARE FOR

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"Imperial" Shape, "Cynthia" Pattern.

MAZARINE BAND

. . IN . .

DINNER, TEA,

. . AND . .

BADGED WARE.

Country Representative:
MR. JAMES TUNSTALL.

If you are interested in Granite, write for Sample of my new **"FESTOON"** Shape.

alone, but detrimental to a business so misrepresented by its buyer.

On the other hand, my firms share with myself thanks to other buyers, who see if we can assist their business from time to time in an honest, faithful manner.—Yours, &c.,

London, March 22, 1908. "AS CARD ENCLOSED."

INSURANCE OF GOODS IN WINDOWS.

MR. JAMES B. CRAIG, of Arbroath, whose letter to the China Dealers' Association we published last month by request, has written us a long letter to the same effect. Mr. Craig repeats his appreciation of the services of the Association in enabling him to obtain a satisfactory settlement, and adds "this case demonstrates the usefulness of the combination of dealers."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. D.—We have sent you the names of makers of copper lustre. It is not much in demand now.

R. M.—We send you the names of makers of gas globes. Nearly all glass manufacturers now make electric shades and globes.

A. R. Co.—The demand for figures under glass shades is dying out. There are prettier ornaments at the same prices.

Inquirer.—You will find full particulars in our diary. If you have not seen them, look through the diary; there are probably other things you will like to know.

Manager.—You should have kept a copy of your order with the conditions stated on it. The conditions are so unusual that we do not see how you can prove that the manufacturer agreed to them.

A Retail Dealer.—You are unfortunate in your manufacturers. Our experience is that manufacturers do try to oblige their customers, and often do so at a loss to themselves.

No Surrender.—We do not know of anyone making ware with the badge referred to. It is quite possible that the engraving has been cut for some special order and is private property.

L. L.—The number you give is no use whatever in helping us to trace the maker of the Teaware, it being merely a manufacturer's pattern book number, and in use by many makers.

J. B.—We do not know of any other process of badging glassware, besides those you mention, and acid work. The last named is not very expensive when you have a large quantity to do. It gives better results than sand-blast, but is rather more costly. An article describing this process appeared in our paper in 1906.

T., Germany.—It is not correct to say "there are twenty potteries in England which use none but leadless glaze." We do not know of one pottery, except where stoneware alone is made, which does not use lead in some proportion. It is an exaggeration to say that Englishwomen prefer leadless glazed ware. The number of those agitating for the prohibition of the use of lead in pottery manufacture is comparatively very small. Gault clay is a bluish clay, highly fossiliferous, which occurs below the upper chalk of the secondary period. It is found in Kent and Bucks and, we believe, on the Continent, notably in Belgium.

Mirror Tarnish, Wales [992].—It is impossible to advise you without having seen the spots (and you do not give their colour) and inspected the window. Possibly you are putting too much strain on the ventilator in the roof by making it (1) suck in air through any crevice to support the combustion of the gas, and (2) carry off the burnt gaseous products. You want an inlet ventilator for cold air, and you would assist the draught if you burnt a tiny jet just inside the top ventilator (taking precautions against fire). It may be that (1) the sulphur fumes from the gas are penetrating through flaws on the paint coat which protects the mercury; (2) that the heat is so intense that the heated mercury is being oxidised; (3) that the mercury gets so hot that it is being aggregated into globules. Perhaps an inspection of the back coat of the mercury will give you useful indications; (4) the heat may have caused the protective coating to run, leaving the mercury exposed to all tarnishing influences.

CORRESPONDENTS' INQUIRIES.

C. [997], asks for makers of "Gildea" Lavatory basin.

M. [999] asks for address of makers of "Old English Mayke" yellow china with imitation medallion.

THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

THE Board of Management of the Pottery and Glass Trades' Benevolent Institution, are making another special effort to provide funds, which are so urgently needed. They have just issued a number of special collecting books. Each book contains sixty receipts—about the size of a postage stamp—with the pretty badge of the Institution on the front and a receipt on the back indicating that it is a receipt for one penny. The pages are perforated, so that the receipts are easily detached. Each book of sixty receipts represents a donation of five shillings to the Institution. Friends can help this, the only benevolent institution connected with the trade, by disposing of one or more of these books, or by letting their children collect in aid of this deserving cause, by requesting their acquaintances, old and young, to give a penny and take a receipt. It is suggested that manufacturers and dealers may render good service by arranging for periodical collections amongst the employees in their works or warehouses. This would create interest in the Institution amongst those whom it is designed to benefit. Those who do not receive a collecting book can have one sent to them on application to the secretary, Mr. Algernon J. Prickett, 6, Thavies Inn, Holborn-circus, London, E.C. For every £5 5s. collected by the disposal of 21 of these books, the collector will be entitled to a vote for life at all elections of annuitants of the Institution. It is requested that the books, with a remittance of 5s. for each book (or for the amount of the receipts given from each book), be returned to the secretary not later than Sept. 30. The names of collectors, with the amounts collected, will be published in the November issue of THE POTTERY GAZETTE. EVERY PENNY HELPS!

The Glass Industry in Bohemia.—The unfortunate position of this industry is due in a great degree to the American crisis, but economic difficulties in other countries have had something to do with it as well. The export to Persia has nearly ceased altogether, and the Turkish boycott it still in existence. The production of articles de luxe has been most effected. The manufacture of bottle glass is almost kept up to its former level, thanks to the discovery of new markets; nevertheless this branch of the industry has fallen away to a certain extent. The plate-glass industry has also suffered, and in spite of suspension of work for two months, it was not possible to get rid of stocks during the other ten months of last year. Hungarian competition has also been felt very keenly. During 1908 fourteen manufactories have become extinct, and in the districts of Haida and Gablonz the workmen have only been employed on part time every week. Many of the hands are beginning to seek other occupations.

BURLEIGH WARE

in 1909.

Toilet Sets

An unique display in effective decorations at moderate prices. . . . . .

Fancy "Suites" OUR SPECIALITY.

We again submit an entirely new range, treated with our new **"ARTOIS"** decoration,

Original, Elegant, Effective, and Cheap.

SAMPLES ON DISPLAY IN LONDON AND THE VARIOUS CENTRES.

AGENCIES

LONDON: 44, Farringdon Street, E.C. . . . MR. WILLIAM H. LEIGH.

COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVES . . { MR. A. H. HOLDCROFT. MR. R. J. HEATH. MR. E. D. LEIGH.

AUSTRALIA: 51, Palings Buildings, Sydney, Messrs. T. W. HEATH & CO.
NEW ZEALAND: 41, Fort Street, Auckland, Messrs. THOMAS WEBB & CO.

ILLUSTRATED SHEETS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION TO

BURGESS & LEIGH,

Middleport Pottery. *BURSLEM.*

Buyers' Notes.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVES.)

Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Ltd., Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent, have one of the oldest and one of the most famous potteries in the Kingdom. Anyone writing or speaking about the early development of pottery manufacture in Staffordshire must of necessity mention Josiah Wedgwood, the leading spirit in that development, and the founder of the firm and the business which occupy such a prominent position in the industry to-day. It is close on a century and a half since Josiah Wedgwood commenced the business which is still known by his name, and is still carried on by his lineal descendants, in the works he built. A business conducted by one of the most famous potters in the world, naturally acquired a splendid reputation. It is no exaggeration to say that after the lapse of a hundred and fifty years the same business firm still deservedly enjoys a high, but much wider reputation. A name goes a long way in business. There are some well-known commodities on the market that have really nothing else to recommend them but the name they bear. This is not the case with Wedgwood ware. At the close of the eighteenth century it was appreciated because of its sterling qualities, and now, at the beginning of the twentieth century, those same qualities keep it in the front rank of ceramic productions. The Wedgwoods of to-day trade under the name of their great ancestor, Josiah Wedgwood, but they do not trade on it. Each generation has sought to preserve, and whenever possible, to improve the special features which contribute to the high value of their productions. While they are proud to retain the name of Josiah Wedgwood, they have greater reason to be proud of maintaining the high standard of excellence always possessed by Wedgwood ware. Without disparaging the abilities of the Wedgwoods of to-day, and of those who are so ably co-operating with them, it may be said that the very fact that they are able to maintain the standard of Wedgwood productions, is due to Josiah Wedgwood himself. He was a scientific and practical potter, who was constantly experimenting, but he was also a most methodical and painstaking worker. He wrote a detailed description of all the experiments he made, and kept the original pieces ("trials" they were called) by means of which he perfected his bodies, colours, and glazes, during all the years from the date he commenced business on his own account in 1759, to the date of his death. These are now to be seen arranged and tabulated in the museum at the works, together with a number of books containing recipes for different bodies and glazes, sketches of different shapes with particulars of the date and number of pieces made. The original moulds for nearly all the principal pieces made, were also carefully preserved and labelled. The company are making good use of this mine of records, and are now re-producing many of the old Wedgwood forms in the same body as the originals, and with the same ornamentations. I was at the London show rooms, 108, Hatton-garden, E.C., very recently, and their representative, Mr. Harry Barnard, showed me a number of these beautiful reproductions. He says there is always a demand for novelties, and for some time past his company, like other manufacturers have been bringing out new forms and new ornamentations on modern art lines. They recognised, however, that the early models and decorations produced at Etruria were far superior from an artistic point of view to any of these, and they are now reproducing them as novelties, which, of course, they are to the public of to-day. Mr. Barnard showed me how successfully they were making a new feature of old lines. Instead of printed and litho patterns they are showing a number of artistic free hand decorations at very moderate prices. There is a range of old cream-coloured "Queen's Ware," and a number of reproductions of old forms with neat hand-painted ornamentations. Free hand decorations are shown on tea and breakfast ware, toilet ware, and miscellaneous table ware, all artistic, and at moderate prices. The accompanying illustration shows three reproductions of the best period of "Queen's" ware, from the original models. These are



JOSIAH WEDGWOOD & SONS, LIMITED. [*Photo by "The Pottery Gazette."*

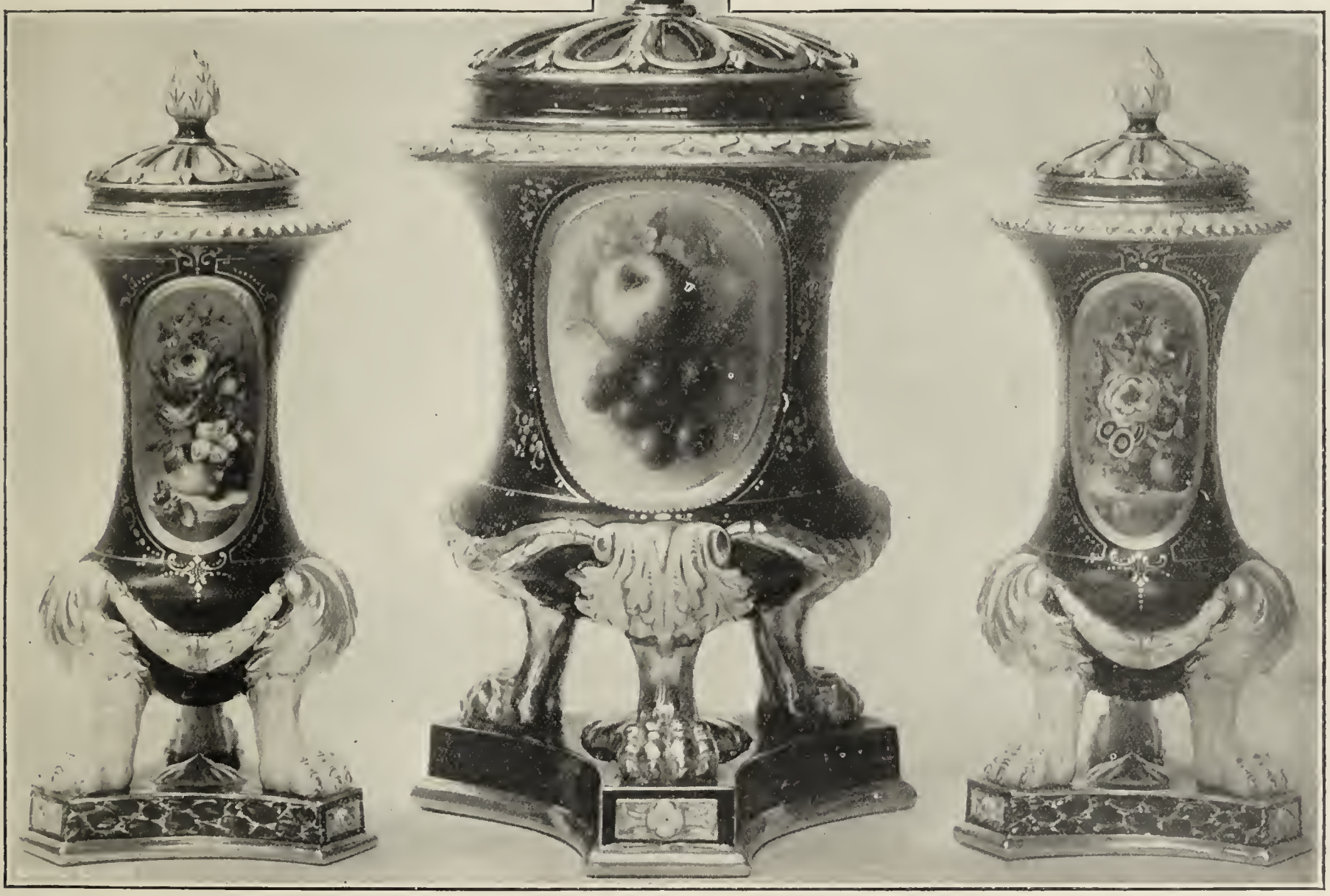
finished with all the attention to detail which characterised the early Wedgwood productions. Though glazed, the embossments are sharp and clear. The covered vase is a beautiful piece of the period 1780 to 1790. Free-hand decorations are the leading features in the show rooms just now, and in addition to domestic ware they are applied to many fancy pieces, small trays, boxes, and a pretty writing set, consisting of an ink stand and letter rack. Trinket sets are shown similarly decorated. I was shown a dinner set in the old blue pattern "Ferrara" that was popular 120 years ago; the old blue is used with effective results. Several charming decorations on dinner ware are shown—double-printing under glaze. These are examples of good work, the "register" being so perfect that none but an expert could say with certainty that the pattern is printed. I have spoken only of the medium priced goods, but the examples of high class decorations are as attractive as ever. In dinner and tea ware there are beautiful rich hand-painted subjects, and acid gold decorations. Jasper ware is always a great attraction at these rooms. There is a splendid assortment of it on show just now. In addition to the extensive range of art vases, there is a large collection of plaques and medallions, with neat brooches, pendants, and other articles of personal adornment. The samples of the company can be seen at 25, West Broadway, New York, 266, Queen-st., Auckland, N.Z., and 67, Rue d'Hauteville, Paris.

Burgess & Leigh, Middleport Pottery, Burslem, and 44, Farringdon-st., London, E.C., have introduced a number of new forms and decorations in all classes of their productions, and particularly in toilet sets (perhaps their strongest line), they are showing several new shapes and pleasing decorations. "Burleigh Ware," the suggestive name by which their semi-porcelain body is everywhere known, embraces all table ware, and other pottery for domestic purposes. Amongst several new toilet services, the "Argos" is a good form. The ewer is tall with six flat panels which lend themselves conveniently to various styles of ornamentation. It is shown in many nicely decorated and gilt patterns. "The "Verona" is a well modelled plain form, and is shown in several art shades, for which the graceful shape is especially adapted. The "Berkley," another new toilet shape, is decorated in various pleasing styles. Messrs. Burgess & Leigh are always able to introduce variety in their new toilet shapes, without departing from good taste. It sometimes happens that in the effort to get away from regular forms, refinement is sacrificed. In dinner ware, Mr. W. H. Leigh, the firm's London representative, has received several shapes, and these are variously decorated. The "Devon" shape, amongst other ornamentations, has a pretty feather border—broken at intervals—and gilt edge. It is a light and pleasing decoration. There are several very pretty border patterns, some printed, and others enamelled and gilt. The firm have always made a speciality of "Fancy suites" which include tea pots, jugs, cake stands, fruit dishes, triple trays, cheese stands and covers, biscuit boxes, &c. They have produced an exceptionally pleasing decoration for this season. "The Artois," which is an elegant pattern at a moderate price. The design is an original one, and the colour scheme will appeal to those who appreciate neat ornamentation. Many pleasing suites have been produced in "Burleigh Ware," and some of them have had long lives, but I shall be surprised if the "Artois" does not exceed any of them in popularity. Several new shapes in flower pots are added to their samples. Messrs. Burgess & Leigh have a number of lines for export. They have agencies at 51 Pailing-buildings, Sydney, Australia, and 41, Fort-st., Auckland, New Zealand. They have useful illustrated sheets which they will forward to any bona-fide pottery dealer on application.

The Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd., Worcester, favoured us with an invitation "to inspect the special Spring show of new models and decorations" held last month at their London rooms, 8, St. Andrew Street, Holborn-circus, E.C. As a rule we do not wait for formal invitations to visit the Worcester Company's beautiful collection of samples. But this was a special occasion; and we were pleased to see the artistic card of invitation sent out to the trade. The invitation itself is neatly printed in pale green, surmounted by the Royal arms in gold, in a panel formed by an embossed artistic design, on a white card. The show was open from March 16 to March 30. I went on the opening day and saw Mr. Louis W. Hadley, who represents the company in London. I had also the pleasure of meeting his brother, Mr. H. Hadley, who had come up from the works to assist during the special display. I was pleased to find that, in spite of the complaints about the depression in trade, the presence of Mr. H. Hadley was anything but superfluous. I had a good look round myself on the first day, and saw Mr. Louis Hadley at a later date, when I learned that they had done very well. They had a large number of buyers, and effected some good sales. Most of the principal pieces were sold (some of them on the first day), but, by arrangement with the purchasers, were retained till the end of the show. The fact that certain fine pieces will have left the London rooms by the time this notice is published, does not indicate that the collection at St. Andrew Street will have suffered much. The resources of the Worcester Royal Porcelain Works are great, and since the pieces forming the Spring show were but selections from their finished works, their places will be immediately filled by others. Still, the special display made this year in London was the finest I have ever seen in these rooms. The collection of ornamental and fine porcelains in the galleries upstairs was a unique exhibition of high-class, ornamental ceramics, while the china, Worcester semi-porcelain, and Royal Worcester vitreous dinner wares shown in the spacious ground floor marked the perfection attained by the company in the production of pottery for domestic use. All the familiar types of what is colloquially called "Worcester" were well represented in the ornamental and useful sections, but there were many distinctly new treatments and on original forms. Mr. Hadley pointed out to me that many of their new productions are really reproductions of some of the old Worcester shapes and decorations. There are plenty of novelties both in form and ornamentation, but very many, perhaps most, of the special pieces have the Royal blue ground for which Worcester has always been famous. The beautiful old scale blue reappears (or rather continues to appear, for I do not think it has ever been neglected) on reproductions of old Worcester forms. This is admitted by everyone competent to judge to be good taste on the part of the public. If it was not, I question whether the Worcester Company, even as a matter of business, would encourage it. But it is good taste, for the early Worcester body was one of the most beautiful soft porcelains in Europe. The early forms were suggested by the best models of Japanese, Chinese, Sèvres and Dresden wares, and it is admitted that no productions could bear stronger evidence of scrupulous care in every detail than some of the early vases and sets made at Worcester. We know they are capable of original work of the greatest merit, but it is to the fidelity with which the Worcester artists of to-day can work in the spirit of their predecessors, that the Company are indebted for such a splendid Spring show this year. We give an illustration of a set of three covered vases—pieces typical of "Old Worcester." They are beautiful forms, excellent examples of fine modelling on artistic lines. Each vase is a tripod on a plinth, the feet formed of three lions' claws. The pieces are in Royal Worcester

blue and gold, and there is a panel with light ground on the front of each. The panels on the two side vases are filled with paintings of flowers by Hawkins, and that on the centre vase has a collection of fruit painted by Scabright. The drawing is perfect and the colouring beautiful, with soft, mellow effects. The paintings and other ornamentations on the vases are highly finished, with the most painstaking attention to details. There are many beautiful colour schemes in which copper green and apple green are effectively used. Vases with landscapes, painted by Davis, in oval panels, have delicate festoons in apple green in the Adam style. Other pieces have landscapes and sheep in panels also painted by Davis. Some vases with cattle painted by Stinton present beautifully soft effects. There is a lightness and a brightness about the glaze that harmonises with the open-air subject. I have far more notes than space will permit me to transcribe. I must, however, briefly mention one or two interesting features. There is a stand filled with art forms of all kinds, decorated throughout with Hadley roses, "La France" and "damask." The flowers are beautifully painted by Jarman, White, Martin, and others. They are so natural that the soft glow even from the pottery is exhilarating. I expressed a wish to have a photograph for reproduction of this beautiful group, but Mr. Hadley said "I am sorry I cannot let you have it. I have sold the lot just as you see it, so it is not mine." There are some fine examples of the work of a young decorative artist named Phipps that deserve more notice than I can give them. He has carried out a new treatment in delicate mauve and gold in a manner that gives promise of future superior work. Mr. Hadley showed me too much. It was, however, all very interesting, and I hope many of my readers will have time to inspect what I have not space to describe.

Mr. William Ault, art potter, Swadlincote, near Burton-on-Trent, and Gamage-buildings, Holborn-circus, London, E.C., is not only a manufacturer of high-class ceramics, but a maker of useful pottery on artistic lines. Of course, all ornamental pottery may be properly described as useful—useful, that is to say, as ornament—but when we speak of useful pottery we mean things that serve a particular useful purpose, that could be served whether they were ugly or beautiful. Most of the productions in "Ault Faïence" are produced for their artistic beauty (there are are many fine specimens of this class at the London rooms at present), and it is safe to say that none but an art potter could have produced them. But, on the other hand, there are articles in "Ault Faïence" that could be made by scores of pottery manufacturers to answer all the useful purposes for which they are intended. But when we hear of vases, spills, flower pots, jugs, trays and toilet ware, made in Ault faïence, we expect to find things of beauty as well as articles for use, and we are not disappointed. A plain cylinder (like a piece of drain pipe with a bottom in it), and a plain vase (like a tankard jug without handle or lip) would hold umbrellas or cut flowers as well as the most graceful stand or vase, but they would not give the satisfaction to their owner nor the pleasure to his visitors who look upon them that the same things made in Ault faience would give. Mr. Ault and his brother art-potters are public benefactors when they add artistic beauty to utility. Their labours are bearing fruit, for the public are now looking for the combination. However useful a thing may be, people hesitate to buy it if it is ugly. This



THE WORCESTER ROYAL PORCELAIN CO., LTD., WORCESTER. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

improvement in the public taste is due to the enterprise of manufacturers like Mr. Ault, who give us artistic shapes and decorations at prices very little higher than we used to pay for the plainest models and the most crude decorations. Mr. Ault's productions are like those of a scientific gardener—they are developments rather than creations. Each series of ornamentations has been an improvement upon its predecessor, and the present beautiful display at the London rooms, which includes three or four distinctly new decorative treatments, is the outcome of experiments in a long series of former displays. Mr. Ault has excelled himself in the high-class art ware he has introduced for the present season. As an artistic potter he has been constantly progressing, and as art-ware, Ault faience now stands on a higher plane than it has hitherto occupied. The disposition of the several series of novelties in the show room is quite in keeping with the character of them—it is artistic. Nothing could be in better taste, or more effective



Ault Faïence and Creke Ware.

than the arrangement of the specimens of the different decorative schemes. Each new line has a stand to itself, and those that do not harmonise are well separated. The buyer who stands in front of one of the groups is not affected by the appearance of the others, since he does not see them. This happy result is secured by showing a small, but judiciously selected group in each series. The show room is not crowded, and what there is to be seen can be inspected under favourable conditions. I cannot mention everything that claims attention, but I must refer to the pleasing, novel decorations. One of these is called "Creke ware." The accompanying illustration shows a large and representative collection of forms decorated in "Creke," and it will be seen that the ornamentation proves effective on all shapes. A free conventional design on a light body, the other parts of the pieces being shaded from burnt red into pale pink. Another new decoration consists of a blue or yellow flower and green foliage on cream ground. This is very pleasing on vases, spills, and similar forms. A range of ware called "Metallique" is a good imitation of antique bronze. It looks like dark brown metal, and as all the forms are such as used to be made in beaten metal, the illusion is perfect. Vases, jugs, and other old shapes have all the appearance of hammered metal. A fine collection is presented of "Sgraffiato ware." There are many new vases, with and without handles, and other new forms ornamented in this interesting mediæval style. This was a very early method for the decoration of pottery in many parts of Italy. The plan was to cover a vessel of red clay with a coating of white "slip." When the coating was dry, the design was produced by cutting portions of the "slip" away, so as to expose the red body underneath, the white slip remaining forming the design intended. The patterns were picked out by the application of bright colours, yellow, blue and green, and the whole was then glazed with a fusible lead glaze. Mr. Ault's method may not be exactly the same, but the principle is the same. His pieces are decorated with graceful geometrical designs and scroll patterns of foliage and flowers. Many combinations of shaded colours are introduced, and all the examples I saw are executed with spirit and decorative effect. The most interesting group in the room is in the new "Mauresque ware," the principal features of which are beautiful and novel glazed effects. All pieces made in "Mauresque" are of necessity plain. There are no embossments and no added design, and yet the rich effects produced entirely by the glaze are highly artistic. Some of the pieces are decorated with a combination in which turquoise blue, cobalt, and a sombre olive green most probably take part. Marbled, mottled, and other broken colour effects on artistic and classical forms are the characteristics of "Mauresque ware." The word is pronounced "Maw-resque," and the difference between it and "Mo'resque" is that the latter derives its charm from applied ornamentation, while the former depends for its beautiful yet multitudinous effects upon its glaze alone. Ault Faïence is a good medium for glaze effects, and it is shown in that pure rich red in which the Chinese once excelled. There is a full range of ware in "Sang de Bœuf." An illustrated list of all the latest productions of the pottery is now in the press, and will be ready shortly. It will be sent to any actual china and glass dealer on application to the works.

Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill Glass Works, have just made a number of interesting additions to their splendid display of high class useful and ornamental glass ware at their London show rooms. The company have a suite of handsome rooms at Bath House, 59, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., where they are represented by Mr. J. W. Walton. The rooms are conveniently arranged and superbly fitted and decorated, in harmony with the brilliant and artistic goods shown there. Mr. Walton is fortunate in having at his command the best modern methods of showing high-class glass ware. The scheme has been well considered, the light painted woodwork, the polished plate glass shelves, the silvered glass on the walls behind the shelves, and on the tops of the stands, present a fairy like scene by daylight, the effect of which is considerably

enhanced when the rooms are lighted up by electricity. The properties of the electric light seem especially favourable for the revelations of the beauties of the company's exquisite rock crystal and other art glassware. The samples are judiciously arranged, and as the principal room is well lighted by large front windows, they can always be seen to the best advantage, either by natural or artificial light. They include every article for domestic or personal use that is made in high-class glass. There are suites of table glass in every variety of form and decoration, including an entirely new assortment in the latest styles. Their newest designs are remarkable examples of the perfection attained in the glass cutter's art. They are continually producing new forms and new treatments. Mr. Walton tells me that he receives three or four packages of new goods from the works every week, so that he has always on show the very newest styles in English art glass. For this season he has a fine selection of cut and engraved wines and tumblers, bowls, dishes, vases (squat and tall), and a range of trumpet-shaped vases in graceful forms. They have a good show of heavy cut decanters in old and also in artistic forms. There is a demand for reproductions of old patterns just now, and Stevens & Williams are meeting it with a lavish assortment of designs and ornamentation that used to be admired by our great-grandparents. As this business was flourishing over 100 years ago, and records of all their original patterns have been kept, the company are in an admirable position to exactly reproduce any of the old glass, Jacobean or otherwise. The company are very strong in artistic glass for ornamental and decorative purposes, and their selections of rock crystal and intaglio ware are striking in their original and effective treatment. The prismatic effects which they so happily obtain by the use of the most expensive lead metal and the judicious use of elaborate moulds are increased largely by the bold and artistic decoration of their designers and engravers. This branch of the trade —as everyone who is familiar with the business knows— calls for the utmost skill and knowledge of the manufacturer, and to be able to put forward such a display as the one which we have seen gives them a very prominent position in the glass trade. Whilst our American cousins are over they should give Mr. Walton a call, as they will find that the glass which is there displayed is well suited to their market. A very pleasing novelty of this class is called "Fleurissant," which reflects all the beautiful colours of the rainbow. This is a perfection of what are usually called iridescent effects. A large number of ornamental pieces are shown in "Fleurissant" ware. The company make a special feature of fine glass for table decoration. These are hand-made in clear flint glass, and have been produced in a variety of pleasing forms. They have brought out a patented novelty for this season, which is as useful as it is pretty. We give an illustration of a group showing the new patent "Alexandra" flower holders in various forms. These are flower vases and flower holders in one. That is to say, the vases are so constructed as to dispense altogether with the wire-holder usually introduced to keep the flowers steady. As will be seen from the illustration, the "Alexandra" (patent No. 24,048) is made in vases of various forms, in spills, bowls, and baskets—all in best glass. They are supplied in cut rock crystal intaglio, and with gold decoration, or in crystal plain-moulded apple green and other colours. The principle of construction is simple, but efficacious. The top of a fan-shaped vase is contracted or "pinched-in" at intervals, forming a number of divisions in which flowers may be easily and tastefully arranged and held in position. The small vase in the centre of the group is tilted, so as to show these divisions. The ornamentation on the vases, whether cutting or intaglio, is seen to advantage when the flowers are in position. The "Alexandra" is likely to prove a very popular table decoration. If there are two branches of the trade that the company are more noted for than anything else, these undoubtedly are the rock crystal and intaglioing which we have mentioned, and their admirable manufacture of table glass for ordinary and daily use. This is made by a process entirely their own, and whilst competing successfully with the cheap Continental article, is far more durable and much better finished. Moreover, the customer has the satisfaction of knowing he is supporting entirely British product. The company guarantee every glass which they supply as being of best lead glass and entirely of their own manufacture. That they give satisfaction is indi-



Photo. by] "THE ALEXANDRA": STEVENS & WILLIAMS, LIMITED. ["*The Pottery Gazette.*"

eated by the repeat orders they inform us they are receiving.

A. J. Wilkinson, Ltd., Royal Staffordshire Pottery, Burslem, are not one of those firms of British manufacturers to whom the exhortation of the Prince of Wales to "wake up" was necessary. They are very much awake, full of enterprise, and continually bringing out new forms or new decorations, and very often both together. I sometimes think they must embarrass their customers by the very abundance of their productions. They bring new suites before the public get tired of the old ones, so that they have sometimes three or more popular lines running at once. The company do not wish their customers to believe (in business at any rate) that "'Tis well to be off with the old love before you are on with the new," for they are continually inviting their attention to the new. Take their toilet ware for instance, they always have a large and pleasing assortment on show—good patterns on shapes that are still in demand. Yet they are this season, as usual, tempting dealers with novelties. The "Regent" is a new toilet shape with a nicely modelled jug and a serviceable round basin. A jug and basin of the "Regent" are included in the illustration. It is decorated in many styles—in some, green or brown grounds made to the large assortment of flower pots. Flowers on shaded grounds and the new dragon decoration are appropriate to flower pots. The "Oxford," the "Ritz," and the "Diamond" are all good shapes. Suites in miscellaneous table ware are specialities with Messrs. Wilkinson. There are always several of them on show, with the other samples of the company, at the rooms of their London representatives, Young & Hedgson, Ltd., 60, Shoe-lane, E.C. These suites add considerably to the brightness of the company's samples. As a fancy line, the "Rozane" ware is one of the most charming decorations ever produced at the Royal Staffordshire Pottery. The scheme is, roses in natural colours, painted on shaded grounds with remarkably soft effects. "Rozane" looks well on useful articles, but it is peculiarly suited for ornamental shapes, and, therefore, is most appropriate on art shaped vases. Another pretty decoration en suite, consists of flowers on light blue ground—and gilt. The green dragon decoration is also shown on all miscellaneous table ware. There are samples of many excellent shapes in flower vases, and a nice assortment of bulb bowls—many shapes and decorations. Messrs. Wilkinsons' London show rooms at 60, Shoe-lane, E.C., are open every day.

Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent, and Winton House,

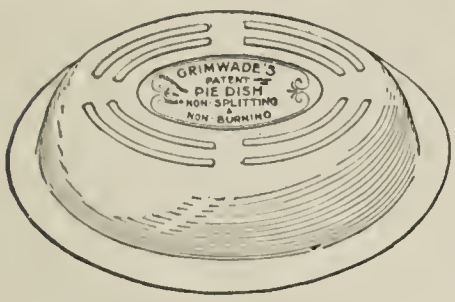


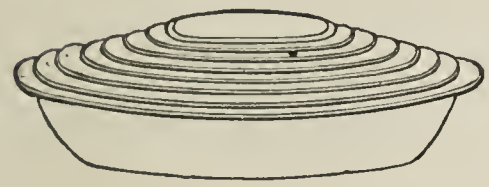
A. J. Wilkinson, Ltd. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

throw up the lighter ornamentations most effectively. The flower pot illustrated is quite a new and artistic shape—the "Stella." It is a pretty form with neat embossments, and it is shown in many delicate shades. The form of the pot and the decoration are both on new lines. The "Stella" is a handsome flower pot, away from the ordinary shapes, and is specially suited to table decoration. The other toilet jug and basin shown belong to the "Empire" set. The illustration shows how it differs from prevailing shapes. It is decorated in many attractive styles. The shape is well suited for shaded effects on white body, with floral ornamentations. One of the many decorations applied to it is the new "Dragon" pattern, a pretty effect in the Chinese style. Blue bell festoons make another neat decoration on the "Empire" shape. A pleasing arrangement of garlands of roses is shown on the "Portland" and "Empire" toilet services. There are several special shapes in dinner ware—one has round vegetable dishes and a pretty festoon and gold ornamentation. The samples include neat border patterns in many styles. A blue band and gold decoration makes a handsome service. "The Rex" shape in blue and gold is not a new one, but it is selling well. Several additions have been

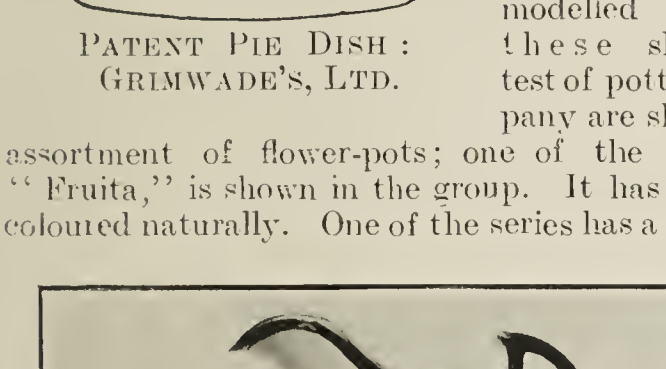
13, St. Andrew-st., Holborn-circus, London, E.C., control the Upper Hanley, Winton, Stoke, and Heron Cross Potteries, and are manufacturers of all kinds of general earthenware for domestic purposes. Their London representative, Mr. John Sayer, has generally some novelty to show me when I call, but he had a number of new things last month. He is continually receiving samples of new goods from the works, but at this season he has more than usual. The company have always a fine assortment of both shapes and patterns in toilet ware, but with the novelties for this year the collection is unusually large. Every taste seems to be provided for in the abundance of form and decoration. There are plenty of neat, inexpensive sets, and others with high-class decorations. We give an illustration of the new "Greek" toilet set in the "Nagasaki" pattern. This is an attractive design on Chinese lines. This class of ornamentation is very popular just now, and the "Nagasaki" is bright and cheerful, without being gaudy. The "Greek" shape has a nicely modelled, rather low ewer, and a good serviceable round basin. The "Lynn" is another toilet set, with a tall ewer and round basin and variously decorated. Both these are pleasing shapes. The "Perth" is a good shape shown with coloured line and art-coloured handle. It is in green,

turquoise, and red on a good white body. The "Tournay" shape is shown in the same decoration. The other toilet ware illustrated is the "Louis" shape, with neat reeded embossments, round basin with turn-over edge. It is a graceful form, and is decorated in neat colours and gold. The "Tientsin" shape has a plain body and is shown in several coloured decorations under glaze. The "Hague" toilet set has a tall ewer, round basin with turn-over edge, and is decorated in a charming engraved pattern and gilt. There are several well-modelled plain shapes; these shapes are the test of potting. The company are showing a large assortment of flower-pots; one of the new ones, the "Fruita," is shown in the group. It has embossed fruit coloured naturally. One of the series has a rich dark mazarine blue-shaded ground. Amongst many shapes in flower-pots are the "Rose," the "Myrtle" in many colours, and the "Venice," a classical form with cameo decoration. Some good hand-painted patterns are shown. Many pretty table decorations en suite are shown | patterns to suit everybody. Tea-pots, jugs, butter dishes, cheese stands and covers, bread trays, salad bowls, triple trays, sardines, fruit dishes, biscuit boxes and other miscellaneous pieces are decorated alike in many pleasing patterns. Tea-pots, jugs in sets, dishes, are shown in "Heron Cross Pottery." These are useful cheap goods in many decorations. The company not only manufacture all household goods, usually made in earthenware, but are frequently producing new lines. For instance, when I called at the rooms recently, Mr. Sayer was jubilant over the "Grimwade" patent pie-dish his company have just placed on the market. It seems they have been experimenting in this direction for some time, but they consider they have now produced one that has a number of special advantages. The "Grimwade" patent dish is oval in form, and is made (like other dishes) in all sizes. It is smooth inside—that is to say, the sides are rounded off on to the bottom, without any angle or corners, so that the dish is easily kept perfectly clean. The rim is so formed that the paste, once stretched over the top of the dish and its contents, cannot slip or sink on to the fruit. But the chief feature claimed for the "Grimwade" pie-dish is that it is "non-splitting and non-burning." By this is meant that the dish is practically fire-proof, and that the contents cannot burn. These objects are gained by a series of ring grooves at the bottom of the dish as shown in the illustrations. The dish stands on these rings, and they alone touch the hot plate or the bottom of the oven. It will be seen that these rings are not continuous, but are broken by four spaces in the circuit, which allow the heat to circulate freely and equally all over the dish. Another novel speciality is a provisionally patented milk bowl in plain white. There is a spout on one side and a handle on the other, so that it is easily carried. There is a smooth edge which turns over inside, so that the milk will not splash in carrying. It is useful for mixing anything made with milk. Larger sizes are made for dairy purposes. I was shown the company's new hygienic milk jug. It is easily cleaned, has an incurved top and a good lip, is made in all sizes and is easy to handle. The shape is registered.





PATENT PIE DISH: GRIMWADE'S, LTD.



MILK BOWL: GRIMWADE'S, LTD.



GRIMWADE'S, LTD., STOKE-ON-TRENT. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

Thomas Forester & Sons, Ltd., Longton, have returned to their fine show rooms at 105, Hatton-garden, London, E.C., the most central and most convenient position for buyers in the pottery and glass trades from town or country. Extensive alterations have been made in the premises, which have greatly improved the display of the samples. The back section of the ground floor has been thrown into the front, and there is now a long and wide room with excellent skylight to the rear portion. The fittings are admirably arranged, one side of the room being occupied by a handsome range of black and gold cases with plate glass fronts, which are reserved for the samples of the high class art wares the company are now producing. An imposing feature of this long room is a new large central

stand, on which three or four shelves are arranged in pyramid form on each side, with a handsome piece at the summit. The company are represented in London by Mr. E. Morgan Jones, and when I called that gentleman was enthusiastic over the splendid collection of new shapes and artistic ornamentations on quite new lines. The large stand I have referred to is brilliant with these attractive novelties, and Mr. Morgan Jones is very sanguine as to the favour with which they will be received. Eight or ten of these new artistic treatments are shown on this stand, so that each of the four sides presents several of these new decorative schemes applied en suite to vases and art forms of various kinds. The "Florian" is an artistic floral design (in which roses play the principal part) on ivory body shaded and gilt. This ornamentation is applied to several quite new shapes in vases and also to some familiar forms. The "Venetian" is a new decoration on forms which are suggestive of what are known as "Worcester" shapes. It has a refined decoration—flowers beautifully executed on delicate sea-green ground. A piece of this is illustrated in the accompanying group. (The work number of this is 4871.) The "Venetian" decoration is also shown on a rose Pompadour ground, a charming pink or rose-colour, sometimes called "Rose Du Barry." Another decoration illustrated is the "Fleur-de-lis," a beautiful theme on light ground, stippled gold. This, like all the other new ornamentations, is shown on a large number of forms, some of them quite new. We show also a piece of the "Marone Gothic," quite a new departure in decorative schemes: light panels with "Gothic" heads on marone ground, shaded and stippled gold, with assorted flowers introduced. Gold handles to the vases enhance the richness of the decoration. The "Indianesque" decoration is shown on a covered vase of fine form and with gold handles. The "Sèvres" design is also included in the group. The piece we illustrate is a tall vase with long narrow neck. The outline is a graceful one, Grecian in character. The "Sèvres" series is so called because the floral decoration in the style of "Sèvres" covers the piece all over. The "Lisbon" decoration is applied to bold forms specially designed for it. There are some distinctly new and graceful shapes with floral and other treatments on light grounds. Amongst other new ornamentations there are "The Vandyke" series—a mazarine blue ground shaded, with flowers in white panels and stippled gold. This is submitted as a high class but inexpensive decoration. "The Romanesque" soft light grounds with classical groups — the grounds are in many shades; and "The Stratford," with rich flowers on a gold and amber ground—a peculiarly delicate yellow. These decorations are shown on vases of many shapes and sizes, and on other art forms, and they are also all applied to flower pots. The company have made many additions to their large assortment of pedestal pots. The "Silber" shape, one of the new ones, is supplied with the "Venetian" decoration already described. This "Silber" pot is supplied in a number of plain art colours. Another new and beautifully modelled pedestal and pot is the Primula, which we illustrate. It is supplied in plain colours and in imperial blue, green, red and brown, and also in high-class decorations. Forester & Sons have made great improvements in their tea and breakfast ware, of which they show a pleasing range of samples. The new specimens are all attractive in shape, and there is a variety of refined patterns. The "Valkyrie," the "Oxford" and "Tall Duchess" are two specially good forms, with several neat yet effective treatments. The "Gothic" shape, a pretty sexagonal cup, is decorated with floral and other patterns. There is a full range of all usual stock lines on show.



THOMAS FORESTER & SONS, LTD. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

Clay Brothers, china, earthenware and glass merchants The Platts, Stourbridge, are wholesale dealers who have always on hand ready for immediate delivery a large stock of all kinds of pottery and glass. They are extensive importers, and handle a number of useful and fancy lines that are confined to them. Their representative, Mr. J. H. Service, has a large assortment of their samples always on show at his rooms, 21, Charterhouse-street, London, E.C. (recently removed from 19, Charterhouse-street). They supply all the usual domestic requisites in glass, china and earthenware, and many useful and ornamental sundries that dealers now stock Every enterprising tradesman keeps a variety of pleasing oddments both for children and adults, and Clay Brothers provide them in abundance. It will be an advantage to scores of dealers who do not want to open a multiplicity of accounts, to get ornamental and pleasing goods from the firm that supplies them with their toilet ware, dinner ware, tea, and glass ware. Buyers whose business does not enable them to order large quantities of any one line, can obtain from Clay Brothers and other well-known wholesale houses a nicely varied assortment of goods that under other conditions would necessitate the placing of eight or ten different orders—receiving as many different packages and, of course, the same number of accounts.



[*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*
THOMAS FORESTER & SONS, LTD.

F. Winkle & Co., Colonial Pottery, Stoke-on-Trent, and 13, Charterhouse-st., London, E.C., are showing a fine selection of new and original designs in toilet ware, dinner ware and suites. Mr. John Porter, the firm's London representative, has prepared a special show of the new goods for the season, and I called to see it a short time ago. Mr. Porter's show room is an exceptionally fine one, perhaps one of the loftiest in the city, and he has stands and tables adapted to the effective arrangement of pottery. As Messrs. Winkle & Co. have a better selection of new samples than they have ever shown in one season before, their show rooms is well worth visiting by members of the trade. One of the strongest lines of the firm is toilet ware, of samples of which they make an imposing and comprehensive display. There are upwards of three hundred different shapes and patterns, which occupy shelves running very nearly all round the large room. There are all shapes and all classes of decoration. The firm have been aiming at two objects, the first is to supply medium and lower-priced goods, such as are required for the trade of the East End of London (and for similar trade in the provinces), in good ware and good decorations at prices that the customers can afford to pay. The second object is to supply high-class goods, suitable for the trade in the West End of London at more moderate prices, such as are prevailing to-day. In spite of the opinion respecting "East and West" that "never the twain shall meet," Messrs. Winkle & Co. are bringing them closer together in the matter of pottery. It is Mr. Porter's pride that he has shapes and ornamentations that are made equally suitable to both classes of customers. He has these forms and decorations in toilet ware and dinner ware at all prices, from the cheap to the most expensive. To use Mr. Porter's own words, "We claim to give the residents in the East End better value for the prices they are willing to pay, and to give those in the West End ware equal in quality to what they are buying, at lower prices." They have made several additions to their reproductions of old Sèvres decoration, and have now a full line of these attractive goods. Exact reproductions of Sèvres sprays and other patterns on earthenware are a novelty. In former surveys of Messrs. Winkle's samples I have not given their large collection of pedestals and vases the prominence it deserves. I say this on my own initiative — it has not been suggested to me. During my recent visit to

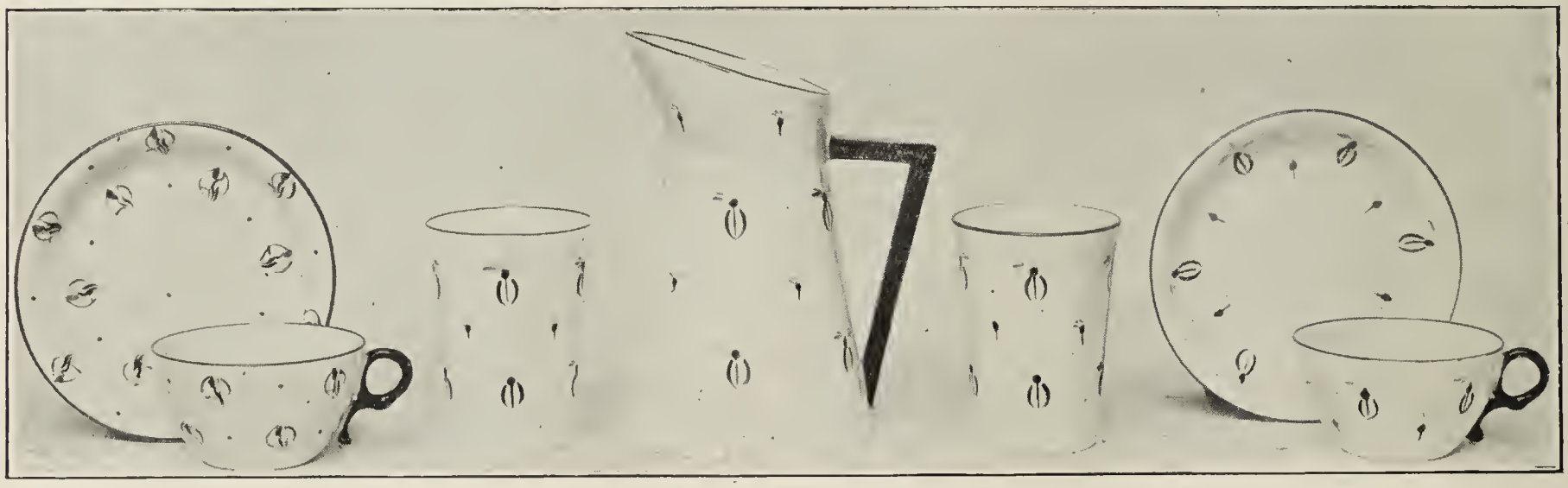


[*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*
F. WINKLE & CO.

the show rooms, I was impressed with the number and variety in character of these pieces. There are many beautiful models—some of them massive productions with cleverly executed embossed designs and artistic painted subjects in panels. The accompanying is an illustration of the handsome "Peacock" vase and pedestal—an artistic painting on a cream ground. There are many other pedestals and vases of the same character in various sizes. The range of art vases is very large, both in form and decoration. There are many quite new art shapes of great beauty. In art pots the variety is larger than ever, and the samples make a good display. The firm are extending the production of their "Whieldon Ware." The term includes a number of well-executed decorations on art forms. All the firm's art productions (and there are many now) are called "Whieldon Ware." The features of this speciality are pleasing decorations on artistic shapes, and at moderate prices. One series of this ware has the old brown combinations, after the style of Japanese ware. A new Dresden spray pattern is also a high-class decoration. They have several new shapes in tea ware—nice, light, graceful cups decorated in various styles, and at prices to suit the majority. The range of shapes in tea and breakfast cups is very great, while the variety of ornamentations is far greater. A special and very popular line they call their "Opalart" series. In this series they supply many beautifully hand-painted tea sets, and all other table ware to match. The "Opalart" series includes fifteen different patterns of free-hand work. These are, for the most part, beautiful in their simplicity, while some of them are really ornate designs. The firm are doing good service by presenting artistic decorations at comparatively moderate prices. The more the public are brought in touch with the beautiful, the greater will be the demand for better decorations. The housewife who has once used a set of "Opalart" china at breakfast



E. Hughes & Co. "Opal Art Ware"



E. Hughes & Co., Fenton. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

pheasant decoration in bright colours on white ground. This particular pattern, which is reminiscent of Old Bow, is applied to toilet ware and table ware en suite. Many samples of dinner ware are on show, in more shapes and decorations than the firm have before presented in London. The shapes are on new lines and the patterns both numerous and pleasing. The border patterns are especially noteworthy.

E. Hughes & Co., Opal China Works, Fenton, Staffs., have removed their London show rooms to 21, Charterhouse-st., E.C., next door to their late rooms. They are still represented by Mr. J. H. Service, who in the new rooms is able to display Hughes' samples to excellent advantage. He has now a larger selection than ever of the firm's principal productions in tea, breakfast, fancy, and useful domestic china. Their bone china has a good reputation, and they are doing the excellent body full justice by a number of new high-class decorations. They show some rich decorated and gilt sets in blue, red and time and tea time, may eventually manifest a desire for something even better, but she is not likely ever again to be quite satisfied with a printed service. Not but what there are many very pleasing printed patterns in tea ware. But they cannot give the same satisfaction that free-hand work imparts to persons of taste. Messrs. Hughes not only supply artistic decorations on a good body, but they are careful to provide artistic shapes that do justice to both. We give an illustration of a group of "Opalart" ware, including a milk set (a milk jug and two tumblers or "beakers") and two tea cups and saucers. These are all good forms—the milk jug especially is very pleasing. These shapes are fairly representative of many others. In their "Opalart" ware the firm supply many shapes, and such varied decorations as carnation, iris, mistletoe, clematis, roses, and other flowers beautifully executed by hand. Mr. Service has samples of afternoon tea sets, and coffee sets on trays in any "Opalart" decoration. One of the firm's most popular lines is the "Blue Dragon"

decoration. It is an old decoration of theirs, but still one of the best. The light "Blue Dragon" is almost as much a stock line with them as white and gold or banded ware. The samples now on show include vases and pots, covered jugs, cocoa jugs, hot-water jugs, egg cups, egg stands, and moustache cups. The firm make a special line of "Arms Ware" in Fenton China, a full collection of which is on show at the London rooms. The arms of any city or borough can be introduced. They supply plain and fluted china and hotel and restaurant ware. The firm aim at supplying good class china, artistically decorated, at reasonable prices.

Young & Hodgson, Ltd., 60, Shoe-lane, London, E.C., are wholesale merchants, factors, and importers of all kinds of glass, china and earthenware, and of numerous fancy lines stocked by glass and china dealers. They are well known in the retail trade in London and the country as the house for novelties. Mr. Young has for some years made periodical visits to the continent, and is personally known to many of the manufacturers in France, Saxony, Bohemia and Austria. If there is a new fancy line there, in either glass or pottery—especially in miniatures, and it is worth anything, he will buy it, and if it happens to be more interesting and better value than ordinarily, the probability is Mr. Young will secure the sole right to sell it in the United Kingdom. This is how it comes to pass that so many pretty fancy lines sold by Young & Hodgson cannot be obtained elsewhere. They keep a large and well-assorted stock of useful and ornamental goods, English and foreign, including a great variety of fancy lines. Dealers whose trade is in good medium class, and cheaper lines, should call and see their samples. They have extensive show rooms and warehouses. Their show rooms contain samples of practically everything in pottery and glass that dealers require. Retailers from the country should call when in London and see these rooms. The modest front window and not very imposing front door do not convey any idea of the extent of the premises or of the stock. The show rooms occupy three floors. The large ground floor contains the samples of the manufacturers for whom the company are London agents, while the large, lofty and well-lighted "lower ground floor" (this is what we call the basement in London) is filled with samples of specialities imported and factored by the company. Some of their own lines are seen on the ground floor. There they show samples of new lines in flower tubes. Their assorted cases of these are well known all over the country. The company have popularised them by the very convenient way in which they supply them. They are packed in assorted cases, two or three shapes, and several sizes in each shape are packed in each case. Thus a dealer who does not want a large quantity of any one kind can have a nice selection of several shapes, sizes and patterns of flower tubes in one case. They have a good variety of flower pots, plain, embossed and variously decorated.



YOUNG & HODGSON, LTD. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

A special shape for the season is the "Saxon," quite an original registered design. Outside the pot there are two rows of panels formed by leaf-like embossments. The "Saxon" is shown in all colours and sizes. The most popular colour, however, is a rich olive green. We illustrate a group of one out of several novelties controlled exclusively by Messrs. Young & Hodgson. This they call "Pompeian" ware. It has a dark, copper-like appearance, and all the pieces look as if they were metal. It is a good line, as a contrast to ornaments in the lighter colours of pottery. The forms will please those who like to have something uncommon in their homes. There is a large range of "Corinthian china" which includes a number of small pieces in light green, red and other colours. A very attractive decoration applied to all miscellaneous table ware is the "Tokio," an arrangement of blue flowers and gold. The company are agents for Rylands, Ltd., of Barnsley, for the sale of their glass jars for preserve and fruits. They have samples of all Messrs. Rylands' specialities, in

cluding the patent "Climax" bottle with screw top and the "Acme" glass jar with rubber ring, metal cap and screw top. The show rooms contain samples of all the varieties of Bohemian glass manufactured by Hermann Muller, for whom Messrs. Young & Hodgson are agents.

H. M. Williamson & Sons, Bridge Pottery, Longton, are manufacturers of china for the home, foreign and colonial markets. That they are not novices in china manufacture is indicated by the fact that it is now more than half a century since the late Mr. H. M. Williamson founded the business. They are an enterprising house, and they have regularly brought out a succession of novelties in form and decoration. Though most of their specialities have been introduced as novelties for particular seasons, they have in the majority of cases proved anything but ephemeral, and some of them have become stock lines. For instance, the "Nile Lotus Ware" on their Heathcote china body, of which we have already given a full description, is likely to have a long life. It is, as its name implies, an Egyptian design, applied to pleasing shapes in tea and breakfast ware, and other china for domestic table use. Samples of all the subjects included in the "Nile Lotus Ware" (and samples of all the other principal productions of the firm) may be seen at the rooms of Mr. John Brock, their London representative, 25, Thavies-inn, Holborn-circus, E.C. Mr. Brock has these samples very tastefully displayed and his rooms are open every day. He is kept well supplied with the latest novelties produced, and has now on show a series of four quite new decorations in Chinese designs. These designs are popular this season, and the particular decoration applied by Messrs. Williamson are more than usually attractive, and in all their detail they are suitable to the high-class china on which they are shown. The combinations of colour are excellent, of course preserving all the features of Chinese ornamentation. They are not submitted as hand-painted, but seeing them for the first time only an expert would venture to say positively that they were not. The Chinese patterns are shown on all china table ware. It is no disparagement of the firm's numerous and beautiful decorations to say that they owe their principal charm to the fine china body on which they are seen.

Mr. Arthur Wood, Bradwell Works, Longport, is a manufacturer of Samian, jet, rockingham, and earthenware, his chief speciality being teapots. Mr. Wood is represented in London by Mr. J. H. Service, who is showing samples of all his principal productions at his show rooms, 21, Charterhouse-st., E.C. There are many shapes in rockingham and jet that are common property—that is to say all manufacturers of these wares make them. Of course, Mr. Service has samples of all these, but he also shows many special shapes which are Mr. Wood's own registered patterns. These can only be supplied by Mr. Wood. We give illustrations of three of these—the "Imperial" the "Emerald," and the "Iris." We show a jug and teapot of the first and last, and a teapot only of the "Emerald" shape. It will be seen that these are all good forms, and they are supplied in various decorations. Amongst the varieties shown are ivory and gold, silver lustre, and Samian mottled, mother-o'-pearl and oxidised silver effects. Sets of earthenware jugs —good shapes and neatly decorated are shown. Mr. Wood is the manufacturer of the "Ideal" teapot—samples of which are shown by Mr. Service. This is a simple, but effective, removable earthenware strainer, which is attached to the spout of the teapot, inside the pot, by a screw. The strainer is perforated so finely that the tea leaves cannot possibly be poured into the cup, neither can they find their way to clog the spout. The screw and the strainer are all eathenware, so that there is no metal to rust. The strainer can be easily and quickly removed, cleaned, and replaced. The "Ideal" teapot is patented, and cannot be made by any other manufacturer, except by arrangement with Mr. Wood.

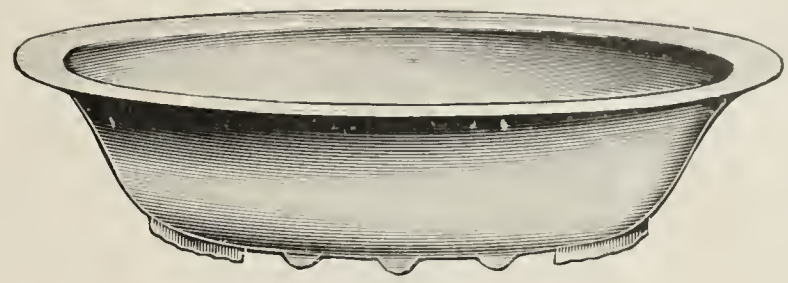
Locke & Co., Ltd., porcelain manufacturers, Shrubb-hill Works, Worcester, have their London show rooms at No. 21, Charterhouse-st., E.C., where they are represented by Mr. J. H. Service. Their samples are well shown, and all their latest productions, including the best of the older ones, are always to be seen in London. The company make fine china, mostly of an ornamental character. They make some useful lines (such as trinket sets), but for the greater part they devote themselves to fancy and artistic china. They make many vases in numerous artistic shapes and decorations. Pierced work they produce in abundance, and show vases, fancy pieces in many styles of form and ornamentation. In addition to vases, sets and covered vases, they make a large number of fancy pieces, and are producing a special line of smaller pieces in fine porcelain with good hand-painted decorations at very moderate prices. The subjects are all well treated and include peacocks, pheasants, swans, wrens, goldfinches, golden pheasants and flying birds. There are also flowers of many kinds, and landscapes. These are nicely hand painted, and each piece is signed by the artist. There is a range of pieces made in three sizes, and of course at three prices—but all inexpensive for high-class porcelain. These are small pieces for the most part, but the company make many high-class dessert sets and trinket sets in the usual sizes, which are decorated with flowers, fruit and views. They also make rose bowls in several sizes and with open work covers.



MR. ARTHUR WOOD, LONGPORT. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

Frank Beardmore & Co., Sutherland Pottery, Fenton, Staffordshire, are making the best display of samples they have ever shown in London. They are represented by Mr. John Walker, and his show rooms at Buchanan-buildings, Holborn, E.C., contain a fine collection of samples of the firm's general earthenware for the home and colonial markets, including a number of special lines in toilet and other ware for the present season. New and improved

styles are shown in all lines, while in dinner and toilet ware especially marked advances both in form and decoration are indicated. There are excellent novelties in other branches, but the firm make a prominent feature of toilet and dinner sets, and their new shapes and ornamentations are well worth the attention of dealers. In the accompanying illustration we show a new toilet jug and basin—the "Malvern" shape, with an attractive decoration, the "Satsuma" pattern. This is a well-executed Oriental design in a combination of bright colours. The jug is a tall graceful model, free from embossments, and the new decoration exactly suits it—indeed, was designed for it. The basin is a serviceable one, round, with flanged sides, with the decoration inside the rim. We show also another toilet basin, octagon shape, with a pretty decoration also round the edge. The other toilet ewer shown is a tall one with a pleasing outline. The piece in the group has a neat decoration, floral festoon and drops, coloured round the neck, and with solid colour handle. Several other decorations are applied to this shape, samples of which are at the rooms. Mr. Walker is showing specimens of the firm's other principal productions in semi-porcelain and best ivory—dinner-ware, teapots, jugs, dessert ware, cheese stands and other things for advertising purposes. They have recently placed on the market another useful speciality in "Green's Fireproof Pie Dish," which they have protected by registration (No. 524,039). This is not fireproof in the same sense as what is usually called fireproof ware, but it is claimed that it is fireproof inasmuch as the construction



T. G. Green & Co., Ltd.

of the dish prevents it and its contents being damaged by fire. The protection is obtained by the ribbing at the bottom of the dish preventing the dish itself from touching the oven. But the ribs do more than this. They are placed at intervals in straight lines running from near the centre of the bottom to the edge of it, as shown in the illustration. They do not touch each other, so that each rib is a sort of elongated foot, and there is ample space between them, allowing a current of air to pass under the dish while in position in the oven. The dish is thus protected against sudden heating and cooling, and what is called "dunting" is prevented. The risk of breaking through overheating, if not absolutely avoided, is reduced to such a minimum as to be not worth considering. The principle is simple, but in practice is said to be perfectly effective. The "Fireproof Pie Dish" costs no more than the ordinary dish, and as it lasts much longer it is more economical. Messrs. Green & Co. are manufacturers of yellow ware and of Rockingham, jet, Samian, and Ivanhoe teapots. They are represented in London by Mr. John Brock, 25, Thavies-inn, Holborn-circus, E.C., who has samples of all their wares at his show rooms. The rooms are open every day.



F. Beardmore & Co., Fenton. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

stands, &c.; special lines in tea ware, plain white and fluted, and printed and decorated: badged ware and hospital sundries in great variety. There are several novelties in "Sutherland art ware"—new decorations on original forms. Art vases and fancy pieces are made in abundance. Several new features have been introduced in art ware. We illustrate one out of many artistic vases. This is quite oriental in form and ornament. The view is on Chinese lines. There is a garden scene with the mysterious and irregular fence and the love birds overhead. It is slightly suggestive of the "Willow pattern," but the lovers in the boat and the familiar bridge are absent. The new "Glasian" ware is an artistic production. The forms are good, many of them original, and are treated with glaze decorations in great variety. Several of the coloured effects obtained are excellent, including the famous Chinese red.

T. G. Green & Co., Ltd., Church Gresley Potteries, near Burton-on-Trent, are manufacturers of dinner, toilet and general earthenware. They are also makers of a number of specialities, such as Government stamped measures, badged ware and other requisites for hotels, restaurants and institutions; coffee house ware, jugs, ash trays, match

A. W. Buchan & Co., Portobello Potteries, Edinburgh, have introduced a new fruit jar, for which they claim several advantages. This is not a glass jar, but a new air-tight screwed jar, made in white vitrified stoneware, and consequently impervious to light. It is leadless glazed, and the vitrified body is guaranteed not to craze. Those engaged

in fruit preserving will be interested in hearing of this new jar. It is equally adapted for "preserves" or for the bottling of whole fruit. It is pointed out that stoneware is not liable to chip as glass is, and so one source of danger is avoided. The light cannot injure the contents of the jar, because it does not reach them. The contents of stoneware jars are not so liable to be affected by heat, as those of glass jars are. It is claimed that when the cover is properly screwed down, the contents are sure to retain the natural flavour and colour of the fruit, since neither air nor light can affect them. It is said this is the first fruit jar with a screw-threaded neck and absolutely air-tight cover to be made in stoneware. It is British made throughout, and the process by which it is made has been patented. All the jars are marked "Patent Process." The jars may be seen at the show rooms of Messrs. Johnsen & Jorgenson, Ltd., 26 and 27, Farringdon-st., London, E.C. The names of other agents for them will be given on application to the manufacturers.



A. W. BUCHAN & CO.

Mr. Lincoln Taylor is now showing at his showrooms, 14, Furnival-st., Holborn, E.C., a good selection of patterns in dinner services, and tea and breakfast sets, of a very high class ware that is quite new to England, and for which he has just been appointed the sole agent. It comes from Montereau, in France, and is what is known in that country as Porcelaine-opaque, being almost like china. Some very quaint designs for dinner services are the "Cock and Flowers," "Green Lines and Flowers," and "Ducks" on cobalt band. They are all strikingly original in style and the prices are remarkably low. Mr. Lincoln Taylor has also new decorations in the now well-known "Lunéville Ware," of which he makes a speciality. Stock is kept of most of the goods shown, including the "Brittany Pottery," which is exceedingly quaint and decorative, and a large variety of articles may be seen. Others novelties are jugs in the shape of cocks, parrots, and grasshoppers in the "St. Clément faïence."

EMPLOYMENT IN THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN FEBRUARY.

THE POTTERY TRADES.—Employment remained generally bad in Staffordshire, and was worse than a year ago. It continued moderate on the whole in Devonshire and Cornwall, and it improved slightly with earthenware potters at Bristol. In South Yorkshire it continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. It was bad at Glasgow, short time being worked. With clay tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow it was slack.

THE GLASS TRADE.—Employment continued dull on the whole, and was worse than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 7,509 workpeople in the week ended Feb. 27, and paying £9,082 in wages, showed a decrease of 0·8 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 1·7 per cent. in the total earnings paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 8·7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 10·1 per cent. in the total earnings. The decline in numbers employed was principally in the Yorkshire and Lancashire districts and in Scotland.

Employment with glass bottle makers continued bad in Yorkshire, except at Leeds and Wakefield, where it was moderate; some improvement on the previous month was reported at Barnsley, Castleford, and Mexborough. Employment was reported as still bad in Lancashire. In the North of England some slight improvement was shown on the Wear, but at Seaham Harbour employment was much worse than a month ago. It was good at Bristol and fair at Glasgow; at Portobello it was slack. With flint glass makers employment generally was good. It was fair with flint glass cutters generally, though dull at Birmingham and Glasgow. With plate glass bevellers at Birmingham it was fair, and better than a month ago. With sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens employment was moderate; and with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear it continued bad. With glass blowers in London employment was dull.

Table showing the number of persons employed and the amount of wages paid them in the week ending Feb. 27, 1909:—

Branches.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
Glass bottle	4,830	£6,068
Plate glass	690	848
Flint glass ware (not bottles) ..	1,740	1,858
Other branches	249	308
Total	7,509	£9,082

The number of persons employed in each district and the amount of wages paid them in the week ending Feb. 27, 1909:—

Districts.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
North of England	777	£856
Yorkshire	3,781	4 733
Lancashire	699	807
Worcester and Warwick ..	1,216	1,497
Scotland	711	870
Other parts of United Kingdom	325	319
Total	7,509	£9,082

VÆ VICTIS!

THE SMALL TRADERS' PROTEST AGAINST THE BIG STORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SELFISH & Co., you go in with a splash,
Selfish & Co., with your brag, bounce and bluster,
Selfish & Co., you are cutting a dash,
Selfish & Co., as the customers muster;
Nothing you care in the flurry and fuss
What it all means to small traders like us.

We, in our thousands, depend for our lives—
Does it occur to you ever, we wonder—
We and our old folks, our children and wives,
On little businesses you would thrust under,
Crush 'neath your ear as you triumphing go,
You and the likes of you, Selfish & Co!

Selfish & Co., there may yet come a day
When the most gullible public will waken,
Saying "These people give nothing away,
"Somehow or other from us it's all taken;
"Why should we pay for their noise and their show?
"No more we'll patronise Selfish & Co."

A WEST END CHINA SHOP.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE.)

THERE is no mistake about the heading. In these days there is more talk about "stores" than shops, but the interesting place of business I visited a few days ago—on March 18 to be precise—was a shop—"and a good shop too." The stores, however, have established themselves in this country as they have in others, and we must recognise them, but, thank goodness, the shops remain, and as far as the glass and china trades are concerned, I am satisfied it is to the convenience and advantage in every way of the public that they should remain. I will say nothing about other trades. Perhaps there are some things that can be purchased more satisfactorily at an little over, and sometimes at the prices the retail dealer has to pay for them? The purchasing public do not trouble themselves about this—but they would do if they reflected that extra profits must be made out of them in other lines. The advantage the public have in dealing with a regular tradesman (in any line) who thoroughly understands his business, is that goods are bought and sold on their merits. This is true in big cities and in small towns—it is as true in the East End of London as in the West. I have just had ample proof that it is true in the West End, and anyone will, I am sure, be equally satisfied of the truth by a visit to that interesting and old-established china shop, which for three generations has been familiarly spoken of in the trade as

KORNER'S, OF OXFORD STREET.

Of course, it is only manufacturers and their Bohemian



MR. L. KORNER, 361, OXFORD STREET, W.

emporium where the floor space is measured by the acre, and the length of counter and shelves by the mile, but that is not true of glass, china and earthenware. Members of bona fide co-operative stores are in a different position as purchasers, from customers at a departmental store. They get their dividends (these are called "divis" in Lancashire and Yorkshire) of the profits made, but I think it could be shown that, taking it all round, the average purchaser of china and glass would do better to deal regularly with an individual china and glass dealer. Many customers are attracted to some of the large departmental stores by special lines at prices that do not pay the vendors. I am surprised that manufacturers give facilities for these cutting sales. How can retail dealers make their business pay when stores sell things in every day demand at very representatives who use this designation. The West End public speak of "Mr. L. Korner, glass and china dealer, 361, Oxford-st., W." I had the pleasure of a short interview with Mr. Louis Korner himself, and gathered a few particulars about his business. Some were reminiscent of my experience of the business many years ago; others related to developments with which I was not acquainted. For very many years the business was carried on by Mr. Korner's predecessors at No. 351, at the corner of Woodstock-st. Mr. L. Korner himself succeeded to it there, but eleven years ago he removed to his present premises. But he did more than move the business, he set his mind upon improving the class of it. The old shop, with its long traditions, its capacious windows—one facing Oxford-st. and the other fronting Woodstock-st.—and its

entrance at the corner, catered for all sorts and conditions, for even in the West End of London there are residents belonging to all classes. The better classes of goods were kept and lower priced as well. Fifteen or twenty years ago, people who bought the cheaper grades did not care much about anything but the price. They would take anything, that is to say that was cheap enough, even if it was not pretty enough. When he moved his stock, Mr. Korner decided to improve the character of one portion of it. His long acquaintance with the trade had taught him that in things of every day use beauty was quite possible in combination with moderate prices. He realised that in all grades of society—the upper as well as the middle—there was a big market open for articles that were attractive in form and decoration at reasonable prices. He entered into negotiations with manufacturers, who produced for him special lines at his own suggestion and sometimes from his own designs—but at moderate prices. He was successful in his efforts, and has found manufacturers quite willing to produce what he required. The effect of this was that, in addition to keeping the latest and best designs of most manufacturers (goods which could be obtained from other dealers), Mr. Korner has built up a trade in special goods, or in special forms and or amentations of ordinary lines, that are confined to him and cannot be purchased elsewhere. As will be seen from our illustration of it, there is a fine window display —not so large as that made in the old premises—but up to date, and quite in consonance with the thoroughfare. The window is attractive as any retailer's window should be, and the contents are well representative of the variety of goods stocked. The shop is not wide, but it is a very long one, with two large show rooms. The one at the back is devoted principally, but not exclusively, to glass, while the front room contains a large and varied assortment of toilet ware, dinner ware, tea and breakfast ware, flower pots and vases and fancy china. We give an illustration of this room. There is a large stand in the centre of it with tiers of plate-glass shelves. Necessarily, our illustration gives one side only of this room.

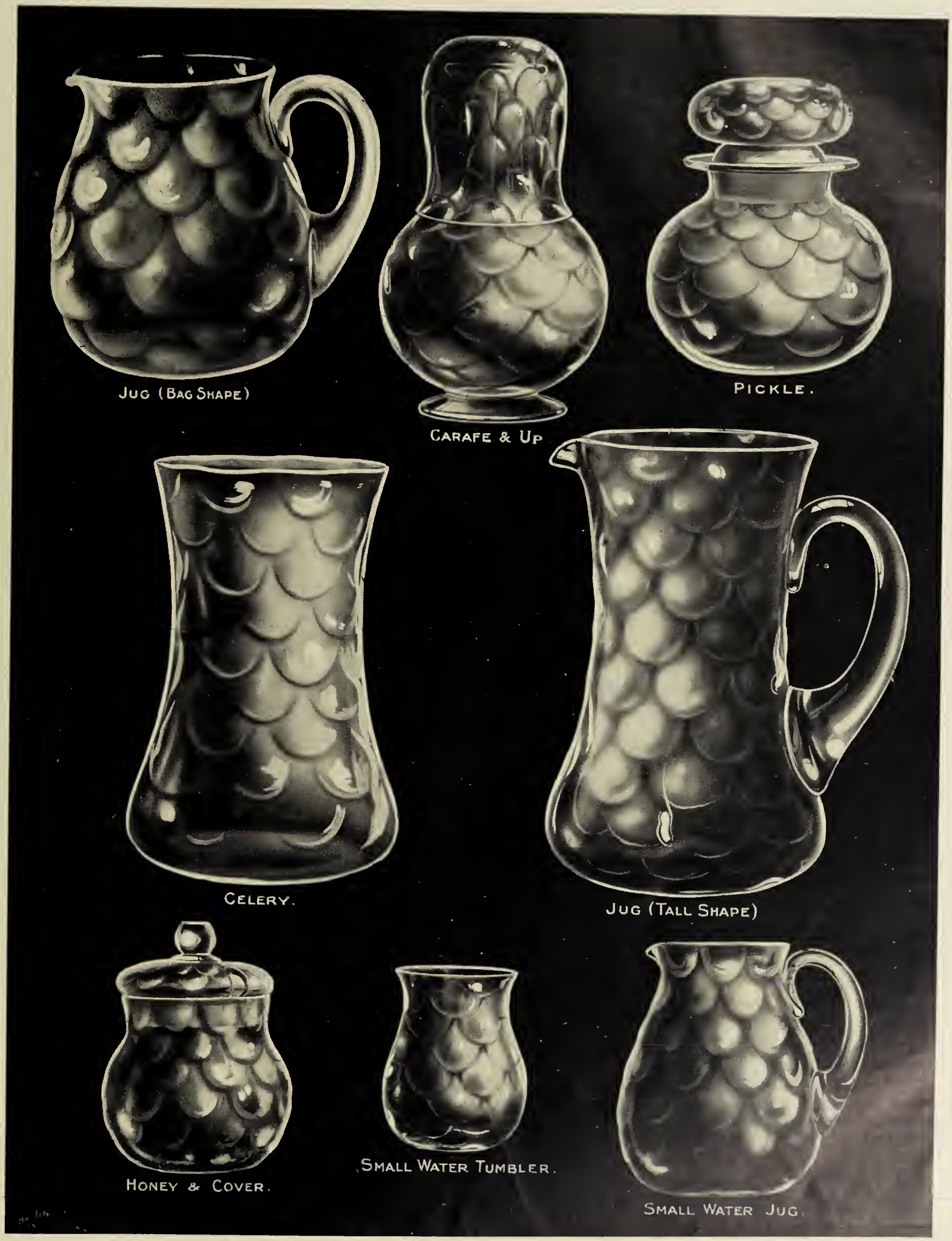
I asked Mr. Korner if his trade was affected by the competition of the large stores. He said, "Not in the least, so far as I can judge. I do not think any energetic dealer who knows his trade need fear the stores. I keep nothing but pottery and glass, and I think I understand all about them. We have customers who have dealt with us for years, and whom we supply with certain things they could not get through the stores if they ordered them. They are satisfied with them, and naturally get other goods as well. But if, as sometimes happens, a lady is not satisfied, I make it my business to find out what is wrong, and we always please her in the end. I think every dealer should try to specialise in some line. People who have moved miles away still send to us for some things." I asked if he did much passing trade—as the thoroughfare is a very busy one. He said his window attracts visitors who often come in for gifts, but it also invites residents in the locality to make inquiries. "They ask questions here that they would not think of going to the stores to ask, and it is our own fault if we do not make future customers of them."



Mr. L. Korner : Pottery Show Room.

To mention the classes of goods I saw would be to

THE "FIRCONE" SUITE. (No. 27440).



Manufactured by

Mark & Moody, Ltd., Printers, Stourbridge.

THOS. WEBB & SONS, Ltd., Dennis Glass Works, STOURBRIDGE.

Please write for Price List.

THE "FIRCONE" SUITE. (No. 27440).



Mark & Moody, Ltd., Printers, Stourbridge.

Manufactured by

THOS. WEBB & SONS, Ltd., Dennis Glass Works, STOURBRIDGE.

Please write for Price List.

give a list of all our best manufactures. Artistic goods are shown at reasonable prices, while all the cheaper lines are in good taste, both in form and ornamentation. Mr. Korner undertakes matchings and repairs—in fact, he will do anything a customer asks him to do in connection with pottery and glass. "And," he added, "they ask me to do curious things sometimes." Mr. Korner is a wholesale as well as a retail dealer, and supplies hotel keepers and the trade. He has a large stock, and I was pleased to learn that most of it is British. His assistants never fail to point out the superiority of British over foreign productions, and he has trained them so that they are capable of doing it. It would be a good thing if other dealers and their assistants would "protect" our home industry in the same manner. Although I have spoken of Mr. Korner's improvement of his trade in medium-class goods, it must be remembered that he handles the very best productions in porcelain and glass—his is a typical "West End shop."

Obituary.

GEORGE PEARSON FRIEND.—Aged 82.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. G. Pearson Friend, a director of the Wheal Anna Clay Mining Company, Cornwall. Mr. Friend formerly resided at Kingsbridge, Devonshire, but has been living for some time at Teignmouth, where he has pursued a useful career. He has taken an active part in many local societies, and was associated with the Teignmouth branch of the Religious Tract Society and with the Evangelical Alliance. He was an earnest temperance reformer, and at the time of his death was a sidesman at West Teignmouth Church. Mr Friend had been failing in health for some time, and died on March 6 at his residence, The Knoll, Teignmouth. He was twice married, and his second wife survives him.

WALTER MEEKS.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Walter Meeks, glass and china dealer, 8, Broadway, Woking. Mr. Meeks died at his residence on Feb. 7, but we were only apprised of the event a week ago. He had been ill some time, so that the management of the business had devolved upon his wife. The deceased was a genial, kind-hearted man, and was respected alike by his neighbours, customers, and the manufacturers' representatives with whom he came in contact. He had been established at Woking about fourteen years, and had built up a fairly good trade in general goods, and was steadily developing a connection in high class wares. The writer had an extended interview with him a few years ago, and found him a good business man, with plenty of energy and full of resource. He had a fine shop, and it was so well arranged, and so judiciously stocked, that we remarked he must have had considerable experience in the trade. He frankly admitted that he knew nothing at all about the business until he opened that shop. He said he wanted a retail business, and a friend who knew something about the trade suggested a glass and china shop. He looked about for a shop, and took the premises in Broadway, Woking, although there had been no glass and china business there before. This decision indicated remarkable self-reliance. He was full of energy, and it showed both courage and perseverance to embark on such a business without any previous practical experience in it. He spoke well of manufacturers' representatives, mentioning several of them by name, and expressing appreciation of the assistance they had given him in advising him what goods to buy. He said he appreciated still more the kindness of one representative who advised him *not* to buy a particular line which he (Mr. Meeks) was disposed to order. Deceased was in his right place as a retailer of high class pottery and glass. He had a good address, and customers could not fail to be impressed by his courtesy. He had a strong personality, and he will for some time be greatly missed by those who knew him both in business and in private life. Much sympathy is extended to his widow, Mrs. A. T. Meeks, and other members of the family.

H. BLACKMAN.

WE regret to record the passing away of another familiar figure from "the road" in the person of Mr. H. Blackman (one of the representatives of Shorter Brothers, of Spitalfields, E.) who died on Feb. 26. The firm write, "It is with deep regret we have to inform you that our esteemed representative Mr. H. Blackman passed away on Friday last after a comparatively short but painful illness."



MR. H. BLACKMAN.

It has been the privilege of his late firm to receive many tokens of the deep respect in which he was held by their numerous customers as well as by his competitors "on the road." By his general urbanity, good-nature, and heartiness, combined with unrivalled tact, he made many and lasting friends. It is now over forty years since he became a representative of Messrs. Shorter Brothers, when he commenced working the London districts. However, after some years he preferred to undertake the country journeys, and travelled through the counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk and Hertfordshire. Latterly he has practically confined his energies to the Eastern Counties. That his zeal for his work was unshaken is amply proved by his oft-expressed plans for arranging his next journey, especially during the first few weeks of his illness. During his sickness he was visited by the members of the firm and some of his fellow-workers two or three times weekly, and it was with deep regret that the news of his death was received by them. The funeral took place at Camberwell Cemetery, Forest Hill, on March 3, when some beautiful wreaths were sent. Amongst the mourners at the cemetery were the present members of the firm and many of the fellow employees of the deceased.

E. CANNINGTON.—Aged 79.

WE regret to announce that Mr. Edwin Cannington, J.P., died at his residence, Beach Lawn, Waterloo, Liverpool, on March 21. Mr. Cannington was chairman of Cannington, Shaw & Co., Ltd., glass bottle manufacturers, St. Helens. Only a short time before his death he went to Berlin on the business of the company and took cold during the severe weather which prevailed at the time. He returned home earlier than he intended, and received immediate medical attention, but it was from the first seen that his condition was serious, and he died as stated. He was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, and took an active part in religious and philanthropic movements. He was 79 years of age, and leaves a widow, one son and two daughters.

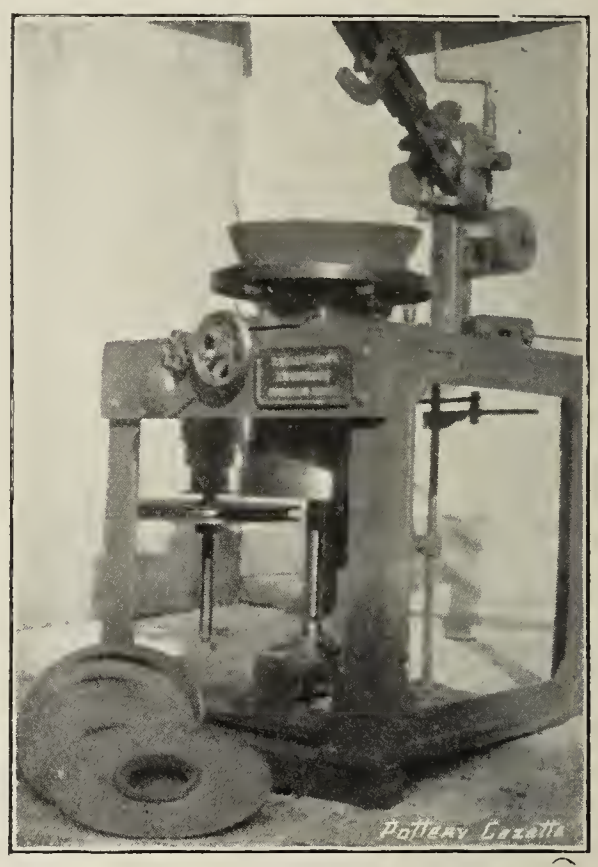
SOME POTTING ACCESSORIES IN 1909.

BY A "POTTERY GAZETTE" SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

MECHANISM has provided such a number of useful accessories to the production and ornamentation of pottery during the last half century, that the whole industry has not only been developed beyond all precedent, but in its main features it has been improved. Without the mechanical aid which has been so extensively introduced, pottery would not have contributed anything like the beauty and pleasure to the everyday life of the public generally which it supplies to-day. I say this with a full appreciation of the value and refining influence of the highest phases of the potter's art—the most ancient and the most beautiful of all the arts. Those who remember the aesthetic craze (which, by the way, with its hand-painted chrysanthemums and sunflowers, had a pernicious effect on pottery decoration) will not be sorry that it was evanescent, though its devotees lauded it as something almost celestial. I appreciate the pleasure an artist takes in the work of his hand, and especially the satisfaction of an artist-potter, when he produces a result beautiful in appearance, perfect in form and ornamentation, but I am not at one with those who think mechanism has deprived men of true pleasure in their work. Mechanism may not have imparted or developed an artistic feeling in any one, but I do not admit that it has destroyed it, where it existed, and I am sure machinery has not prevented men from taking real pleasure in good work.

We all know there are certain forms full of grace and beauty that come from the deft fingers of the artist-potter which could not be reproduced by mechanism, but it is with mechanism that I am more particularly concerned just now. No one with any knowledge of the trade to-day will deny that it would be absolutely impossible for potters to meet the demands now made upon them without the extensive use of machinery and other modern accessories. There are mechanical engineers who are practically acquainted with all the details of pottery manufacture, and they are constantly suggesting new methods, and improvements in old methods of carrying on the work in the various productive departments. I have recently visited several of these engineering specialists and have seen some of their latest devices for expediting and improving the work of the potter.

THOMAS WILLETT & Co., Victoria Foundry, Burslem, engineers and ironfounders, specialise in the production of improved machinery for the use of potters. They not only carry out the instructions of pottery manufacturers as to alterations in their methods of working, but frequently suggest ways and means of their own for doing particular work better or quicker. I had an interview with Mr. Willett, and he took me round their foundry, and showed me a number of improved machines in course of construction and some just completed. Messrs. Willett are themselves patentees of automatic machinery for the more rapid and more economical production of pottery. I am informed that several machines of their invention are in regular use. They supply automatic machinery for making cups, bowls, and wash-basins, throwing wheels, blungers, clay presses, pug mills, colour mills, printing presses, and are in fact prepared to fit up a pottery throughout with the most modern machinery and appliances. I was shown a dish-making machine in course of construction. There has been so much said lately about dish-making machinery that I was particularly interested in this one. Many engineers are making them, each claiming some special advantage. The accompanying illustration is from a photograph of Messrs. Willett's machine. It was explained to me that this machine has two special features which are also improvements. First, there is a screw by means of which the "Jolly" can be raised or lowered to meet any particular requirements. In the next place, facilities are provided in the toolholder, for reversing the action, so as to operate easily and accurately either upon the inside or the outside of the piece being made on the machine. The toolholder can be locked by means of a key, and made rigid and suitable for the making of ordinary dishes. I was shown several other improved machines, amongst them a "Vertical Dippers' Drying Mangle." In this mangle the shelves are replaced by skeleton racks, fitted with attachments, so that the articles can be placed vertically, at an angle, instead of being flat, as before. By this means double the number of pieces can be placed on each shelf, or rack. The racks are skeletons only, so that the hot air passes freely round each piece. A partition is fixed in the tower, and the moisture caused by the ware drying is confined to one side of it only and can be drawn off by a fan. The effect is that when the ware descends it passes through hot air only, and is perfectly dry. Since the racks hold double the quantity of pieces, the mangle can travel more slowly, and therefore the tower need not be so high. I was also shown a



T. WILLETT & CO., BURSLEM.

A NEW CLAY PRESS.

In this press, the body of the tray is made of cast iron, with oak rim, and the face of the tray on each side is grooved, vertically. There is a perforated galvanised



NEW CLAY PRESS: T. WILLETT & CO.

steel sheet on the front and the back of each tray, so that when the pressure is applied, the moisture is forced through the perforations, and runs down the grooves quickly. This seems to constitute a most perfect drainer, producing

dry clay very quickly. I was interested in this, and asked to be furnished with a photograph showing between the trays, so that the perforated steel sheet could be seen in its relation to the grooves. The illustration does not exactly give this, but is a good view of the press. The press is strongly made, and easily manipulated.

Gosling and Gatensbury, engineers, Atlas Works, Victoria-rd., Hanley have for some years given their special attention to machinery and appliances for the use of pottery manufacturers. They are also manufacturers of presses and dies for tile works and brick works. It is some years since I visited their works, and I find they have made considerable extensions to them since then. The principals are full of energy, and they are evidently enthusiastic in their work. This is indicated in the fact that they are well up-to-date in all the requirements of a modern pottery. Potteries are constantly experimenting with new methods of doing things, and they have frequent recourse to specialists like Gosling & Gatensbury to carry out their suggestions. The Atlas Works are well equipped with the most improved labour-saving machinery. They can supply potters with pug-mills, with or without gearing, throwing wheels, potters' lathes, filter presses, blungers, colour and enamel mills, at very short notice. All the machinery they make for the use of potters is especially designed for giving a maximum output at a minimum cost. In these days of "small profits and slow returns," it is of the utmost importance to pottery manufacturers to secure the best possible working results for their dead expenses. All through their works, Gosling & Gatensbury are doing for themselves what they aim at enabling pottery manufacturers to do—saving time and labour. In addition to the full range of larger machines used by potters, the firm supply countless smaller but equally necessary accessories. They make drilling machines, printing presses, printers' steam stoves, and presses for pressing thimbles, spurs and stilts. They send out pottery machinery to various foreign countries, and supply machines specially constructed to meet the particular requirements of a firm. The firm have been favoured with several Government orders for export, and only recently they supplied a complete outfit of machinery and appliances for the Government Laboratory at Bombay for the purpose of giving practical demonstrations in pottery manufacture.

The Chromo Transfer and Potters' Supply Co., Ltd., Eagle Transfer and Colour Works, Stoke-on-Trent, have made considerable additions to their plant, and consequent additions to their works, since my last visit. From my intimate acquaintance with the trade I was well aware that the use of chromo transfers in the ornamentation of pottery had been developed to a remarkable extent within the last ten years, and now I am able to estimate the part the Chromo Transfer Co. has taken in that development. Mr. E. J. Buckley, the capable managing director, is as energetic as ever, and he speaks with as much hope for the future of their industry as he did some years ago, notwithstanding all that has been accomplished in the meantime. One of my colleagues wrote a full and interesting account of the rise and development of this business, and it was published last June with illustrations of several of the principal machines. An important feature in the numerous innovations is the large, lofty, and well arranged show-room. Manufacturers and decorators can here see the company's artistic productions applied to every article of pottery for which they are intended. There are toilet jugs and basins, dinner plates and dishes, tea and breakfast cups and saucers, dessert plates, fruit dishes, flower pots, and other miscellaneous pieces of table pottery, decorated in all the various styles of chromo-lithography perfected by the company. The latest designs of the company's artists are remarkable for their exceedingly natural effects. An immense number of really beautiful designs are available for any who select them, and these are shown in sheets and also applied to ware. There are also very many special ornamentations that are the exclusive property of certain firms. These are shown in the room with the others, but, of course, they cannot be supplied to any but the owners. Manufacturers who purchase special designs of the company, or who have their own designs reproduced in chromo-lithography, are rendered secure by the fact that all the designs of the company are copyrighted. Some of the latest of these are so realistic as almost to deceive the experienced. But there is no inducement to attempt the deception. At one time manufacturers affected to despise transfer ornamentations as inartistic. This was no doubt because a few unscrupulous decorators (and dealers) did not hesitate to describe them as hand-painted. There is a different feeling now. Chromo decoration has been brought to a high state of artistic perfection, and firms of high repute do not hesitate to make use of it—for what it is. But no one in the trade will maintain that it is equal to hand-painted work. Mr. Buckley himself will not. I have nothing to say in disparagement of chromo-lithography (and if I had I should not say it here), but I am sure the company would not wish me to say anything in favour of it at the expense of truth. The reproductions of all the minute detail of outline, colour, and shade are marvellous, but they of necessity lack somewhat of the feeling of the artist, the individuality which is the charm of the original. But what would be the cost of a 40-piece tea set if each piece was decorated by the original painting of the artist, copied from the flower itself? The great majority of the public could not afford to pay it, but in the chromo reproduction they have a beautiful, high-class and even artistic decoration at a very reasonable price. Pottery manufacturers recognise the great advantage to the public by a process which has rendered this possible. The company's patterns include landscapes, sea views, hunting scenes, farmyard subjects and rustic scenery. In size and character they are suitable for every piece of useful and ornamental pottery that is capable of decoration, so that all requirements are met. An interesting section of the show-room is that devoted to the designs prepared for abroad. Special patterns are brought out for practically every country in the world, for wherever pottery is made the Chromo Transfer Co. take part in the decoration of it.

Francis W. Harris & Co., power transmission specialists, Moorland-rd., Burslem. Messrs. Harris have been established some years as mill and colliery furnishers, and are specialists in machinery, tools, appliances, and stores for potteries and tile works. They have an intimate acquaintance with all the details of pottery manufacture, and are qualified to render advice as to the best machines and methods adapted to particular working conditions. They undertake the carrying out of manufacturers' own suggestions, or, if desired, they are willing to offer suggestions of their own as to the alteration of existing plant, or the introduction of the most approved modern machinery. They are agents for many manufacturers, of specialities which they can supply on manufacturers' terms. When I recently visited their warehouse in Moorland-rd., I was shown a device that should prove useful to manufacturing potters. The cost of motive power is a serious item in pottery production, and everything which tends to economy in this direction is welcomed. Messrs. Harris are submitting improved frictionless roller bearings which, applied to shafting, grinding cylinders, and any other machinery, reduces the power necessary to obtain the same efficiency, thereby reducing the cost of production. They can supply every piece of mechanism required in a pottery, and can undertake the complete outfit of a new

manufactory or the reorganisation of an old one on improved modern lines. They are agents for the "Furnival" patent filter press and other pottery specialities. They supply gas engines of all types quickly, and are prepared to advise on the most suitable class of engine for any particular duty: fans for ventilating, warming, and drying, press cloths, rubber goods, and practically all the miscellaneous tools and appliances used at a pottery. The firm has recently received a valuable acquisition in the person of Mr. Francis Harris, the father of the principals. Mr. Francis Harris last year severed his connection with a firm of pottery engineers, with which he had been associated all his business life. He has thus had unrivalled experience in the manufacture and supply of machinery for the use of potters. He has been constantly in personal contact with pottery manufacturers, and has not only carried out their wishes in the construction of special machines they required, but with his close acquaintance with the practical work of potting he has often suggested improved methods, with the object of economising time and cost. He is an acknowledged authority on the subject, and at the request of the English Ceramic Society he read a paper before the members on "Improvements in Potters' Machinery," which was published in the "Transactions" of the Society. It will be seen that his ripe experience will be of especial value in furthering the interests of F. W. Harris & Co., with which he will henceforth be associated. They are in an especial sense consulting engineers on all classes of pottery machinery and appliances.

HINTS TO RETAIL DEALERS.

MORE ABOUT BUYING.

OLD established dealers who have built up step by step the good business they are doing, may smile at some of the hints given last month. But we must remind them that these "Hints" are intended for less experienced dealers. A man who has spent his youth at a pottery, and has since had a training as salesman in a large retail shop, is well qualified to conduct a retail business on his own account. But there are scores of dealers who have not had the advantages of such preliminary training, and as they are honestly trying to make a living by retailing pottery and glass, we want to help them, if we can. If we were advising people who were contemplating commencing business as retailers in our trades, we should adopt quite a different line. We should say that no one could expect to be successful in our trades who has not, by some means, acquired an intimate knowledge of the numerous little details connected with them. But those who read these "Hints" are in the business. If any of them have not had much preliminary training for it, we wish to assist them to acquire the requisite knowledge to enable them to conduct their shop with a reasonable prospect of success. It is quite possible for a painstaking man to do this, and he should, in the first instance, master the difficulties of buying. If he does not know, he should learn how to price all the articles in his stock according to the "scale" agreed upon in the trade. Before he can tell a customer the price of a vegetable dish, he must know the price of the 8-inch dinner plate to match. The same applies, in a different way, to tea ware.

Now, as the dealer has to buy all his stock according to the "scale," it is important that he should understand all about it. He has also something to learn about tea pots and bowls before he can buy them to the best advantage. Not only must he be familiar with the number to the dozen of the various sizes, but if he keeps the medium and cheaper classes of goods, he must learn that while the prices and counts are practically the same, the Scottish sizes of tea pots are larger, so that they will stand a larger profit than English tea pots—provided they suit the town where they are to be sold. Then, again, Yorkshire meat dishes are larger than dishes bought in Staffordshire for the same money. The Yorkshire dishes are not considered such good quality as those from Staffordshire, but some goods dishes are made there, and the dealer has to find out if the quality will suit his customers. It is most essential for a glass and china dealer to understand exactly the class of goods required by residents in his neighbourhood, and then to ascertain where to obtain them to the best advantage. Very different goods must be bought for a shop in Oxford-street, London, from those that would be required for a shop in the Mile End-road. But the principle guiding the selection would be the same in both instances—the goods must be such as the residents in or visitors to the neighbourhood, are likely to buy. In this respect retailers will receive much useful advice from the wholesale houses with whom they deal, or from the representative of manufacturers, if they buy direct. Retail dealers do not visit manufacturers' show rooms so systematically as they should do. They cannot expect to buy to the best advantage unless they see what there is to order. We feel sure they would be courteously received by representatives at the show rooms if they called occasionally, and said they came to look round. Of course, they would not encroach on the agent's time, unless they thought of buying.

Buyers are often deterred from visiting the show rooms of manufacturers of best goods, from a feeling that, as they handle medium class goods principally, Wedgwood & Sons, "Copeland," "Worcester," "Coalport," "Doulton," "Crown Derby," and others, are too expensive for them. This is a mistake, for all the houses named are now catering for the medium class trade, and they all, in common with other makers of best goods, produce goods that any respectable glass and china dealer should be able to stock with advantage. Manufacturers of high-class pottery can supply popular lines in cream-coloured at the same rates as other manufacturers. There is no secret about this. They make these goods for the purpose of filling up their ovens when firing other goods. In tendering for contracts, retailers would have a better chance of securing the orders if they submitted samples of ware with such well-known names stamped on it. Even if doing a medium class trade, a dealer would do well to have one or two moderate sized pieces of high-class china as attractions. A dealer who wants to do himself justice as a shrewd salesman, should make a practice of paying visits in rotation to other show rooms than those of manufacturers with whom he does most business.

To Revive the Glass Trade.—An American journal says: "The diplomatic understanding between Turkey and Great Britain has resulted in an immense number of commercial orders reaching London firms from Constantinople. Never before have English goods and Englishmen been so popular in Turkey, and members of the 'Young Turk Party' in London are acting as agents in the exportation of all sorts of commodities. The Sultan himself has led the movement. Abdul Hamid clings to his old ideals of gorgeous Oriental luxury, and has ordered a complete staircase of cut glass for his palace. It will be the most dazzling staircase ever seen outside a fairy story. The 'treads' of the stairs are to be bevelled and cut with Turkish inscriptions. The staircase will be 25 ft. wide, and coloured electric lights will illuminate it on state occasions."—[British glass manufacturers are so reticent that we have not heard of this. But how did the American hear of it?—Eds. P. G.]

A SHORT VISIT TO THE POTTERIES.

(BY A "POTTERY GAZETTE" SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

A VISIT to the Potteries is always instructive to anyone interested in the pottery trade, but to go there in the month of February this year was more depressing than cheerful, from a trade or from any other point of view. This might perhaps be said of all the great centres of industry this year, for the want of employment has unhappily cast a painful gloom over the whole country. The distress of poverty is manifest everywhere, and is rendered more acute by the severity of the weather. I have come in contact with the unemployed in London and in various parts of the Kingdom recently, and was well aware that I should see more of them in Staffordshire. I shall not attempt to discuss the question of unemployment here. I have seen enough of it to satisfy me that it is probably the most difficult one with which statesmen and philanthropists have ever had to deal. If the kind-hearted men and women who at so much personal trouble have undertaken the distribution of the public and privately subscribed funds could only feel assured that all applicants for assistance were really deserving of it, their labour would be considerably reduced. But the commingling of those who will not work with those who want to work is too often a serious disadvantage to the latter, as well as a difficulty to the almoners. My knowledge of the condition of the trade, however, convinced me that there must of necessity be a great number of the bona-fide unemployed in the pottery towns. Those towns depend largely on the export trade, and the fact that we exported £51,925 worth less pottery in the month of January this year than we did in January, 1908, tells its own pitiful tale. Most praiseworthy efforts were being made at the time of my visit to relieve as many deserving cases of distress as possible, and amongst the most active of those making such efforts were manufacturers who have themselves suffered heavily from the causes which have brought so much misery to their workpeople. There are no official figures yet from which to estimate how far foreign competition has affected our supply of our own market, because we cannot estimate what our home consumption is. It is clear, however, that foreign competition in our home market has not contributed especially to the present want of employment among our potters. The total value of foreign pottery of all kinds imported into this country in January last was £50,092 as compared with £59,270 imported in January last year, and with £65,312, the value imported in the month of January, 1907. But foreigners are competing severely with us in markets abroad which we supply. Without raising the question of "Protection v. Free Trade" I certainly think something should be done to prevent foreign potters from acquiring our clay (a valuable national asset, of which the supply, large as it may be, is of necessity limited), and manufacturing it into pottery to be sold in competition with ours, when our own pottery workers are short of employment.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Although at the time I write there are no official returns to quote in support of it, there seems to be a general feeling throughout the trade that we shall see an improvement in it this year. Pottery manufacturers have had good reason for complaints for some time past, but at present they are "not down-hearted." They have not said so in these words, and I have not met with any who were particularly jubilant at trade prospects, but I have seen and heard enough to indicate that many of them are making preparations for increased business. Those who say that pottery manufacture[illegible]ng in foresight and enterprise speak with[illegible] Firms who are extending their premises and installing new plant cannot be influenced by immediate requirements—they are evidently expecting better times, and are quietly preparing for them. There are some who are not disposed to risk any more money in the trade, and are content to go on on the same old lines. They say as soon as they begin to "make a bit of money" they are willing to spend it. Happily there are others who are taking full advantage of every new machine and every improved method for saving time and labour. Having regard to the depressing period through which they have passed lately, our manufacturers are showing their faith in the future of the trade and an amount of enterprise with which some persons refuse to credit them in their expenditure on improved plant. It was my intention to have inspected several of these new devices—particularly Mr. H. J. Colclough's new machine for china flat-knocking and flint-sifting; and the improved vertical dipping mangle in use at Messrs. Wood & Sons' Newport Pottery, Burslem, but I had not time to do so. I was, however, pleased to find so many potteries now equipped with the latest (and presumably the best) mechanism and methods for treating their raw materials and bodies; for making ware, firing it and cleaning it, and again for decorating it. Manufacturers who are thus in a quiet time preparing to deal with an improved trade are surely entitled to their share of it when it comes along, and I hope those in the Potteries will get it.

JOHNSON BROTHERS (HANLEY), LIMITED, own quite a number of potteries—four at Hanley, one at Tunstall, and one at Cobridge—and are extensive manufacturers of white granite (ironstone china), royal semi-porcelain sanitary ware (white and decorated), and white and decorated tiles for various duties. They are without exception the largest



[*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

JOHNSON BROTHERS (HANLEY), LTD.

pottery manufacturers in the world, and yet their immense business is perhaps more directly under the personal control of the principals than is that of many smaller concerns. Though a "limited liability" company, it is a private one, so that while a registered company "under the Act" they are practically a firm of which each partner takes personal control of one of the principal departments. The general supervision of each branch is taken by an experienced member of the firm, whose personal interests as well as the general interests of "the company" are at stake in the business. Under such conditions customers may rest assured that their interests will be well looked after, while the workers are also satisfied that their comfort and convenience are not neglected. I have written about the company's works before, so that on this occasion I devoted my

attention to the productions of the Hanley Pottery. There I had a short interview with one of their managers, Mr. A. Weston, who was able to give a favourable report upon the company's business in the past year. Johnson Brothers were in the happy position of having maintained their usual volume of trade right through 1908, despite the influence and and after-effects of the financial panic in the United States and the general slump felt all over the world. They attribute this to the fact that throughout their various departments they make it a rule to maintain the high quality of their production—to use their own words, "quality is remembered when price is forgotten." A cursory look at their latest samples suggests that another characteristic of the firm contributes largely to the steady business they are doing. All the forms and decorations of their wares are right up to date. Indeed, for novelty in shape and ornamentation they are well in front. One of their new patented shapes is the "St. Elmo," in which form dinner and tea ware are supplied in Royal semi-porcelain. The modelling of the covered pieces is on decidedly new lines—it is at once uncommon, sensible, and artistic. On this new "St. Elmo" shape they are showing an excellent variety of new decorations, the designs for which have been specially prepared for the form, with the result that the harmony of ornament with outline is perfect. These designs are so numerous and so varied in character that all tastes are suited. We give an illustration of "The Tuscany" pattern in dinner ware and tea ware. This is an excellent transfer pattern with leaves in autumn tints and flowers of deep sea-shell pink. This is a rich colour scheme and is sure to be popular. The "Rosneath" is a transfer chain border pattern of small pink rose-buds, finished with a gold edge. There is a neat centre to the flat pieces. The "Gloria," "Roslyn," and "Belfield" are pretty border patterns with gold edge, but without centres. They show new treatments in pinks and greens. The "Clive" is a conventional design, introducing coral red in effective combination with sea-green. There are several delicate spray patterns in various colourings, with and without gold edge. We also give an illustration of the "Lothair" pattern on a vegetable dish and dinner plate. This is a very neat design, printed in a new shade of silver grey, traced in gold on the pattern, and finished with a gold edge. This, we understand, has already met with remarkable success abroad, and especially in North America. The "Argyle" and "Del Monte" are patterns printed only in cobalt blue, finished with gold edge and illumination with rich effects. Many other patterns are on show, printed in colours, including silver grey, emerald green and ethereal blue, with double gold lines. The "St. Elmo" shape is also decorated with gold in four different designs, all remarkable for elegance of outline and tracery. Although Messrs. Johnson are showing so many new decorations and shapes, it does not follow that their old ones are discarded, for I noticed on show the "Elite" and "Laurel" shapes, modelled in 1907 and 1908, and I am told they are still selling well. The company make a very special line in semi-porcelain for hotel and restaurant use. The flat pieces in this "Hotel" ware have roll edges, which effectually prevent chipping. Two especially good printed patterns are applied to this shape—the "Franklin" and the "Valencia Lace," both of which are freely ordered by wholesale houses. We give an illustration of a plate in this "Hotel" shape with Franklin pattern in Balmoral green. The whole of the company's Trent Works, a huge eleven-oven factory at Hanley, is devoted to the production of their world-famous "Trent sanitary ware." This factory is practically self-contained, as they make most of their own fittings, whether of wood, cast iron, or brass, and are thus able to guarantee a perfection of fit and working arrangements of all goods they send out ready for erection. The wall tiles made at the Crystal Porcelain Tile Works, Cobridge, are sent to all parts of the globe. They are in excellent taste, and for durability and style the company invite comparisons with them and the highest priced tiles in the market.



JOHNSON BROS. (HANLEY), LTD. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

MR. THOMAS POOLE, Cobden Works, Longton, is well known as a manufacturer of china for the home and foreign markets, and also as a progressive one. He cannot help being that, for he is so enthusiastic in his business that he seems to be constantly on the look-out for means to improve his productions, to promote the increased economical output of them, and to add to the convenience and comfort of his workpeople. I have frequently admired and commented upon the plant and working methods at the Cobden Works, and at each visit I am able to see some addition to or improvement in them. I do not pose as an expert on hygienic arrangements myself, but the construction, lighting, and ventilation of all the workshops appear to me to be as perfect as they could be. My recent visit, however, was more particularly in reference to the wares than to their manufacture. Mr. Poole has a fine show-room, where he has arranged samples of all his principal lines, and of course all the new ones. He is the manufacturer of the "Royal Stafford China," and in that ware he makes tea and breakfast sets, jugs, biscuit and marmalade jars, sweet trays, and dishes of many shapes, vases, and clock sets, and some pretty little fancy pieces. There are samples of all these, but in point of numbers and importance they are all dwarfed by the extensive show of tea ware. Mr. Poole is a specialist in tea and breakfast ware, and in these he produces shapes and patterns suited to all markets in the world, decorations to please all ta[illegible] and at such varied prices as practically to meet the [illegible] all buyers. The number of shapes might alm[illegible]bed as endless, but for the fact that new or[illegible]y being added.

Amongst several new shapes for the coming season one of the most pleasing is the "Rutland." We give an illustration of this well-modelled form, which is protected by registration. Whether in the low or tall shape, the "Rutland" is a very pleasing cup both in tea and breakfast sizes. It is decorated in a great variety of patterns, and marmalade and biscuit jars, cruets, egg-stands, preserve dishes, tea-pots, sugar boxes, and strawberry sets are all made to match, thus forming a complete and attractive table suite. The "Rutland" looks especially well in plain white with solid gold handles and burnished dappled edge. It is also supplied in neat enamelled patterns, with natural flowers, amongst which the "bluebell" and "daffodil" are introduced to advantage. The shape lends itself to several patterns on what are known as "new art" lines with coloured edge and handle, but without gold. As a bright and pretty speciality, Mr. Poole is applying to the "Rutland" shape a special chromo decoration, the "Mayflower," a registered design which he alone controls. Amongst other new shapes in teas and breakfasts are the "Trentham" "Derwent," and "Regal" and "Daisy," all of which are treated in various styles, from plain printed to richly enamelled and gilt patterns. Mr. Poole is a manufacturer of all ordinary stock lines in china, which, with his facilities, he can supply quickly in all shapes, and in small or large quantities.



MR. THOMAS POOLE, LONGTON. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

ALBERT E. JONES & Co., Palissy Pottery, Chancery-lane, Longton, are manufacturers of specialities in dinner ware, toilet and tea ware, in earthenware and semi-porcelain, for the home and export trades. I had a short interview with Mr. Jones, and notwithstanding all I had heard and read about the depression of trade, I was pleased to find that he was able to look hopefully on business generally. The extensive alterations at their works are nearing completion, and he already finds the advantage of the increased accommodation they have secured. Although not one of the largest, Mr. Jones aims at making the Palissy works one of the most up-to-date manufactories in a town famous for its potteries. He has certainly accomplished much since he took over the premises. He has fitted up an excellent show-room, and their new goods for the season are now nicely displayed there. There is a fine range of samples of dinner ware, including several new decorations of an attractive character. The new "Palissy" decoration is a striking design, in which a Chinese temple with flowers forms a leading feature. It is full of fine details executed with great



A. E. JONES & Co., LONGTON. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

ability, and is a high-class ornamentation. The dinner service includes a nicely modelled oval cover dish. We give an illustration of this cover dish, dinner plate, &c., which shows how suitable the ornamentation is to the shape. We show also a teacup and saucer, jug, and sugar and cream, with the "Palissy" pattern. Tea-pots, jugs, and toilet sets are also supplied with this decoration, which is Messrs. Jones & Co.'s own registered design. The "Pekin" is another new pattern applied to dinner ware. Either round or oval vegetable dishes can be had in this pattern, and we give an illustration of each. The "Pekin" is supplied in flow green, Canton, and in what are known as Crown Derby styles. The colour combinations in the last named are skilfully dealt with, and give a high-class decoration. The "Venice" dinner shape has an oval cover dish and is decorated in flow blue and gold. The firm are showing many good things in toilet ware. From several attractive shapes I selected two for illustration. The new "Lily" service has a tall ewer and round basin, both crinkled edges decorated with ribands and flowers in enamelled colours. The ornamentations are inside as well as outside the basin. The "Lily" shape is supplied in shaded colours. The other toilet illustrated is the "Celtic" shape. It has neat embossments and is shown in white and gold, blue and gold, and also enamelled pattern. The "Celtic" makes a neat service when shaded and gilt. Some of the shades employed are very delicate. The firm have brought out new trinket sets to match these new toilet shapes, "Lily" and "Celtic." These trinket sets match the toilets, both in shape and ornamentation. The firm make all miscelaneous pottery for the table and some very choice things are shown in tea-pots, cocoa jugs, hot-water jugs, fruit dishes, butter dishes, sardine boxes, and other useful table accessories. Buyers should call at the show-room at the Palissy Pottery, Longton, or at the show-rooms of the London export agents, S. Dornberger & Co., 118, Gamage Buildings, E.C., where they will be able to see a display of all the firm's new goods.



A. E. Jones & Co., Longton. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

Mr. Thomas Cone, Alma Works, High-st., Longton, is a manufacturer of general earthenware for the home and colonial markets. A special feature claimed for the body of his earthenware is that it is non-crazing. Mr. Cone says this can be absolutely relied upon He has a good knowledge of the special requirements of the different colonial markets, and has a number of shapes and decorations designed expressly for them. He is showing a large range of toilets and jugs, in medium qualities. He has some very good sets of both nicely decorated, but he does not profess to supply the highest grades. There are some good lines in pheasant ware, and a good selection of tea-pots. A very nicely modelled tea-pot is supplied in three sizes with patent safety lid. The front part of the lid—the tapered end—slides into a groove which covers the front of the opening. The lid drops easily into position, and is perfectly secure. It cannot possibly fall off unless the pot is reversed. This safety lid is supplied to tea-pots in all decorations. The patent is both simple and effective. Mr. Cone makes a speciality of tea and breakfast ware in semi-porcelain, and his samples furnish pleasing variety in shape and ornament. He makes all kinds of miscellaneous table ware and a variety of useful and fancy lines. Queen's white tea and breakfast ware is a good line—light and well finished. Mr. Cone has given much attention to the production of hospital ware He makes all the usual requisites and has been successful in obtaining contracts for well-known institutions. But he has done more than this. He has patented several useful conveniences that have been approved by surgeons and medical men. He has recently made some additions to his premises, by which his working arrangements have been greatly facilitated.

Thomas Morris, Limited, Regent Works, Mount Pleasant, Longton, are manufacturers of tea and breakfast sets in "Regent China," dinner ware in "Royal Crown Chelsea China." The company aim at supplying high-class china for the home market and for export. The present proprietor of the business, Mr. H. Davies, has had many years' experience in various branches of pottery manufacture. This experience has enabled him to adopt many improvements, particularly in regard to the "Royal Crown Chelsea China" dinner ware. A special feature in the ornamentation of this ware is the introduction of rich designs in encrusted gold on mazarine blue grounds, with soft translucent effects. This ornamentation is carried out in new samples of high-class china for useful purposes. We illustrate four examples of tea ware in the "Regent China." These are all new shapes for the present season, and they are well worth noting. The "Empire" is a wide cup on well-balanced foot, and is adapted to a variety of decorations. The "Globe" is a useful low cup for all markets. The "Palace" cup has a graceful outline, and this like the "Boston," lends itself to many chaste designs. The remaining piece illustrated is another low cup with

a rush foot—a shape which lends itself to almost any style of decoration. A fine show-room has lately been opened at the works. It is admirably arranged, neatly decorated, well lighted by electricity, and buyers are invited to inspect it when in the Potteries. Mr. Davies has evidently secured the co-operation of efficient managers and capable artists who are assisting him in the production of high-class goods. There are fine specimens of fish, game, and dessert sets on show, the work of artists who specialise in fish, game, flowers and fruit. Some rich dessert plates have Rose du Barry border and raised gold with painted fruit in centre of plates. The company make a great variety of regular lines, and many new and charming designs, samples of which are shown. They are represented in London by Mr. F. J. Bennett, who has a full line of their samples, including all the novelties, on show at his rooms, 61-64, Gamage-buildings, Holborn, E.C., which are open every day.



THOMAS MORRIS, LTD., LONGTON. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*



JOHN TAMS & SON, LONGTON. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

JOHN TAMS & SON, Crown Pottery, Stafford-st., Longton, are manufacturers of useful and ornamental earthenware for domestic purposes. I was at the Crown Pottery a few months ago, but during my recent visit to the Potteries I met the senior partner at Stoke Station, and he said he should be glad if I could call and see a full line of a new ornamentation that was just completed. So of course I called at Stafford-st. The manager and decorative artist showed me a fine display of samples in the new "Celestene Ware." It is an ornamentation of which they are somewhat proud—and with reason. I saw one or two pieces when I was last at the works but a full range is now on the market, and in their show room they have a collection of toilet

ware, dessert ware, fruit trays and dishes, cake stands and plates, salad bowls, tea-pots—all in this attractive "Celestene." The feature of this bright scheme is that, along with quiet tints of colour and gold, a lustrous celeste tint is judiciously introduced, the result being a rich and charming effect. I was shown another pleasing decorative scheme which has been brought out since my previous visit. Quite a new effect is obtained in what the firm have called their "Outré Ware." This embraces a variety of new colour combinations. The general appearance is highly artistic, and though some of the effects produced are decidedly novel, they are in good taste, and, which is an important consideration, the prices are reasonable. Two pieces of this decoration are shown in the accompanying illustration—the flower-pot, "Kelvin" shape, and the vase, on the right of the group. The tea-pot and stand and hot water jug in the group illustrate a special decoration (No. 627) which is being applied to a large range of ware—vases, flower-pots, toilet ware, trinket sets, dessert ware, &c. Among a number of new vases, the one on the left of the group is made in two sizes, variously decorated. The particular decoration shown is No. 621—pale ivory and fawn, with bright floral effects. The ewer and basin shown belong to the new Cromer shape. The firm make a very large range of flower-pots—many shapes, many sizes, and many decorations.



MR. T. C. WILD, LONGTON. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

MR. THOMAS C. WILD, St. Mary's Works, High-st., Longton, is a china manufacturer as well known in foreign and colonial markets as in our own. He makes tea and breakfast ware in accordance with the up-to-date tastes which prevail in this country, and a number of special lines for the Colonies and for the American markets. His principal productions are tea and breakfast sets in what he has named his "Royal Albert Crown China," but he also makes all pottery articles for table use and a number of fancy lines in the same body. I called at St. Mary's Works, and was fortunate in meeting Mr. Wild, who happened to be absent on my last visit. It is an unusual thing for him to be away for any length of time, for although he has capable managers about him, he takes an active personal interest in all the work. He showed me the extensive additions recently made to the works—quite a new wing—in fact, all through the premises are well arranged and are fully equipped with the most improved machinery and appliances. Mr. Wild is one of those who have been utilising a slack period in making preparations for coping with a busy one. He has fitted up a complete electric installation, and generates his own current for lighting his premises and for power purposes throughout the works. Electricity enables him to make use of the most improved machinery in every department. He grinds hisown materials and effects other economies by work done on the premises. Amongst other modern appliances I saw two scouring machines fully employed. There is a fine show-room at the works, and it will be seen from the accompanying illustration that it is admirably arranged. There are tall and roomy glass cases round the sides of the room, and a large stand in the centre of it, on which samples can be displayed to the greatest advantage. A good show-room is a useful—indeed a necessary—adjunct to a pottery, especially when it is visited by buyers from abroad. I saw there samples of china dinner and dessert services of the best descriptions and in all kinds of ornamentation. One of the most successful decorations is in cobalt blue, which is a speciality of St. Mary's Works. There are many rich decorations, a special feature being made of gold on dark blue and of acid traeings on gold borders. Every article for table use is made in Mr. Wild's "Stafford Ware" and also in "Queen's white fluted"—examples of both these are included in the illustrations. A large range of "Queen's white" ware is supplied when required in leadless glaze. For America and Canada there are richly enamelled and gilt tea and breakfast services, fish sets and game sets. These are high-class productions, and are finished in perfect taste. The display of tea ware in all grades is very complete. Shapes and decorations are most varied, but always pleasing. The "Stafford," "Record." and "Princess" are all nicely modelled cups. The last named has a cylindrical body, flat bottom, and is slightly flanged at top. It has a useful block-handle, and is shown in several pretty decorations on new art lines. It looks well with rose-buds, coloured edge, and solid coloured handle. I was shown a number of neat ornamentations on good forms at reasonable prices and some effective colour combination on what are known as "Derby" lines. Mr. Wild supplies all the usual stock lines, a full range of hotel and restaurant ware, and a large assortment of miniatures and motto ware. He is represented in London by Mr. Ernest Dean, who is showing a full range of his samples at No. 25, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.

SANDLANDS & COLLEY, LTD., Lichfield Pottery, Hanley, are manufacturers of both china and earthenware for all markets, with a number of special lines for the colonial and foreign trade. The control of the business now devolves upon Mr. Alfred Colley, who has exercised it since Mr. Wm. Sandlands retired from active management nearly three years ago. Mr. Sandlands was an energetic potter full of initiative, and he has a worthy successor in Mr. Colley, who has not only maintained, but enhanced the reputation of Lichfield Pottery by strict attention to quality. This can be seen at once on entering the warehouse. The

company make toilet and dinner ware in the newest shapes and decorations; vases, flower-pots, and pedestals in great variety, and many useful special lines in china tea and breakfast ware. Mr. Colley is introducing many new forms and decorations in all lines, and some the appearance of being a new one. Still, novelty in shape is required by buyers and so Sandlands & Colley supply it. The accompanying illustration gives a selection from the samples displayed in the show-room at the time of my visit. They are typical of many others in each of



MR. T. C. WILD'S SHOW-ROOM, LONGTON. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

original and pretty ornamentations on shapes already on the market. Good shapes are always capable of a variety of effective treatments—indeed, a change of decoration often gives a familiar form

the lines represented. In the centre of the group is a handsome vase on pedestal. This is supplied in pairs, or as the centre of a set with a similar vase of smaller size on each side. The ornamenta-



SANDLANDS & COLLEY, LTD. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

tion is in the latest style. The body of the vase is shaded in delicate tints of fawn and vellum, with "Cameo Medallions" surrounded by festoons and roses. There is an illustration of a handled flower pot of similar design, but with a rich dark green ground which presents a contrast to the light colours and thus shows up the "Cameos" to advantage. The toilet ewer shown is the "Astoria" shape. It is a pleasing form, with a rich dark ground at neck and foot and a cluster of delicately tinted roses relieved by traeings of gold. The "Astoria" toilet shape is supplied in many neat decorations. We illustrate one out of many attractive dinner services. The oval cover dish is the "Waldorf" shape—a good form on foot, a useful size; treated with cobalt bands and gold lines it is a neat pattern, specially suited for hotel and restaurant use. The square block handles are less liable to breakages than other shapes. This shape is also supplied in several other decorations. The company have brought out a set of plates, ornamented with humorous subjects treated in colours. The one illustrated is called "Whist." In a diamond centre a player is seated, and the plate has a delicately tinted landscape border. Other subjects dealt with are "Tennis" and "Golf," two designs in each. These have been specially designed for the company by "Victor Venner," a well-known London artist, and they are all protected by copyright. Two specimens of china tea ware are included in the group. The cup and saucer on the left is the "Ovide" shape with roses and medallions, and the cup and plate on the right is the "Chelsea" shape with a pretty border design. Both are artistic and in first-class china. The company are showing samples of many specially good lines in general toilet dinner and tea sets, together with a large range of decorated vases flower pots, jugs, cheese stands, and swans and pedestals. There are also some good and cheap lines in shaded toilet sets. They have some good export lines—their gold sprig and other patterns are supplied to some of the best firms in Canada.



WM. ADAMS & CO., TUNSTALL. *[Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

WILLIAM ADAMS & Co., Greenfield and Greengates Potteries, Tunstall, are one of the oldest firms of potters in the Kingdom. I have already had the pleasure (though some years ago) of speaking at length of these remarkable potteries, so I need not say much about them just now. Though there were direct predecessors who were potters many years before, the firm considers itself to have been established in 1657, when John Adams built and founded the historic factory, "The Brick House Potteries," which, rather more than a hundred years later, was let to the famous potter Josiah Wedgwood, for some years when the Adams heir was a minor. A descendant of John Adams founded the Greengates Pottery in 1780, and the business has remained in the hands of the same family ever since. On my recent visit to Tunstall I had an interview with Mr. Percy W. L. Adams, one of the present partners, who took me to their show room and showed me what they were doing. (Mr. Percy Adams, I remember, contributed largely to the life of his famous ancestor, edited by Mr. William Turner under the title of "William Adams, An Old English Potter.") I saw samples of their semi-porcelain dinner, tea, and toilet ware, in printed, printed and gilt, and enamelled patterns. Most of our readers will be familiar with the rich flow blue patterns which are so popular in the trade. They are using this blue extensively in reproductions of their very early transfer decorations, which are mostly views of scenery—a different view being applied to the centre of each piece in a set. There are also samples of all the other wares manufactured by the firm. I was shown specimens of white granite, ivory, enamelled, under-glaze painted, cream colour and band and line. They do a large export trade in dinner and toilet ware, and have special productions for different markets. They send abroad dinner and toilet ware in semi-porcelain printed and richly enamelled, ironstone china and other grades. Mr. Adams showed me a fine group of Adams Jasper. This is an opaque porcelain body of great density. It is a reproduction of the Jasper made in the eighteenth century by William Adams, the predecessor of the present firm, who died in 1805, and who was one of the earliest makers of Jasper. The specimens are in light and dark blue, black, sage green and other colours. The forms have classical and other figures, or heraldic devices, applied in white bas-relief. They are all skilfully modelled. In addition to artistic and classical forms, the firm are making a large number of useful articles in Jasper. They have samples of teapots, jugs, sugars and creams, flower pots, biscuits, and many other pieces for retailers, together with specialities for the silver mounter in the various colours. The firm stamp their name on the bottom of every piece they make, so that dealers and their customers may know they are handling "Adams Jasper." When I spoke of illustrating some of their new goods Mr. Percy Adams suggested that I should select some pieces for that purpose from their London show rooms. I said I would do so, and thanking Mr. Adams for his courtesy I left the works. On my return to the City, I called on Mr. R. Guy Shorter, the firm's London representative, who has show rooms at

26, Ely-place, Holborn-circus, E.C. Mr. Shorter has a good assortment of samples of the various wares made by Messrs. Adams & Co. He kindly lent us the pieces which are shown in the accompanying illustration. In dinner ware the firm are reproducing some of their old shapes and decorations. One of these reproductions is the "Gadroon" shape dinner service, of which we show a vegetable dish and dinner plate. These are decorated with "Mazara" pattern, in the special flow blue I have referred to. The teapot and jug are representative pieces in "Prosper" shape, of which they make a full line. Mr. Shorter has his samples advantageously displayed, and the firm will, we are sure, find it to their interests to be personally and ably represented for London and district.

WARDLE'S ART POTTERY, Washington Works, Hanley. It is some time since I was at the home of "Wardle Faïence" until my recent visit, and I found that even this old-established business had been brought under the influence of these progressive times. A new company has been formed, and the works are now under the management of Mr. Bert Forester, formerly a director of Thomas Forester & Sons, Limited, Longton, and the result of the change is already plainly indicated in the samples in the showroom. Even the showroom itself has been altered and improved. I gathered that there has been nothing iconoclastic about the change. Many new features have been introduced, but all the good old ones have been retained. It does not imply any reflection on the wares produced before to say that those I have just seen are of a higher grade. That is the natural trend of production to-day—improvement. The manufacturers who do not keep their goods well in front will soon find their business falling into the rear. Messrs Wardle have long been known as manufacturers of flower pots, flower vases, pedestals, and umbrella stands in artistic shapes, in plain art glazes, or slip-painted. They have a high reputation for their rich coloured effects, while their numerous floral and other decorations in Imperial blue and gold are popular throughout the trade. These decorations are peculiar to Wardles, and they commended themselves to notice the moment I entered the room. There are new forms and new effects, but the good features of the earlier productions (and they were many) are still in evidence. The company have a great variety of decorative schemes, under-glaze and enamel, which are applied to useful and fancy articles, and a number of specialities for advertising purposes. One of their strongest lines has always been flower pots. We illustrate two, out of a large number, of bold designs. These are beautifully modelled in conventional styles. The two pieces shown, though alike in boldness of treatment, are each full of detail carefully carried out. The company's full, rich colours suit these forms admirably. There are many ranges of flower pots, in all sizes, many shapes and colours. I was shown several new decorative effects, on classical and art forms. One of the best series shown me is named "Night on the Sea." The ornamentation takes the form of sea views with ships sailing on placid waters. The colours employed, and especially the marine blue, give most pleasing effects. We give an illustration of a number of vases, jugs, &c., in this new decoration. The group includes many absolutely new shapes, quaint and artistic. The tall vases are fine examples, both of skilful designing and clever potting. The views of this series are produced in several colours, a clear light blue being one of the best. Another pleasing decoration shown me consisted of a series of views of old English homesteads. The name sufficiently denotes the subjects, and the scenes are applied to pots of all sizes, vases and other lines. Other ranges are called "Foxland," a neat border decoration, in sage green and other colours: "Electrine," "Tropical," "Royal Amber," "Mayflower," "Rosemarie," "Asiatic." A very fine



WARDLE'S ART POTTERY, HANLEY. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

decoration on a bold scale is called the "Daffodil." This is beautifully painted, and is applied to pedestal and pots, and to vases of many shapes. Here again the remarkably effective colours of the company are in evidence, showing that the traditional reputation of the house is fully maintained. The ten graceful shapes represented in the group illustrated are but a fraction of the number of elegant forms seen in the showroom. I was told that, under the new management, upwards of forty quite new shapes have been introduced, and, judging from what I saw, I should say there was not a bad one amongst them. The new company continue to produce most of the specialities made by the old one, and amongst them is the figured ware, and the Mosaic, for which the house is noted. "Imperial Rockingham" is one of the things for which Washington Works are famous, and it is still made in all its original features. There will be more to say about the effects of the recent changes shortly, but this much may be said now, that they are working well. The company are represented in London by Mr. G. G. MacWilliam, 20, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn Circus, E.C., who shows samples of all the new goods.



WARDLE'S ART POTTERY, HANLEY. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

Empire Notes.

Weiler Brothers, crockery and glass merchants and general household furnishers, Victoria, B.C., have sent us their illustrated catalogue of household requisites for 1909. Their principal show-rooms occupy a five-storey building at the corner of Government-st. and Broughton-st., their warehouse is a three-storey building at the corner of Broad-st. and Broughton-st., while they have a large furniture factory of three storeys in Humboldt-st. It is a comprehensive catalogue of upwards of 300 pages, profusely illustrated. Glass and china requisites of all makes are illustrated, described and priced, and the names of the makers are given. Prominence is given to British manufacturers and their productions, "Wedgwood English Bone China," "Crown Derby," "Doulton Ware," and others being particularly emphasised. Glassware is similarly illustrated and described. The catalogue gives all the details of the wares enumerated, sizes, shapes and prices are seen at a glance, and as the views are in black and white, the colours and shades are fully described.

Glass and Glassware in Australia.—In his book, entitled "The Trade and Industry of Australia," which has just been published, Mr. B. H. Morgan devotes several pages to the subject of glass and glassware. He says: "In no trade with Australasia does the British manufacturer meet with severer competition than in this one, and, while he has a tariff preference on some items in both Australia and New Zealand, I do not think it is sufficient to enable him to compete effectually with foreign productions. Germany, Belgium, and the United States are making headway against our own country, while local industries in Australia are successfully fighting all outside competition for certain lines—particularly glass bottles and such goods. . . . Glass bottles of Australian make to the value of £7,343 were exported in 1903, and £16,409 in 1906. New Zealand is the principal customer, though some find their way to South Africa, Japan, and the South Seas. . . . I could not find that British trade was suffering from want of enterprise or deficient representation, and it was generally admitted that the quality of British glass and glassware was superior to any other in the market. It was all a question of price. Foreign firms are able to sell cheap qualities—which form the bulk of the trade at prices considerably below those which British manufacturers can afford to quote." Mr. Morgan then compares the working conditions and transit facilities of Continental competitors with those of Great Britain, and remarks: "If in addition to the above statement is added the fact that foreign glass is carried to Australia at substantially lower freight rates than British glass, it will be seen what enormous difficulties the British manufacturer has to deal with to get trade at the present time in Australia. There is, of course, trade to be got, otherwise British firms would not be represented there, but it is particularly obtained for special qualities and patterns rather than for ordinary commercial glass."

The Belgian Glass Industry.—The commencement of the year did not bring any improvement to the Belgian glass-making industry, although usually the first month of the year witnesses an increase of business. The export of window glass to the United Kingdom, which is one of Belgian's principal customers in this particular line, has fallen away considerably. Far-Eastern markets have made but small demands on the industry, with the exception of Japan, this country being a rapidly-increasing buyer of plate glass. The net cost of Belgian glass has been less owing to the reductions in the wages of the workmen; nevertheless it appears as if the competition which exists in the industry will cause a still further fall in prices. The export of Belgian glass during last year amounted to 154,734 tons, valued at £1,240,000, a large falling away compared with the 1906 total of £2,400,000. The demand for mirror glass is larger, and prices are becoming harder.

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS AND GLASSWARE (British Products) FOR FEBRUARY, 1909.

		Quantities.				Value.			
		Month ended February.		Two Months ended February.		Month ended February.		Two Months ended February.	
China or Porcelain, and Earthenware.		1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
To Germany	cwts.	3,845	3,130	9,184	7,909	£5,529	£2,911	£10,349	£5,711
„ France	„	4,404	2,936	7,230	5,680	7,602	6,125	13,794	11,871
„ United States of America	„	37,528	24,868	71,265	50,988	50,380	31,928	95,945	69,695
„ Brazil	„	21,920	6,994	39,160	13,877	11,030	6,541	23,219	12,710
„ Argentine Republic	„	27,715	27,758	57,317	54,664	18,143	16,004	35,914	31,645
„ British South Africa	„	12,969	5,392	20,142	12,127	7,549	7,518	13,762	14,160
„ British East Indies	„	38,513	25,801	74,020	53,369	17,171	14,093	35,465	28,702
„ Australia	„	17,928	12,602	36,704	27,059	20,838	14,452	44,368	30,106
„ New Zealand	„	7,031	7,263	15,839	11,777	9,976	9,969	19,845	15,718
„ Canada	„	18,210	12,962	40,648	23,812	19,440	13,585	42,141	26,477
„ Other Countries	„	56,075	48,992	120,152	100,394	43,352	35,084	90,286	73,568
Made up as follows:									
Porcelain Chinaware, and Parian	„	1,695	1,091	3,341	2,186	11,821	9,323	25,757	19,007
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement	„	6,799	6,864	13,701	15,016	6,398	6,843	12,081	13,808
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)	„	8,454	8,625	17,448	15,179	5,997	7,196	12,926	11,749
Sanitary Ware	„	14,600	14,474	27,179	31,573	22,248	19,646	39,434	41,974
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)	„	107,259	71,447	217,069	145,358	135,798	94,060	274,701	192,140
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta	„	1,921	95	2,886	358	2,093	217	3,379	856
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware	„	99,686	70,536	195,540	141,049	18,029	13,381	36,803	27,149
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware)	„	5,724	5,566	14,497	10,937	8,626	7,544	20,007	13,680
Glass.									
To British South Africa	value £	—	—	—	—	4,933	3,938	10,222	7,918
„ Other Countries	„	—	—	—	—	93,739	90,891	197,970	190,761
Made up as follows:									
Plate Glass	cwts.	10,045	12,290	23,736	27,615	15,640	19,694	37,123	42,698
Flint Glass	„	4,195	4,877	9,192	10,295	12,799	15,998	28,653	34,668
Glass Bottles	gross	65,808	59,740	134,824	125,165	44,521	38,419	91,125	80,448
Glass Manufactures, other sorts	cwts.	28,470	26,086	60,487	52,143	25,712	20,718	51,291	40,865

IMPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS FOR FEBRUARY.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian	cwts.	4,200	3,918	8,703	6,852	17,056	16,656	37,743	32,680
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement	„	1	23	46	497	3	31	95	330
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)	„	5,027	2,329	8,340	3,702	2,261	1,479	3,925	2,518
Sanitary Ware	„	—	79	10	92	—	167	28	190
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)	„	25,125	15,680	39,889	27,518	52,288	31,141	82,932	57,111
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta	„	6	—	10	32	21	—	104	143
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware	„	7,434	6,314	11,093	10,662	3,382	2,146	6,117	5,144
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware)	„	2,486	1,329	4,960	3,602	3,523	1,932	6,860	5,528
Window and German Sheet Glass	„	124,033	92,530	220,694	195,711	64,248	47,827	120,207	101,664
Plate Glass	„	35,275	26,245	58,792	58,338	42,948	32,080	72,320	70,546
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass	„	57,370	46,249	114,157	91,321	83,513	68,189	168,105	133,741
Glass Bottles	gross	131,748	116,069	251,028	225,351	53,444	47,556	102,039	90,598
Glass Manufactures, other sorts	cwts.	873	192	1,690	425	1,257	307	2,304	619

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS (Foreign and Colonial Merchandise) FOR FEBRUARY.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian	cwts.	1,160	38	2,730	1,523	5,467	271	13,166	6,732
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement	„	6	—	9	—	19	—	31	—
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)	„	—	600	—	616	—	368	—	387
Sanitary Ware	„	5	—	5	—	4	—	4	—
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)	„	682	654	1,566	865	2,118	1,043	3,812	1,590
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta	„	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	20
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware	„	1 182	7	1,182	1,289	728	48	728	196
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware)	„	—	23	—	48	—	33	—	75
Window and German Sheet Glass	„	713	583	1,029	1,316	315	239	502	643
Plate Glass	„	215	591	515	934	179	804	544	1,225
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass	„	434	633	969	1,245	1,503	2,203	2,885	4,126
Glass Bottles	gross	5,301	2,342	9,179	4,894	2,963	910	5,146	2,215
Glass Manufacturers of other sorts	cwts.	427	203	788	388	1,133	221	2,342	502

EARTHENWARE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Compiled from the returns of D. Inglis & Co.

	Shipments, Jan. 28 to Feb. 24, 1909.	Corresponding period, 1908.	Exports, Jan. 1 to Feb. 24, 1909.	Corresponding period, 1908.
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.
To Boston	414	488	929	909
„ New York	289	558	620	1,223
„ Baltimore	1,087	2,019	2,254	3,511
„ Philadelphia	276	326	669	512
„ New Orleans	131	556	234	1,088
„ Newport News	32	59	256	100
„ San Francisco	—	8	—	20
„ Portland, Me.	325	720	789	1,587
„ Galveston	89	69	99	270
„ Portland, Or.	—	—	—	—
„ Inland Points	38	—	133	36
Total	2,681	4,803	5,983	9,256

SALE OF THE "BEMROSE" COLLECTION.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

THE extensive, and in many respects remarkable, collection of china and other objects of art formed by the late Mr. William Bemrose, F.S.A., was disposed of by auction at "Elmhurst," the Derby residence of the deceased on the first five days of March. Mr. Bemrose was a member of the firm of Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., Derby and London, and chairman of the Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Company. He may be described as an omnivorous collector, and for 55 years it was his pleasure to accumulate examples of porcelain of the early English makers; Limoges and Battersea enamels, European and Oriental pottery and porcelain, bijouterie, objects of art of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, paintings, antique clocks, and furniture. Though it did not compare in artistic interest with some private collections that could be named, it seems a pity that the interesting labour of almost a life time should be stultified by the dispersion by auction of the results of it. It was, however, the testator's own wish, and he left some remarkable instructions in his will concerning the sale. The executors were no doubt bound to sell the collection by auction, but they were presumably under no such obligation to give the testator's reasons for having the sale at "Elmhurst." He said in his will, "Some people say that a sale well conducted in the country is better than one at Christie's—men will follow good things anywhere—and 'rings' are not so easily formed." Whether the effect of this announcement or not, "there were more dealers present at Derby (in the early days of the sale, at any rate) than would have attended the sale in London. Without suggesting that their presence was anything but an advantage, it is significant that they were there.

The collection included examples of Derby porcelain, Derby biscuit porcelain, coloured Derby figures, Chelsea porcelain, Bow porcelain, Chelsea, Longton, and Derby figures, Pallissy Ware, Worcester porcelain, Nantgarw porcelain, Swansea porcelain, oriental porcelain, Delft wares, Italian, Moorish, and Persian Faience, Longton Hall porcelain. (Many of the examples sold are illustrated and described in Mr. Bemrose's book on "Longton Hall Porcelain.") There were specimens of Elizabethan stoneware, Sèvres and Dresden porcelains, and Limoges enamels.

Some fine specimens of pâte-sur-pâte by L. Solon were sold. A plaque—female figure holding a bell, with cupid tolling it, by swinging on the clapper—sold for 50 guineas. The auctioneer described it as a favourite piece of the late Mr. Bemrose. A circular plaque, female figure seated, is opening a box, out of which a cupid springs, fetched £42. This was exhibited at the Vienna Exhibition. A large plaque (15 in. by 8 in.), a nymph and her love are bound together, cupids are scoffing at them, while two other cupids come to cut the binding threads and part the couple. This sold for £48 6s. The other works by M. Solon realised good prices. All these productions are signed by the artist.

The collection included examples of Battersea and Bristol enamels, Pinxton and Minton porcelains, salt glaze, Whieldon and other pottery.

The examples of glass were not numerous, while the Egyptian, Persian, and Indian Antique, the engravings, miniatures, decorative furniture, clocks, ivory carvings, and other curios do not claim attention here.

The following are some of the prices obtained for pottery:—Six pairs of plates in Derby porcelain, painted with large flowers by William Pegg, the Quaker, similar in character, sold for £37 16s., £36 16s., £52 10s., £48 6s., £52 10s., and £53 11s. per pair respectively.

A group in Derby biscuit porcelain—"Paleinan and Lavinia," 11 in. high, £36 15s.

A set of three "Warwick" vases richly gilt, painted flowers, twisted gilt handles. They have been marked "Nantgarw" in red, but an effort has been made to deface the mark. The centre one is 15 in. and the side vases 9 in. high. These were purchased by Mr. Bemrose from Valentine, the dealer in Wych-street, who purchased them from Rose's at Coalport. The body closely resembles the "Nantgarw" body, and they were probably made soon after Billingsley went to Coalport. The "Warwick" vase is illustrated in "Chaffer's Ceramic Gallery." The three were now sold for £55 13s.

A complete tea set in "Swansea" porcelain, consisting of 36 pieces richly gilt, painted flowers sold for £70 7s. (There were few complete sets of anything in the collection.)

A mug in Derby porcelain, rich Rose du Barry ground, with double view of Derby in front painted by Lucas. On the reverse is a panel of fruit painted by T. Steelesaw, and between the panels, in a buff oval, the letters W.B. This was sold for £52 10s. (The mug was made at the Derby works and presented to William Billingsley, with a purse of money by his fellow workmen when he was in Wales, starting the Nantgarw factory about 1811.)

The "Hutchinson Vase" in Derby porcelain. This is the original vase presented to General Sir John Hely-Hutchinson on his visit to the china works by the proprietors. This particular shape was then named the "Hutchinson" vase, and has always been so called since. The vase is 12 inches high. On one side the Hutchinson

arms are emblazoned, and on the reverse the Derby Borough Arms (a buck in a park) are carefully painted. The body of the vase is painted black covered with Egyptian hieroglyphics in gold, emblematical of the Egyptian Campaign, under Sir John. The vase sold for £13 10s.

The "Rodney" jug in Derby porcelain, was made for a club of loyal china painters, which met as a now defunct public-house called the "Admiral Rodney." The club caused this jug to he made and dated April 12, 1782 (in gold) in remembrance of the victory. This historical piece of Derby china has the spout formed of the Admiral's face surmounted by a cocked hat. The jug stands 9½ in. high, holds two quarts, and was now sold for £117 12s. The floral decorations are painted by Edward Withers.

Another "Rodney" jug, smaller in size, also painted by Withers, with blue and gold border (price mark), sold for £63.

A group of three figures in Derby biscuit porcelaine, girl singing, standing, a shepherd seated, in Russian dress playing a guitar, and a young man seated playing the lute. The figures are on a Chelsea biscuit stand (oval), with festoons of raised flowers running round. There are four fluted plinths. The group is 13½ in. high, and was sold for £55 13s. Mr. Benrose said this was the largest group he had met with ; the biscuit is of the early and fine quality, and the sharpness of the modelling denotes the best period. The three figures were modelled hy Spengler, and were sometimes issued separately.

A plate, in Derby porcelain, from the celebrated "Barry Barry," dessert service, which was sold at Nottingham in 1894 for £496 11s. This plate is of the period 1800 to 1809. The border, a wreath of roses (after Billingsley) blue band, richly gilt. Inside this, on a white band, a wreath of oak leaves and acorns, in the centre, the Barry arms. This sold for £34 13s., and a similar plate fetched £33 12s.

A cup and saucer in Derby porcelain, yellow ground, with pearl and gold border, painted view Mill Dale, £63.

A mug, square landscape, also in Derby porcelain, with a pointer dog, by Cuthbert Lawton (one of the most famous of Derby painters) price mark, height 4½ in., £86 2s.

A statuette of a Shepherd, in Longton Hall porcelain, carrying a sheep on his shoulder, his left hand grasping it by the legs, waistcoat painted flowers, breeches Longton blue, gold stars, green mantle over the shoulders, scroll base raised flowers, £54 12s.

In Worcester porcelain, two dishes, apple green ground, with reserves painted flowers, sold for £80 17s.

Also in Worcester, a tall cylindrical mug, painted landscape and flowers, blue and gold border, £54 12s.

A set of three Worcester porcelain vases, green ground, painted shells by Barker, of the Flight & Barr period, sold for £43 1s.

A pair of figures in Chelsea porcelain, both with open baskets, boscages of apple-blossom, anchor in gold, realised £50 8s.

In Chelsea porcelain, a "Boar's Head Tureen," life size, on a fine shaped dish, decorated with a hunting knife, and a quiver full of arrows in relief, 21 in. by 14 in. Mark, anchor in red, £105. (A Chelsea catalogue of 1756 mentions three boars' head tureens.)

The large and comprehensive collection included many other lots deserving special mention, but considerations of space do not admit of it. There are many other examples of Worcester including specimens from various service, supplied to Royalty, some beautifully modelled tea pots, and many excellent examples of both the famous scale and powder blue grounds. Amongst the specimens of Sèvres porcelain were pieces from services manufactured for Napoleon Bonaparte, and a number of plates beautifully decorated with fruits, and flowers and other subjects, on white and gold ground. Limoges enamels were well represented by a series of beautiful plaques dealing with scriptural subjects. We have dealt only with pottery which monopolises but about one half of the lots offered for sale. The other portions of the collection are doubtless equally interesting to those who are familiar with the subjects of them. But speaking of porcelain and pottery alone, we cannot help a feeling of regret that it was not found possible to preserve intact a collection made by such a competent authority.

BOYS IN THE GLASS TRADE.

THE Rector of Wordsley, in the course of a lecture there, on March 22, on "Labour and Capital," said one great cause of unemployment was that a lot of boys were turned adrift from school much too soon. They would earn a few shillings, and their parents were glad for this help, hut it was a shortsighted policy. Mr. S. Husselbee said, in many cases, children, upon reaching the present age limit for attendance at school, were of value to their parents. In his opinion it was preferable for them to enter the trade of the district at this age rather than wait until fifteen or sixteen years of age, when they would be more difficult to teach and control. Mr. W. H. Stuart said there was a great temptation for a father with a family to get a son to work as early as possible, and speaking generally of the glass trade those who became the best workmen started young. He did not suggest they should commence, as they did years ago, at eight or ten years of age. The present Factory Act exactly met the case. It was not advisable for all to be kept at school until fifteen or sixteen. The rector replied that he could not speak with authority respecting the glass industry, but taking the country as a whole, enormous advantage would be gained by children receiving education for a year or two beyond the present limit. Mr. S. Husselbee argued that a lad of 15 entering the glass trade could not be so easily moulded as one of 13 or 14. A lady inquired whether the rector would consider an apprenticeship a part of education, and also whether he did not think technical education would be the thing required between the age of 14 and 16. The rector replied affirmatively to hoth questions. He desired that technical education should he made compulsory. To take a boy away at 13 years of age was to defraud him of that which really belonged to him. Mr. Stuart said the best technical education in the glass trade commenced when a boy left the elementary school and went to the trade. Mr. Bridge urged there was at present too much talk about education. Education was all right if it could be used in the particular business a lad entered. Mr. Stuart said he did not grudge the poorest child all the advantages of a good education, but in order for a lad to become an efficient workman he must commence to use his hands as well as his head about the time the Factory Act stipulated.

Decorated glass decanters containing cordials are not glass bottles such as are required to be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles in each package under the provisions of the U.S. Tariff. So says a recent decision.

Glass-making in Japan.—The Belgian Consul at Yokohama states that the fact that the Japanese have themselves begun to manufacture dry plates for photography is sure to create a demand for a special quality of glass, and that manufacturers would do well to watch developments.

Trade Notes.

The Editors are always glad to receive items of trade intelligence, such as removals, new premises, personal items, &c.; also marked local newspapers.

Mr. S. Kalman, glass merchant, has acquired the premises 9, Holywell-lane, Shoreditch, E.

Mr. A. Carr, Tay-st., Dundee, has purchased the stock of Mr. Middleton, of 9, Bell-st., in the same town.

Mr. R. Randall, china and glass dealer, having disposed of the lease, announces his intention of shortly vacating the premises 114, Seven Sisters-rd., Holloway, N.

G. R. & R. Howe, art glass merchants, have acquired new premises at Colney Hatch-lane, Muswell-hill, N., next to Post Office.

Mr. R. Douglas, china and glass merchant, announces his intention of shortly removing from 184, Piccadilly, W., to 46, Beauchamp-place, Brompton-rd., S.W.

Mr. C. Fowler, of Bristol, china and earthenware dealer, has removed from 35, Old Market-st., to Lower Castle-st., in that city.

Mr. Frank E. Cox has removed from Burleigh Pottery, 19, Cecil-court, Charing Cross-rd., W.C., to larger premises at 44, Clipstone-st., Great Portland-st., W.

Wordsley School of Arts.—Mrs. Benjamin Richardson was announced to distribute prizes to the art and technical students at the Institute on Tuesday last. Mr. Owen Gibbons, the chairman, was to preside.

Mr. E. Schmatolla, 317, High Holborn, W.C., has published in pamphlet form a reprint of his article on "Gas Producers and Gas Firing," which recently appeared in the "Mining Journal."

Bankruptcy Statistics.—One china, glass and earthenware dealer was gazetted as bankrupt in England and Wales during the month of February, 1909. Last year none were gazetted during February.

The Late Mr. Elam Barker, china manufacturer, of 59, Meir-rd., Normacot, Longton, who died in November last, left property valued at £17,234 gross and £13,206 net. The will is dated February 24, 1905.

Mr. James Derry, the representative of F. Winkle & Co., earthenware manufacturers, is also representing Pointon & Co., Ltd., china manufacturers, Norfolk Works, Stoke-on-Trent.

Fountain-pen Holders.—S. Fielding & Co., Railway Potteries, Stoke-on-Trent, have acted upon the suggestion given in our last issue, and are producing fountain-pen holders in their "Royal Devon" ware.

The West of England China Stone and Clay Co., Ltd., have presented to their customers and friends a number of handsome ticket calendars, decorated with coloured views of clay works and stone quarries.

Mr. E. H. Cox has purchased the china and glass business lately carried on by Mrs. Osborne at Montague-st., Worthing. The entire stock will be transferred to Mr. Cox's two shops, 102, Montague-st., and 27, Warwick-st.

The "Wedgwood Museum."—A catalogue of the remarkable and valuable collection of original designs, "trials," patterns, and models made or used by Josiah Wedgwood, and now in the museum at Etruria Works, is in course of preparation, and will be ready for delivery shortly.

Proposed Co-operative Bottle-Works.—It is stated that the Lancashire district of the Glass Bottlemakers' Society are proposing, as an alleviation for unemployment, that the district should itself endeavour to own and work a factory.

Mr. Owen Gibbons points out that the illustration to his article on "Technical Teaching in the Glass and Pottery Trades," which we published last month, should have been described as a "Decorative Panel for Burslem Institute," by Rowland Morris.

Hoods, Ltd., International Exchange, Birmingham, have favoured us with a copy of their price list No. 114, which takes the form of a spring supplement, and deals chiefly with spring and summer goods, such as garden requisites, bags, &c. Household wares, however, are also included, as being in season all the year round.

British Clay Exports.—42,657 tons of unmanufactured clay, valued at £81,731, and including 2,426 tons of fire-clay valued at £4,217, were exported from the United Kingdom during February, 1909. The exports during February, 1908, were 44,924 tons valued at £103,565, and including 3,592 tons of fireclay valued at £5,798, and for February, 1907, 50,987 tons valued at £102,266.

Adolf Rosenberg, Ltd.—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital, £3,500 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on in Glasgow under the style of Adolf Rosenberg, and to carry on the business of glass, china and earthenware merchants, glass engravers and decorators, &c. Registered office, Victoria Warehouse, Rockville, Glasgow.

Continental Glass Machine Syndicate, Ltd.—Registered capital, £40,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire and work certain inventions, processes and patents relating to the manufacture of glass and glass blowing in any part of the world, and to adopt an agreement with L. Grote and A. Gribling (as attorney for A. Rohrbach). Private company.

Schindler & Co., Ltd.—Registered capital, £18,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To take over the business of glass manufacturers and merchants and fancy goods importers carried on by D. Loebl, J. Schindler, A. Schindler, E. Schindler and J. Loebl at 9, Aldermanbury-avenue, E.C., as Schindler & Co. Private company. Registered office, 9, Aldermanbury-avenue, E.C.

Contract Open.—Tenders are invited for the supply of earthenware and glass to the City of London Asylum, near Dartford, for three years from May 1 next. Forms of tender can be obtained at the office of Mr. C. Fitch, clerk to the Visiting Committee, No. 5, Church-passage, Guildhall, and all tenders must be delivered there before noon on April 14.

Lead Poisoning and Water Supply.—At Stalybridge recently a girl who suffered from lead poisoning confessed that she was in the habit of drinking freely from a hot-water tap. The medical officer said that they could not have hot water without a cistern and they could not have a cistern without sedimentation, and that gradually accumulated at the bottom of the cistern and was a great source of danger.

Frank Beardmore & Co., Sutherland Pottery, Fenton, have taken over the London agency of Messrs. A. B. Jones & Co., Grafton Works, Longton. Messrs. Jones & Co. make a fine assortment of staple lines in china combined with an excellent variety of china tea-sets and decorative china at medium prices. Messrs. Beardmore & Co.'s London showrooms are at 10 Buchanan's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

"After Twenty-five Years."—As a suggestion to other dealers, Mr. James B. Craig, 37, Millgate, Arbroath, N.B., sends us a bill announcing a "Semi-jubilee Sale," held last month, on his completion of 25 years' trading in Arbroath. The business has been established 70 years, but Mr. Craig's quarter of a century has been so successful that he is making his semi-jubilee year a record one for bargain sales, so that it may linger pleasantly in the minds of his customers for some time to come.

Golden Wedding Celebration.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Reed, of Glenholme, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, were the recipients of hearty congratulations recently on the occasion of their golden wedding. Mr. Reed is the senior partner in the firm of Reed, Millican & Co., glass merchants, Croft-st., and New Market-st. Mr. and Mrs. Reed were married at the Brunswick Wesleyan Chapel, on March 2, 1859.

Oliver & Son, Ltd., Burslem.—Registered capital of £10,000 in £10 shares. Objects: (1) To adopt an agreement with S. Malkin for the acquisition of certain land at Newport-lane, Burslem, and for the erection of mills thereon and (2) with T. Oliver and J. Oliver, and to carry on the business of potters' millers, grinders of stone, clay, and other materials, manufacturers of earthenware, china, glass, and other articles, &c. The subscribers are Messrs. T. Oliver, J. Oliver, S. Ford, F. J. Dean, S. Malkin, W. J. Brown and W. H. Hawthorne.

International Exhibitions.—The "London Gazette" contains the announcement of a Royal Commission for dealing with the British representation at the forthcoming International Exhibitions in Brussels (1910) and Rome and Turin (1911). The Prince of Wales is president of the Commission, the Earl of Lytton chairman, and Sir Swire Smith vice-chairman. A notable honour has been conferred upon the potting trade by the selection of Mr. T. C. Moore, J.P., of Hanley, as a member of the Commission.

The Sanitary Trade.—Our Potteries correspondent writes: A conference of representatives of the masters and men engaged in the sanitary trade was held at the North Stafford Hotel, Stoke, on the afternoon of Friday, March 26, in order to discuss the men's requests for the fixing of prices for casting and the masters' notices of reduction in the making prices of certain articles. At the conclusion of the conference it was stated by Mr. A. P. Llewellyn (the manufacturers' secretary) and by Mr. Lovatt (the men's secretary), that it was not desirable to make public any statement at the present stage as to the position in which matters stood.

New Trade Marks in Class 16, advertised for registration up to March 24, include **CETAS.** 309, 179. Earthenware urinal stalls included in Class 16. Oates & Green, Ltd., Horley Green Works, Halifax. (By consent).——**BEANCO.** 293,449. Sanitary earthenware goods included in this class. Baxendale & Co., 40, Miller-st., Manchester. ——309,186. Earthenware and porcelain goods included in this class. A. Kohn, 1, St. Paul's-square, and Ludgate-hill, Birmingham.——310,018. Tiles included in Class 16. H. & R. Johnson, Crystall Tile Works, Cobridge. Staffs.



309,186



310,018

Mr. Bernard Moore (we regret to record) met with a nasty mishap on March 24, whilst in London on business in connection with the Home Office Committee on the use of lead, &c., in the potting trade. Mr. Moore was being driven along Parliament-st. in a taxi-cab, when his cab came into collision with another. Both vehicles were much damaged, and Mr. Moore received a severe blow on the head. Fortunately, Dr. Geo. Reid, the medical officer of health for the County of Stafford, who is also a member of the Committee, was close at hand, and gave what a sistance was required. Mr. Moore, although suffering from shock, and bearing marks of the accident, was able to attend the resumed meeting of the committee in the afternoon.

Company Liens.—Selfridge & Co., Ltd.—A charge under the Land Transfer Acts, 1875 and 1897, to secure £350,000 in favour of J. Musker, Shadwell-court, Thetford, Norfolk, has been registered. Property charged—leasehold premises, No. 398–410 (even), and part of 412, Oxford-st., W., 40–52 (even), Duke-st., W., and part of 39 and 40 to 43, Somerset-street, W.——Henry Alcock & Co., Ltd.—Satisfactions (a) in full of charges, securing £2,500, and (b) to the extent of £7,500 (being balance outstanding) of debentures, securing £8,500, have been registered. Particulars of £10,000 debentures have also been filed, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

Sharp Grip Opal Tiling Co., Ltd.—Registered capital, £20,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire from Callow Wright & Hewlett, Ltd., of 7A, Newman-st., Oxford-st., W., their interests in a patent relating to a method of treating opal glass for tiling walls, together with the right to manufacture and sell the Sharp Grip Opal Tile under the British patent, the benefit of all improvements in connection therewith, the machinery and plant in use at the works of the vendors for the manufacture of the said tile, the sole rights to manufacture and sell the premier tile and the benefit of a number of orders in hand for execution, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in bricks, tiles, pipes, earthenware and ceramic ware of all kinds, &c. £3,000. Registered office, 712, Strand, W.C.

Trade Fires in London.—The annual report of the London Fire Brigade for the year 1908, which has just been issued, states that during the twelve months there were five fires in china, glass and earthenware dealers' establishments; no serious damage was caused in any case. The causes of the outbreaks were as follows:—Light thrown down, 1; mineral oil upset, 1; mineral oil stove upset, 1; unknown, 1. In bottle merchants' premises three outbreaks occurred, one being serious. The causes were boiling over tar, light thrown down, and unknown. The total number of outbreaks during the year was 3,238, and by far the largest number (894) occurred in private houses. Licensed victuallers head the list of trades with 67 outbreaks, an increase of 10 on the previous year. The second place is taken by confectioners and pastrycooks, who had 52 outbreaks, while the third position is occupied by tailors, clothers and outfitters with 50 fires.

Fires.—An outbreak of fire occurred on March 10 at Rosslyn Pottery, Kirkcaldy. The fire broke out in the roof of one of the drying stoves. The Burgh Fire Brigade was called out and quickly extinguished the outbreak before the fire had time to spread. It seems the stove had been left burning to dry goods, and had become overheated, the fire travelling by flues to the roof. The damage is not serious, and is covered by insurance.——A fire broke out recently at the premises of Mr. F. J. Williams, china merchant, 12, West-st., Tavistock. Much damage was done both to Mr. Williams' premises and stock, as well as the adjoining property. Mr. Williams had a large oil lamp burning to heat the shop, and it is thought this might have overheated a beam in the ceiling. It is also possible that the heated hearth above might have caused the outbreak. The property is owned by the Duke of Bedford, and is insured.

The China Clay Industry of Mid Cornwall, undergoes steady development. Recently we reported the stimulus to new undertaking which would be effected by the proposed extension of the G.W.R. branch line from Retew to Meledor Mill, St. Stephen's. The "St. Austell Star" states that Thomas Oliver & Co., who own a large china stone quarry and mica works in St. Stephen's parish, have decided to open up a new claywork immediately, in consequence of the excellent beds of clay revealed by recent pitting operations. In the neighbouring parish of St. Dennis, H. D. Poehin & Co., of Manchester, have spent over £9,000 in developing their works at Gothers.

The additions are now practically complete. They include a new shaft 32 fathoms deep, with two 5in. pumps, each with a 7ft. stroke, and eight strokes to the minute, capable of raising 80 tons of liquid clay in a day of eight hours. Power is supplied by a suction gas plant. Six new tanks have also been constructed, capable of holding 6,000 tons of clay.

Thomas Webb & Sons, Ltd., Dennis Glass Works, Stourbridge, have arranged to exhibit their "Glass Works in Operation" at the Imperial International Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush this year. It will be remembered that this was a feature of popular interest at the Franco-British Exhibition last year. In order that visitors may obtain an uninterrupted view of the process of glass-making from every part of the building, a platform has been erected which runs round the interior, on which the visitors are higher than the workmen. The roof of the glass house has been raised so as to secure better ventilation. The company are erecting another pavilion, adjoining the glass works, where they will have a fine display of their high-class Stourbridge glass. There will be a passage leading from the glass house where the glass is being made to the stand where specimens of the finest cut, enamelled and sculptured glass will be displayed. Last year the company's splendid exhibit of Stourbridge hand-made glass was some distance from the model glass works.

The Difference between Enamel and Glass.—The question was asked in the Journal of the Royal Society of Arts: "is it possible to distinguish scientifically pottery glaze and enamel from glass, and to say definitely where glass ends and they begin? If not, what is to prevent our saying that the art of enamelling is as ancient as glass making?"—To this Sir Boverton Redwood replied: "I think it would be very diffieult to frame any exact scientific definition of enamel and glass respectively which would serve generally to differentiate these substances. I do not profess to be an authority on enamel or glass, but in my view enamel is simply a comparatively fusible kind of glass, the difference in this respect being in some cases due to the altered proportions in which some of the constituents are present. If this view be accepted, it follows that there is no essential ehemical difference, except as regards proportions, and probably no sharp line of demarcation, even in this limited respect, could be drawn, though, no doubt, there are mixtures of ingredients which make good glass, but would not, in any proportions, give satisfactory enamel. Pottery glaze may, I think, be defined as a transparent kind of enamel.

Technical Students' Work.—The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Brierley-hill Technical and Art Classes took place in connection with the students' exhibition of the students' work on March 16. The report said that material progress is again noticeable in practically every subject, and particularly in those branches of instruction which have a direct bearing upon the artistic trades, such as glass, tile and pottery manufacture. Considerable progress has been effected in glass designing, and, thanks to the kindness of Stevens & Williams, a good portion of the students' designs have been carried out in the material—in some cases by students themselves, who hold positions at this firm's works. Of three national awards given to the glass trade of the whole country, two have been gained by students of the Brierley-hill Institute, whilst the third recipient was for eight years a student at this Institute, and is now attending the Stourbridge Institute. Archibald Kirby, who last year gained a King's prize in the personal examination for freehand drawing, this year secured a national bronze medal for a delightful design for glass, and for a sheet of wine glasses. James Milward obtained a national hook prize. The other results gained by the general work submitted for national prizes show that it was regarded by the examiners as of high excellence. William Capewell contributes a wine glass of elegant design with gilded decoration in the Venetian style, executed by himself at Stevens & Williams' works. Other contributors worthy of prominent mention are Sidney Scriven, John Verney Sparrow and James Millward, all of whom have designs carried out in the material—a branch of the school's work which has made extraordinary progress.

Lead Poisoning.—The total number of cases of lead poisoning reported to the Home Office from all industries under the factory and Workshops Act during February was 46, and two deaths occurred during the month. One death was in connection with sheet lead and lead piping, and the other occurred at a paint and colour works. In addition to these, there were 17 cases of lead poisoning, and three deaths from that cause, reported during February among house painters and plumbers. In the first two months of this year there were 84 reported cases of lead poisoning and 5 deaths, as compared with 95 reported cases and three deaths in the first two months last year. In addition to these there were 41 cases of lead poisoning and 9 deaths in January and February this year, compared with 32 reported cases and 7 deaths in the same two months of last year, among house painters and plumbers. There were five reported cases, but no death, in connection with the china and earthenware trade in February this year. In the two completed months of this year there were 9 reported cases, but no death, in the china and earthenware trades, as compared with 17 reported cases and two deaths in the same two months of last year.

O. C. Hawkes, Ltd.—The report of the directors as adopted by the shareholders at the thirteenth ordinary general meeting held in Birmingham on March 11 was as follows:—The net profits for the year ending Dec. 31 last, after allowing for bad and doubtful debts and charging cost of replacement and repairs, amounting to £351 13s. 1d., to revenue account, amount to £3,796 13s. 9d., including balance brought forward from last year. From this was deducted managing director's and directors' fees, £946 11s. 6d., and balance of income tax, £115 16s. 9d., leaving a balance of £5,733 19s. 6d. The directors have paid interim dividends of 5 per cent. per annum on preference and 5 per cent. per annum on the ordinary capital, in July last, which absorbs £4,250. They have also paid 5 per cent. per annum on preference capital to Dec. 31 last, amounting to £2,125. The severe falling off in the demand during last year and the keen competition account for the reduced profits, and it becomes necessary to fall back on the reserve fund to the extent of £1,000. This will provide for balance of interim dividend on ordinary capital paid in July last, and leave £358 19s. 6d. to be carried forward. This leaves a reserve fund of £32,000. The dividend for 1906 was 7½ per cent., and for 1907 5 per cent., and the amount carried forward at the end of the latter year was £3,548.

Industrial Poisoning in 1908.—A white paper has been published by the Home Office containing tables of industrial poisoning, fatal and non-fatal accidents, under the Factory and Workshops Acts, and notified to the Department in pursuance of those Acts during the year 1908. These tables are published in advance of the annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, and are subject to correction. The cases of industrial poisoning required to be notified are those of lead, phosphorus, arsenic, or mercury poisoning or anthrax contracted in a factory or workshop. Lead poisoning is the only one of these which affects our industries. (The figures for 1907 are given in brackets after those for 1908.) The tables show that the total number of cases of lead poisoning reported during the year from all industries was 646 (578), and that 32 deaths (26) took place from the same cause. These included 117 (103) cases and 12 (9) deaths, reported in

connection with the china and earthenware trade, and 3 (4) connected with glass cutting and polishing. There was one death connected with glass cutting in 1908, but no death in 1907. In addition to those included in the tables, 239 cases of lead poisoning and 44 deaths from that cause were reported among house painters and plumbers, not employed under the Acts. In the tables of fatal accidents in factories and workshops there is no case reported in connection with the china and earthenware trade during 1908, but there were 6 fatal accidents in the glass trade in that year, as compared with 5 fatal accidents in 1907. Of the 6 fatalities in the glass trade in 1908, 3 were caused by machinery in motion, and 3 were due to other causes not specified.

"Selfridge's" and "Harrod's."—The latest American "store" was opened last month with, literally, a great flourish of trumpets. There had been metaphorical flourishes for a long time in the press. The announcements made daily in the newspapers during the opening week suggested that the principal object in founding this huge establishment was to benefit the British public. It was also stated that it would not "affect unfavourably those excellently managed businesses known throughout the world"—"it must help them hugely." It is certainly a gigantic and well arranged business, and the show of goods is an imposing one. We have nothing to say about other departments, but while we admit there is a really excellent display of pottery and glass, we cannot honestly say there is anything superlative about it. After the fanfare—instrumental and literary—we expected something grander. We say without hesitation, there are to-day, and have been for a long time, much finer shows of porcelain and glass in London shops. We know that pottery and glass are, after all, "side lines" in these American stores, but a company with a capital of £900,000, and which professes to supply the best of everything, might have done our trades more justice. There is little about Selfridge's that is absolutely new to London—except its modest (?) advertisements. The floor space is said to be six acres. We have already a stores with a floor space of eight acres. By a coincidence, Harrod's Stores, in the Brompton-rd., had a gala time the same week to celebrate their Diamond Jubilee. After sixty years' successful progressive trading, the directors were justified in departing from usual business lines, and so they gave up their vast stores to celebrations for the entire week. They had receptions, luncheons, and concerts. For the last they had military bands and a number of celebrated singers. It is no secret that we are more in favour of individual traders than stores run by companies, but we readily admit that a firm which (as firm and company) has been in existence sixty years, and has attained the distinction of having the largest and most complete stores under one roof in the world, is entitled to congratulation. We congratulate Harrod's—and all the more because they are British.

High Prices for Old Worcester.—At Christie's, on March 23, a total of £6,382 8s. 6d. was realised by 121 lots of old Worcester, Chelsea, and Sèvres. The chief prices were paid for the specimens of old Worcester, a pair of large hexagonal vases and covers, finely painted with exotic birds in landscapes, insects, and sprays of flowers on dark blue scale realised 900 guineas, and feel to Mr. Amor. A set of three vases and covers, two hexagonal and one of inverted pear-shape, painted with birds and flowers in the Oriental taste, dark blue ground, 11½ in. and 10½ in. high, went to Mr. Mallett, of Bath, at 450 guineas, the same buyer also securing a hexagonal vase and cover, painted with birds and flowers in the Oriental taste, dark blue scale-pattern ground, 11½ in. high at 115 guineas. A tea service, painted with fruits and insects, on apple-green ground, with the Dresden crossed swords in blue, sold for 400 guineas (Cox). Other choice pieces of old Worcester included a large jug painted with exotic birds and insects, on dark blue scale-pattern ground, 11½ in. high, 205 guineas (Amor); a diamond-shaped dish, with exotic birds, 15 in. wide, 125 guineas (Amor); and a jug painted with exotic birds on apple-green ground, 7¼ in. high, 125 guineas (Wills & Simmonds). The highest priced lot among the old Chelsea was paid by Mr. Mallett for a pair of bottles with mottled dark blue ground, the handles formed as Satyrs' heads, 10 in. high, 125 guineas. Six pairs of plates painted with birds, fruit, and insects in panels, on mottled dark blue ground, varied from 26 guineas to 33 guineas per pair, whilst a single plate painted with three panels of fruit on mottled dark blue ground, richly gilt with flowers, 8¾ in. diameter, sold for 44 guineas (Mallett). Among the many pieces of old Sèvres a teapot and cover, decorated with jewel ornament and foliage in translucent colours, by Prevost, 1787, 200 guineas (Wills & Simmonds); an écuelle, cover and stand, painted with military subjects in panels on gros-bleu ground, by Morin, 1787, 230 guineas (Cox); another, painted with groups of flowers in panel on apple-green ground, 1759–1760, 120 guineas (Wills & Simmonds); and a Vincennes rose-water ewer and dish, on bleu-de-Vincennes ground, the ewer 9½ in. high, the dish 14¼ in. wide, 1753, 130 guineas (Eyles).

Kelly's Directories, Ltd., 182-3-4, High Holborn, W.C., have just issued their directory of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Shippers of the World for 1909. The book contains over 3,250 closely printed pages (with mostly 4 columns to the page) exclusive of 311 pages devoted to the indices. Though the book is not entirely free from error, no pains have been spared to make it as correct as possible. The information given relates to nearly 20,000 foreign and colonial cities and towns with nearly 1,250,000 trade classifications under them. The indexes give some 150,000 references and are so complete that by the use of the first index the pages relating to any individual place can be ascertained in a moment, and by the use of the "Index to Trades" a merchant carrying on any particular trade in any particular place can be found instantaneously; and this, too, by the English and the foreign merchant, as the latter has only to make use of the indices to trades given in both French and German. There can be no doubt that the directory should be of the utmost value to those who are anxious to extend their foreign trade or to open up new branches in foreign countries; they will find information in it not to be found in any other work. For their benefit, too, especially full information is given as to the regulations in force with reference to commercial travellers and their samples, which are often both vexatious and onerous—for instance, in Cape Colony and in some of the provinces of the Argentine Republic they are taxed at £50 a year, and even in Sweden and Norway at £5 a month. A new edition of the Customs Tariffs of the World for 1909 has also been prepared by Messrs. Kelly. The arrangement of the work is simple, and with the help of the general index and those at the commencement of the different countries the duty on a particular article levied by any particular country can be ascertained in a moment. The number of amended and new tariffs in the present edition is relatively inconsiderable. The altered tariffs for Denmark and the Mauritius appear for the first time in the current edition, that for Denmark having been so enlarged as to extend to 26 columns as against 4 last year, whilst that for the Mauritius is remarkable for the systematic increase in the duties on almost every single article. It is to be regretted that it should have been impossible to have delayed the publication of the 1909 edition of this work until the new French Tariff had been passed.

Legal.

Glass Worker's Claim.—At St. Helens Police Court, on March 22, H. Abbott, a glass worker, claimed £2 5s. from the Junction Glass Co. in lieu of notice. The plaintiff said that on March 5 all the men were told that the works were going to stop, and that they did not need to come any more. They received their back time the following week, but when they asked about wages in lieu of notice they were told they were not entitled to it. For the defence, Mr. Fox argued that there was no contract and the men could leave at any time, and as a matter of fact did so. The magistrates came to the conclusion that there was a weekly hiring, and that each side was entitled to a week's notice. Judgment for the amount claimed was given.

China Manufacturers' Partnership.—On March 12, in the Chancery Division, Mr. Justice Parker had before him a motion in the partnership action of Holt v. Coggins, by which he was asked to appoint a receiver and manager of the partnership business of china manufacturers carried on at New-st., Longton, Staffordshire, under the style of Shore, Coggins & Holt, Ltd. Mr. Northcote, who appeared in support of the motion, said it had stood over for the purpose of enabling the parties to come to an arrangement, but none had been arrived at, and there was nothing left but to bring on the motion. Mr. Ward Colridge, for the respondents, said the moving partner had retired, and that his client was prepared to buy him out, and waive the right given by the partnership deed to pay by instalments. The only difference between the parties was whether the share should be paid for in accordance with the balance-sheet or the amount ascertained by valuation. Mr. Northcote said he should contend that there was no partnership deed. His Lordship suggested that there was a question to try, and at his suggestion the parties agreed that the motion should stand over with a view to a speedy trial.

Glass Merchants and Manufacturers.—At Liverpool Assizes, on March 18, J. Robson Turner & Co. claimed £255 4s. 3d. from the St. Helens Junction Glassworks Co., Ltd., for moneys paid and goods sold. Mr. Horridge, K.C., M.P., and Mr. H. L. Riley, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Mellor, K.C., and Mr. Radford for the defendants. The plaintiffs were glass merchants in St. Helens, and carried on business in Claughton-st. In the early part of 1906, being desirous of extending their business, and becoming glass manufacturers, they entered into arrangements with certain gentlemen, and formed a company for the purpose of taking over works at St. Helens Junction. Later disputes arose, and an action was raised in the Chancery Court. A balance-sheet showing the position of the company was prepared by an accountant, and in this there appeared the sum of £255 4s. 3d. as due to the plaintiffs. This the defendants disputed, as they contended that this amount was included in a settlement which was arrived at in the Chancery action. In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Mellor said he was not prepared with evidence to show that the amount in question was included in the settlement, and the Lord Chief Justice said he did not think it necessary to postpone the matter, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs.

A China Clay Agency.—On March 4, Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, in the Chancery Division, concluded the hearing of the summons *in re* Stocker, deceased, and *in re* Grose, deceased, West of England China Stone and Clay Co., *v.* Grose. His Lordship said the claim was that the defendants for many years had acted as agents for the plaintiffs for the sale of their china clay, and that the plaintiffs had recently discovered that the defendants for a series of years had been defrauding them. The manner in which they said they had defrauded them was that they had not accounted for the particular prices of the clay that had been sold, that they had sold at one price and accounted to the plaintiffs at a very different price, and had made enormous deductions therefrom. There were other complaints. Assuming that plaintiffs' allegations were well founded, it seemed to his lordship to be practically impossible that such an action as this could proceed except in the presence of all the plaintiffs. It was an important action for trial, and no doubt the allegations were very substantial. It might be that they were wholly unfounded, and that the statement of claims contained very full particulars of the charges alleged against the defendants. His lordship could not make any order for the application except that the cost must be the plaintiffs' in any event. He directed the defendants to put in their defence within fourteen days, and refused leave to appeal.

Pottery Dealer's False Pretences.—At the last Quarter Sessions for the borough of Hanley, F. Bennett, aged 31, commission agent, pleaded guilty to sixteen charges of obtaining money by false pretences from china and earthenware dealers in various parts of the country. The prisoner had inserted advertisements relating to pottery goods in various newspapers, and when prospective customers communicated with him, he sent them circulars speaking of the goods he was selling in terms of exaggerated praise. Then, when orders were sent for goods, the prisoner, it was alleged, retained the purchase money, and either did not send the goods, or sent goods which were of an unsaleable character. Of 118 persons communicated with by the police, 40 it was stated at the trial had received their goods, while in the 78 remaining cases the amounts in issue totalled £122, which represented the sum total sent as purchase money of the crates and packages of ware ordered. The prisoner comes of a good family, and the Recorder remarked that the case was a very sad one, as Bennett seemed from time to time to have been endeavouring to earn an honest living. But conduct such as he had indulged in had a very serious effect upon the reputation of a borough like Hanley, in which pottery was the staple trade, and must be stopped by a severe sentence. He passed sentence of twelve months' hard labour. Whilst the case was in progress, Bennett remarked that he had supplied 2,000 customers during the past year, and most of them had been satisfied. All the complainants in the 16 cases against him, he added, had now received their goods.

A Question of Agency.—At the County Court, Stoke-on-Trent, on March 10, Arkinstall & Sons, of Stoke, sued Mrs. Jones, of Rock Ferry, for £3 14s. 6d., in respect of coat-of-arms china ordered and supplied. Mr. Norcup, one of Arkinstall & Son's travellers, said he took the order in an ordinary way, and wrote it down at the time, and did not say anything to Mrs. Jones about making her an agent, nor about only paying for what she actually sold. Mr. Day said his defence was that the order was given on the distinct understanding that Mrs. Jones would be the sole agent for this class of goods in Rock Ferry. Mr. Norcup also stated, as an inducement to the lady to give him an order, that she need not pay for the goods until he came round again about nine months hence, and that if there were then any of the goods she had not sold, he would be prepared to take them back. Mrs. Jones found that two or three people in Rock Ferry were selling similar goods, and she therefore refused to accept them. His Honour said he was satisfied that the traveller promised Mrs. Jones that she should be an agent, and should have special terms, and that he induced her to give him an order on those promises. The Judge referred to a letter in which the defendant refused to accept the goods, after finding out that other people in Rock Ferry were selling similar goods. He had no doubt that the traveller did obtain the order on the representation that defendant would be the agent in that place, and he therefore gave a verdict for the defendant with costs. In another case in which the plaintiffs had sued a Northwich tradesman, Mr. Collis, for the plaintiff, consented to a judgment for the defendant without the case being heard.

An Overtime Claim.—(Special Report)—In the City of London Court, on March 2, before his Honour Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., a claim was made by a Russian named Gregory Gregory, 75, High-rd., Tottenham, glass worker, against Moore, Nettlefold & Co., glass manufacturers, 15, Seething-lane, E.C., to recover the sum of £80 2s. 3d. for wages due. Mr. Clifford Mortimer, plaintiff's counsel, stated that on Oct. 14, 1907, plaintiff entered the defendants' employment as a glass worker, at their glass works known as the Anchor and Hope Works, Charlton. From October, 1907, to February 14, 1908, he worked there for 52 hours a week, getting 24s. a week. At the end of that time he found he could not keep himself on that salary, and he saw the defendants on the subject. He told them he was becoming destitute. They praised his work and expressed themselves as quite satisfied with him. They said they would put him on to extra work, and that in future he would be paid 7½d. per hour, with double pay for overtime. That meant he was to have double pay for all work after 6 o'clock in the evening on ordinary days, after 1 o'clock on Saturdays, and on all work on Sundays, when he worked 18 hours a day. The defendants told the plaintiff they would pay him instead of 24s. per week, 30s. a week, and the remainder which he earned by overtime instead of him having the actual payments he was to have the money put into the savings bank which was conducted by the firm, and defendants said they would give him interest of 9d. in the pound. The plaintiff was to have the opportunity to draw out his surplus from defendants' saving bank when he left their employment. From Feb. 14 to Aug. 1 plaintiff worked on the terms mentioned. He worked alternately night and day, working 82 hours a week some weeks and 90 hours a week other weeks. He received 30s. a week, and when he left in October last he asked for his arrears, which, as he understood, had been credited. Then he was told he could not have anything and defendants denied the agreement which the plaintiff relied upon. The plaintiff was called and gave his evidence partly in Russian and partly in English. He added that when he asked for his position to be considered and his wages to be increased, the defendants told him he was only a Russian refugee (which was true) and that they could not help him. Mr. Nettlefold and Mr. Moore both told him he would be paid for overtime, and that the money would be put into the firm's savings bank. He had to mix the raw material from which the glass was made. For the defence, Mr. Moore, one of the defendants, said there was not one word of truth in the plaintiff's assertion that he or his partner agreed to give the plaintiff overtime money. He had never spoken to the plaintiff in his life, to the best of his knowledge. They

employed 200 to 300 hands. The foreman would engage the plaintiff. The origin of the savings bank was simple. When they started their present factory they were compelled to employ a large number of foreigners in the manufacture of glass as they could not get Englishmen capable of doing the work. The foreign workmen squandered their money, and sometimes wanted to go back to their own countries, or they got into trouble. For the men's own protection, the savings bank was started, the payments generally amounting to 1s. a week out of their wages. The men joined the bank voluntarily, and they were paid 4 per cent. interest. The plaintiff never joined the fund and had paid nothing to it. The idea of suggesting that £80 was standing to his credit was wholly absurd. The wage of 30s. per week which he was paid was very good for what he did. Mr. Nettlefold corroborated. Foreigners worked at glass making differently to Englishmen. They required different tools and different arrangements. Mr. Mears declared the claim to be utterly false. Mr. Mortimer said the action had been brought at the instance of the Russian Ambassador. Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., said that the plaintiff had not made out his case, and he found for the defendants.

Selling China by Auction.—(Special Report)—In the City of London Court, on March 18, before His Honour Judge Rentoul, K.C., an action was brought by Mr. Isaac Symons, china and glass merchant, 12, Clarence-gardens, Hackney, against the Auction Company (Milton-st.), Ltd., 48, Milton-st., Fore-st., E.C., to recover the sum of six guineas for china and glass goods sold for him by them at auction. Mr. Tredgold, plaintiff's solicitor, said that the facts were not in dispute. It was simply a question of law. The action was brought to recover the proceeds of a sale of certain china and glass which was sent to the defendants. In the defendants' statement of defence they admitted that the goods realised £7. But the defendants claimed to be entitled to deduct £3 2s., the loss on a previous sale which the defendants said they had paid over to the plaintiff for lots of china not cleared in sale No. 2,510. That was 70 sales ago, as the sale in question was No. 2,583. At that sale china was sold at the sum of £7. A few days afterwards, in accordance with the usual custom obtaining, the defendants paid the money over to the plaintiff. Now the defendants said that the person to whom they sold the first lot of goods did not clear them, and that they had to put them up again. On that the defendants had sustained a loss of £3 2s., and they wanted to deduct it from the proceeds of the second sale amounting to six guineas, which now had to be sued for. An auctioneer who gave credit without express permission exceeded his authority and was liable for so doing. Defendants should not have given credit to the first purchaser, but should have insisted on having cash down. He acknowledged that by paying the money at the time over to the plaintiff. Defendants were clearly not entitled to set off a loss on the resale of the first goods from the sale of the second. If, at the resale, the defendants had realised more than they had handed over to the plaintiff, they would not have paid the difference to the plaintiff, but retained it for themselves. Defendants would have said, "No: that is complete. I took the risk of getting the money, and if I have made more on the resale, I can retain it." Mr. Green, managing director of the defendant company, said the plaintiff's suggestions of "facts" amounted to nothing of the sort. The plaintiff's goods which were sent in for the first sale were still in their (defendants') premises, and they were waiting for the plaintiff to take them away. They had never been effectually sold at all. They acted as the plaintiff's agent to try and sell his china. They put the first lot of goods up for sale, and they were knocked down at the auction to a buyer who never cleared them. He paid the plaintiff for those goods, thinking the purchaser would clear them and pay up in the ordinary way. He settled with the plaintiff a week after and he was still waiting for the purchaser to come and clear the goods or the plaintiff to take them away and refund the money which ought never to have been paid to him. At the later period they debited the plaintiff back with the first lot of goods, and deducted their value from the plaintiff's second cheque, which he refused to take, bringing that action as the alternative. The insinuation that he might have "stuck" to the difference in the money if he had resold at an increase, therefore, did not apply. Judge Rentoul: It is not an insinuation. It is only a difference of opinion as to rights. Mr. Green added that it was no fault of his that the purchaser did not complete by taking up the china. They did not sell the china on credit as had been suggested. They would not part with the china on credit, which accounted for them still having the goods on hand. Judge Rentoul pointed out that any time the defendants put up goods for sale by auction they ran the risk of the purchaser not clearing them, or proving to be a bogus purchaser. Mr. Green said that was so. The present action was an attempt to make them keep the goods. They had not charged the plaintiff with the commission on the first sale. Plaintiff said he regarded the first transaction as settled altogether. He had been paid for his goods in October, and he heard absolutely nothing more from the defendants about the matter until he went for his cheque on the second transaction, in January, no notice being given to him in the meantime. Mr. Green: He had my money for the whole of that time without any charge whatever. The money is much more useful than the goods. Judge Rentoul felt that the plaintiff might have sold his goods in November if he had had notice about the matter, whereas in January they might have been unsaleable. The defendants should have given the plaintiff notice that he had not had the money. Plaintiff: I called upon the defendants personally and asked if they had put the goods in and they made no intimation to me that any goods were left from the first sale. Judge Rentoul thought that the case ought to be settled between the parties. If the defendants could prove that they gave the plaintiff notice about the goods lying at their place ready for him, they would win their case. Plaintiff said that the defendants made most stringent regulations in their catalogue. Judge Rentoul: He may make what regulations he likes. Plaintiff added that what he meant was that the defendants made every purchaser make a deposit of 25 per cent. If the defendants were his agents they must act in such a proper manner as to look after his interests. Judge Rentoul said that was just the whole difficulty of the defendants not giving notice. Plaintiff maintained that he was entitled to be paid for the second lot of goods without any deduction for the first. Judge Rentoul observed that if a draper or an ironmonger sent him goods that he had never ordered, and he let them stay on his premises for two or three months, he would have to pay for them, although he had never given any order. At any rate, he would have much difficulty in getting out of payment. The defendants were in the same position in not telling the plaintiff for three or four months. Mr. Green: We were waiting for the buyer to come and pay for the goods and take them up. Judge Rentoul: You never told the plaintiff that. Mr. Green: That would be rather awkward from a practical point of view. Judge Rentoul said he could not help the defendants, and that they would have to keep the goods now, having paid for them, and do the best they could with them. On the second transaction he must find for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.

China Dealer's Bill.—In the Lord Mayor's Court, on March 12, before the Recorder (Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C.) and a jury, the London Trading Bank, Ltd., of 12, Coleman-street, London, E.C., sued Mr. W. S. Ryder, wholesale and retail china dealer, of St. Andrew's Store, St. Andrew's Buildings, Plymouth, for £19 16s. and interest to date, which it was alleged the defendant owed on a bill of exchange, of which he was the acceptor. Mr. G. R. Blanco-White applied for the plaintiffs, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Herbert. The defendant admitted that the signature on the bill was his, but claimed that there had been no due consideration for the bill, and his case was therefore taken first. The defendant stated that on Sept. 29, 1905, he purchased goods to the value of £19 16s. from Ellis & Co., who carried on business at 45, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., and gave them a bill at four months in payment. The bill became due on Feb. 1, 1906, and about that date it was presented to him for payment. He then told the person who presented it that he would send the money direct to Ellis. Two or three days later he drew a cheque for £19 16s. in favour of Ellis, and sent it on to them. He received a receipt from them acknowledging the receipt of the money, which was now produced. He had no knowledge that Ellis had discounted the bill with the present plaintiffs. As a matter of fact, this was his first bill transaction, and he admitted that he did not properly understand that a bill could be used as a negotiable instrument. After paying Ellis in Feb. 1906, he heard nothing further of the matter till August of that year, when the bank applied to him for payment. He then replied that he had settled the account the previous February. Nothing further was heard of the matter till Oct. 19 of last year, when the plaintiffs wrote requesting his immediate attention to the overdue acceptance. The Judge: What is this, a money-lending bank? Mr. Herbert: I think it is a bill discounting bank. Continuing, the witness said that in reply to the letter he received from the plaintiffs last October, he wrote: "What are you asking for?" Later he received a demand for payment from a firm of debt collectors. When the bill was presented to him for payment he was not informed that the London Trading Bank had become the holders, or that they had discounted it. He denied that a day after the presentment of the bill the plaintiffs wrote to him about the bill. The Judge said that when the bill was presented the defendant should have been informed that the plaintiffs were the holders, and he should not have been allowed to pay the money to someone else. His Lordship pointed out that the pleas filed by the defendant, that the plaintiffs were not the bona fide holders of the bill for a due consideration, were not a complete answer to the case set out for the bank. He added that he would give counsel leave to amend the pleas, and would not stop the case on a technicality. Mr. Herbert said he would raise the plea of "estoppel," and the Judge said he thought it was a good defence to the action. For the bank Mr. H. A. Smith (assistant secretary) was called, and spoke to the bank discounting the bill for Ellis. They presented the bill to the defendant through the Plymouth branch of the London & Counties Bank, who acted as their agents. The bill was returned to them by their agents with a memo attached, stating that the defendant had said that he would "send direct." On Feb. 2, 1906, they wrote to the defendant about the bill, informing him that it had been presented and

dishonoured. No reply to that letter was received. They next wrote to the defendant in August of the same year, and they received the reply already referred to. The Judge: Why didn't you take action then?—I can't say. Were Ellis customers of your bank?—Yes. Did you communicate with them?—We did. Did you ascertain that they had been paid?—No, we did not. I never heard anything about it till yesterday. You never heard before yesterday that this unfortunate defendant had paid the bill?—Personally, I did not, but we knew in August, 1906, according to the letter which he returned to us. Continuing, the witness said that Ellis & Son banked with them, but the cheque in payment of the goods for which the bill was given was paid into a private account of Ellis. The business of Ellis was carried on by a Mr. Albert L. Abrahams. The Judge again asked why the plaintiffs did not take action in August, 1906, when they heard from the defendant that he had paid the money. The witness replied that by mistake the bill was put in an envelope with many others which the bank had discounted for Ellis. The acceptors of all those particular bills were supposed to have "gone away," and could not for the time being be traced. Last year Mr. Abrahams went bankrupt, and instructions were given that a registered letter should be sent to the addresses of all the persons who had accepted bills and who had "gone away." One was sent to the defendant, as his bill was found in the envelope, and to their surprise a reply was received. Mr. Herbert: Mr. Abrahams goes bankrupt, and then you sue us. The bill could be found when Mr. Abrahams went bankrupt, but not before. The Judge: This bank conducted their business very curiously. Cross-examined, the witness stated that the rate of discount they allowed on the bill was 8 per cent. per annum. Mr. Herbert complained that the discount had never been disclosed to the defence, and that the certified extracts put in by the plaintiffs did not show it. The Judge: Very misleading, is it not? Witness: Yes, I admit it is. Continuing, the witness said that they had never debited Ellis with the amount of the bill in question. From the time the bank discounted the bill Ellis never had a balance sufficiently large to have enabled them to debit the account with the amount. The Judge: Were you waiting till there was £20 to the credit of the account, and when there was not you sued this defendant?—No. Why didn't you sue him before?—The bill was mislaid. The Judge said that had the plaintiffs taken proceedings earlier, and not have waited till Mr. Abrahams went bankrupt, the defendant might have been able to sue him and get the money back. Counsel for the plaintiffs said the bank might have been careless, but the defendant had also been careless, as he had omitted to get back his bill. He should have refused to pay until he got his bill back. The Judge, in summing up, said that a great many principles were involved in the case. The bank undoubtedly became holders of the bill in due course. The defendant could not help himself by saying that he was a small trader, and had not had any bill transactions before. When a man gave a bill he had to pay the person who presented it when it became due, and had to get the bill back. A bill was a negotiable instrument, and people were supposed to know the uses to which it could be put. The bank acted perfectly regularly in the matter, and when it became due sent it to their agents to present for payment. It was returned to them by their agent with the intimation that the defendant had stated that he would send direct. On Feb. 2 they said that they wrote to the defendant, but got no answer, and nothing was done by them in the matter till the following August. Although the plaintiffs had had dealings with Ellis until a recent date in last year, yet they had apparently never asked them about the bill. In 1906 the plaintiffs were informed by the defendant that he had settled the bill, but then the bill mysteriously disappeared, and it was not till last year when Mr. Abrahams became a bankrupt, that it was discovered. They now brought their action upon the bill as an overdue acceptance, which was not barred by the statute of limitations. The question for the jury to decide was whether the bank were estopped in the action from pursuing their legal rights. Had the defendant been placed in such a position, by their action, that he could not recover the amount he had paid in error to Ellis? Had the defendant been placed in a position he would not have been placed in but for their behaviour? Mr. Abrahams seemed to be a dishonest person, and put money to which he had no right into his own pocket. The bank were informed that the defendant had paid in 1906, but they did nothing until after Mr. Abrahams was bankrupt. The result of that was that the defendant could not recover against Mr. Abrahams, whereas he might have been able to do so at an earlier date. Mr. Ryder was somewhat unfortunate to have to appear as a defendant in the case. If the evidence disclosed that by their deliberate action the bank placed the defendant in such a position as to prevent him pursuing his legal rights, then the pleas raised for the defence would be successful. Without retiring, the jury found for the defendant, for whom judgment was entered accordingly with costs. Mr. Blanco-White applied for leave to appeal, but the Judge said he was not sure that they required any leave to appeal. He added that the case was a very hard one for the defendant, and he did not feel disposed to grant the plaintiffs any facilities.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.

THESE are so numerous this month that we give them under their own heading.

For the Woolwich Guardians:—J. Green and Nephew, for crockery.

For Cranbrook Guardians:—Mr. J. Davis, Hawkhurst, for crockery.

For the Wrexham Union:—T. Hughes & Co., earthenware, £21 6s. 6d.

For the Dover Guardians:—Mr. J. R. Eaton, china and earthenware, £28 4s. 6d.

For the Westminster Guardians:—Mr. W. Huntsman, for earthenware, £21 1s. 7d.

For the supply of earthenware to the Chertsey Guardians:—Mr. W. Huntsman.

For the Guardians of the Bromley (Kent) Union:—Mr. W. Huntsman, for earthenware.

Hendon Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. W. Huntsman for supplies of earthenware.

Islington Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. W. Huntsman for the supply of earthenware.

For the Guardians of the Strand Union:—Mr. W. Huntsman, Islington, for earthenware and glass.

The Barnet Guardians have accepted Mr. W. Huntsman's tender for earthenware, china, and glass.

Mr. C. E. Baines's tender has been accepted by the Swaffham Guardians for the supply of earthenware.

The Lewisham Guardians have accepted the tender of Atkinson & Co., Lambeth, for the supply of earthenware.

Croydon Guardians have accepted the tender of W. Huntsman & Co. for the supply of glass and earthenware.

The Islington Borough Council have accepted the tenders of Young & Son and Doulton & Co. for earthenware pipes, &c.

St. Marylebone Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. J. W. Beswick, Gold-st. Works, Longton, for earthenware for one year.

Brentford Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. Finney, Hammersmith, for the annual supply of earthenware at £157 16s. 11d.

The Greenwich Guardians have accepted the tender (£226) of Mr. W. Huntsman, Upper-st., Islington, for the supply of earthenware.

Plymouth Town Council has accepted the tender of G. Widger, Sons, & Co., for the supply of 1,000 feet of glass for the sum of £5 9s.

L. Finney & Co's. tender (£317 9s. 1d.) for earthenware and glass has been accepted by the St. George's (Westminster) Board of Guardians.

Kingston-on-Thames Guardians have accepted the tender of William Huntsman and of J. Defries & Sons, Ltd., for the supply of crockery ware.

The Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum District has accepted the tender of J. Defries & Sons, Ltd., Houndsditch, for the supply of earthenware at £181 15s. 11½d.

The Tramways Department of the Belfast Corporation has accepted the tender of Mr. A. Webb, Glenfyne-rd., Pendleton, Manchester, for cut glass shades and lamp globes.

The tender of J. A. Curle, Ltd., Perseverance Glass Works, Homer-rd., South Hackney, has been accepted by the Islington Borough Council for the annual supply of bottles.

The Bethnal Green Guardians have accepted tenders from the following firms for the supply of earthenware:—J. Green & Nephew, W. Huntsman, H. J. Warrington, D. Sheppard, J. W. Browick, Defries & Sons, and Atkinson & Co.

The Asylums Committee of L.C.C. has aeeepted the following tenders for annual supplies :—Maekey's Electric Lamp Co., Ltd., electrie lamps, Claybury, £34 15s. 10d. ; British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., electrie lamps, Bexley, Horton, Long Grove, and Colony, £51 1s. 10d.

The Fulham Guardians have aceepted the following tenders for earthenware :—Atkinson & Co., £138 19s. 4d., 2 items ; J. W. Beswick, £131 3s. 5d., 6 items ; Defries & Sons, £121 1s. 9d., 29 items ; W. Huntsman, £132 2s. 5d., 12 items ; and Finney & Co., £128 14s. 3d., 12 items.

Kensington Guardians received the following tenders for the annual supply of earthenware, ehina, and glass :—J. Defries & Sons. Ltd. (aceepted), £137 11s. 1½d. ; L. Finney & Co., £139 18s. 4¼d. ; W. Huntsman, £150 5s. 6½d. ; Atkinson & Co., Ltd., £168 9s. 4¼d. ; G. L. Gent & Son, £176 19s. ; J. Green & Nephew, £188 12s. 11d.

Bermondsey Borough Council have aeeepted the tender of E. Yonldon, Ltd., of Carter-st., Mile End, for the annual supply of bottles to sample at per gross as follows :—Green ovals, 5 oz., 8s. 3d. ; ditto 8 oz., 8s. 3d. ; white flint Mexican flats, 3 oz., 7s. 6d. ; globe stoppered cannon essence, 2 oz., £1 4s. ; dark blue fluted poisons (lettered "Poison"), 20 oz., £1 3s. ; white flint screw pots (tall), with tinned steel eaps and indiarubber wads, 1 oz., 16s. 6d. ; ditto (squat), with plain tin caps, 3 oz., 9s. ; ditto, 6 oz., 13s. 3d.

The Camberwell Borough Council have accepted the tender of Pryke & Palmer for the annual supply of the following. The figures in parentheses show present prices :—Shades—opal, Boston, or eosmos, 5s. 9d. (6s.) ; sereens—opal, Boston, eye or side reflecting, 2s. 6d. (6s.) ; chimneys—glass Jena, 8 in., straight, 1s. 9d. (2s. 3d.) ; globes —opal, comet, 4s. (8s.) ; ditto unique, 8s. 10d. (12s.) ; chimneys glass (domestie or normal), Jena, 1s. 10d. (2s. 6d.) ; squats—opal or flint, 5s. 3d. (7s. 6d.) ; shades—green cardboard and holders, 12s. (10s.)

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF GLASS SELLERS.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE.)

THE Worshipful Company of Glass Sellers, of London" entertained the Lord Mayor, one of the Sheriffs (the other was indisposed) and a distinguished company, at dinner, at De Keyser's Hotel, London, on Mareh 18. Mr. T. H. Griffiths, the Master, presided, and amongst the large number present were the Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, Lord Cheylesmore, Sir Isambard Owen, Sir George Woodman, Sir Melville Beachcroft (Chairman of the London County Council), and a number of legal, parliamentary, clerical, and military gentlemen. There were the usual loyal patriotic and offieial toasts. After responding to an enthusiastic reception of the toast of "The Lord Mayor and Corporation," his Lordship proposed "The Glass Sellers' Company and its Master," and reminded those present that the Guild had the right to drive a donkey cart over London Bridge free of toll. He did not know whether that privilege would now entitle the Master to drive his motor-car over the bridge beyond the speed limit, hut he would like to see him try it. The Master replied to the toast, and said the Company was not a very old, but it was a useful one. He alluded to the use of glass in the ancient world, and said its manufacture was introduced into England in 1557—though he found that bottles were made twenty years before windows in this eountry. Several other toasts were proposed, and duly honoured, in the eourse of which interesting speeches were made, but as they did not refer to glass, we cannot find space to do more than mention them in the journal of the trade. The proceedings were very interesting from many points of view, but not so mnch from a manufacturer's or a dealer's standpoint.

Something About the Company.

Many members of the trade, especially those resident in the country, may be interested in reading some particulars about the "Glass Sellers' Company." Their interest, and probably curiosity, will be increased when they learn that in the long list of those present at the dinner given by the Company last month, very few names of glass sellers occur ; that the only reference made to glass throughout the proceedings was made by the Master himself ; and that "glass sellers" do not appear to have been once mentioned. The Livery Companies of London have become so famous for their opulence, generosity, and hospitality, that it is well to remember that while all are doubtless hospitable, they are not all wealthy. The indireet influence which they exercise in the government of London is a remnant of a power which was paramount in the time of Edward III., when the admission to the freedom of the City was dependent on members of a trade guild—or "mystery," as it was ealled. Originally founded to render aid to members of their craft, they assumed control over the trade, and obtained monopolies, with power to make by-laws for the regulation of the trade. From gifts for charitable purposes, and from entrance money and fines, many of the companies, on account of the great increase in the value of property, now possess enormous wealth. There are now about seventy of these guilds or eompanies—twelve of which are ealled the "great companies" by reason of their wealth and the influence they have managed to retain. The extension of London beyond the city limits, and the fact that the majority of its citizens live away from it, and that its trade eustoms have materially changed, have left the companies very little control over their trades. I believe I am right in saying that the Fishmongers, the Stationers, the Goldsmiths, and the Apothecaries are the only companies which now have any real authority in the regulation of their respective crafts. Besides administering their eharities, many of them contribute largely to benevolent objects of pressing need, and some take an interest in promoting technieal instruetion, but the duties of most of them are now purely ceremonial—and hospitable. The Glass Sellers' Company have only the latter to perform. I should like to include a few references to some of the great companies, but must limit myself to the one which nominally, at any rate, is associated with onr trade. The most wealthy company has a total income from investments of about £130,000 a year—the income of the Glass Sellers' Company amounts to £21 a year ! This will account for the absence of its name from subscription lists.

The Company was founded under Charles II. "for the better reforming and suppressing the falsities and deeeits now commonly used and practised in the wards and manufactures belonging to the trade of glass sellers and looking-glass makers," which falsities and deceits were "to the eommon abuse and damage of our subjects." Letters patent of Incorporation were granted in 1664, and their by-laws were confirmed by the Lord Chaneellor the same year, and the Court of Aldermen granted then a Livery in 1825. John Hayes bequeathed £200 to the Company in 1821. This, and other gifts, now amount to a sum which, invested in local 3 per cent. loans, yields interest amounting to £21, which is given quarterly to poor members of the Company, their widows and orphans.

In his year of offiee as Master, John Abbott, Esq., founded a scholarship of £50 a year at the City of London School, and called the "Abbott Scholarship," in honour of Dr.

Abbott, Head-Master of the school. It is tenable for four years at either Oxford or Cambridge University.

In 1876 the Glass Sellers' Company held an exhibition at the Alexandra Palace for the promotion of technical education, at which they awarded gold, silver, and bronze medals. A freeman of the company participates in the charitable funds, and a liveryman has the right of voting at the election of Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and at the election of members of Parliament for the City of London.

Parliamentary Notes.

(FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.)

Lead Poisoning Questions.—In the House of Commons on March 1 Mr. F. Banbury asked the Home Secretary what period elapsed between the date of the operation or inoculation performed on cats for the purposes of the departmental inquiry into lead poisoning and their destruction. Mr. Gladstone said the accounts which he had seen showed that the cats used in the experiments which were brought to the notice of the Committee, but which were not specially performed for them, were killed, some at once, and others after the lapse of a few days. He was not aware that any of the series of experiments authorised on behalf of the Committee had yet been performed, but he was making inquiries. In introducing a Bill to make better provision for the safety and health of persons employed in building operations and engineering works, Mr. H. Samuel, the Under Secretary at the Home Department, on Monday, March 1, made a statement regarding lead poisoning in the building trades. He said it was usually thought that lead poisoning was almost entirely confined to potteries, manufactories of white and red lead, tinning, and other industries, but that was not so. The figures, though they were notoriously incomplete, showed that the number of fatal cases of lead poisoning amongst the plumbers and painters engaged upon buildings was greater than in all those other industries put together, and that lead poisoning was more prevalent in this trade than over the rest of the field of industry. In the Potteries the number of cases of lead poisoning was reduced in three years by three-quarters, owing to the adoption of effective practical rules, and he looked forward to similar results from the larger powers which the Home Office sought under this Bill. There will be under the Bill a more complete system of inspection by the inspectors of local authorities, acting under the Home Office regulations; and when necessary the Factory Inspectors of the Home Office will act. The Bill was read a first time and committed to a Standing Committee.—In the House of Commons on March 17 Mr. Walter Guinness asked the Home Secretary if he could state the total number of cases of lead poisoning from all sources during the last four years; how many of these cases were fatal; how many cases exhibited symptoms of paralysis; how many cases had symptoms of brain trouble (encephalopathy): how many persons were disabled; and had experiments on animals, justifying the conclusion that the lead in this disease was more often inhaled than swallowed, contributed to the decision of the Home Office to alter their special rules under the Factory and Workshops Acts for various branches of the lead industry in order to guard against this channel of infection? Mr. Gladstone in reply said: The total number of cases of lead poisoning reported during the four years ended Dec. 31 last, under the Factory and Workshops Act, was 2,448, of which 114 were fatal. The number of these cases showing symptoms of paralysis were 548, of encephalopathy 84. The number of persons disabled cannot be stated. There are other sources of lead poisoning outside the scope of the Factory Act, of which the mos timportant are house painting and plumbing. 557 cases, including 147 deaths, were reported as occurring in these two industries during the same period, but these reports were made voluntarily, and the figures cannot be taken as complete. As regards the last part of the question, the only experiments of the kind of which I am aware are some that are now being carried out for the Lead Committee in connection with the pottery industry. These have special reference to the question of the channel of absorption, but are not yet completed. They have not of course had anything to do with the revision during the last two or three years of various codes of special rules for different industries in which lead is used, but these rules contain certain precautions which are effective against both channels of infection. There has been no single decision to revise these codes. It has been the general policy of the Department to bring the older rules as occasion arises up to a modern standard.

Foreign Notes.

Porcelain Table Ware, to the value of £2,181,350 and weighing 26,440½ metric tons, was exported from the German Empire last year. The figures show a marked decrease.

The Hollub-Gabriel Co., importers and jobbers of crockery, glassware, lamps, &c., 292-294 Second-st., and 610-612, Folsom-st., San Francisco, U.S.A., are removing to a new and permanent store, 517, Market-st., on or about April 10.

B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., of New York, U.S.A., have issued a new and comprehensive price-list of potters' colours and decorating appliances. Among the former are overglaze and underglaze hard kiln, lustre, enamel, matte and bronze colours, and colours for photographing on china and glass; the latter includes a variety of brushes, marking pencils, kilns, palettes, printing presses, burnishing tools, &c.

Mr. David Challinor, one of the earliest glass manufacturers of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., died recently at Pittsburg, aged 79. He was born at Birmingham, and began work in a glass factory there at 7 years of age. When quite a young man he went out to the States, and after a short stay at Brooklyn he removed to Pittsburg. He was the principal of the firm of Challinor, Hogan & Co. until they sold their glass business to the United States Glass Co. in 1894. He leaves a widow, four sons, and two daughters. His son, James S. Challinor, manages one of the factories of the United States Glass Co.

The Oldenburg Glass Works Company, of Oldenburg, Germany, has recently purchased the bottle factory belonging to Reid & Co., owners of the Hildburghausen glass works at Hildburghausen. The former co-proprietor of this factory, Mr. W. Gotting, has now become a member of the board of directors of the Odenburg Glass Works. The factory at Hildburghausen will be carried on under the old management, but under the style and title of the "Oldenburgische Glashutte Zweigfabrik Hildburghausen (vorm. v. Reid & Co.)" The purchase of the factory will not lead to the issue of any new shares.

Russian Glass for Export.—When the Russian Government established its wine monopoly, it came on to the market for bottles valuing about £1,000,000, to supply which new glass works had to be established and old ones enlarged. But as in the subsequent years only renewals are asked for,

the annual demand is for about £300,000 to £400,000 worth at the most. Hence serious trouble amongst the Russian glass bottle makers, some of which are obliged to shut up for want of orders they having been erected solely for the production of bottles. The third regular Congress of Russian Glass Producers was held on Feb. 28, when the foregoing and other points were considered. But the chief item in the programme was recognised to be the formation of a Glass Syndicate to be called the Stekol (Glass), the principal object of which is to assist in the placing of Russian glass goods on the markets of the countries of the Near East.

The Pottery Industry in Egypt.—A recent report of the Sudan Central Economic Board states that the manufacture of zeers and other porous vessels has been started at Khartoum North by some potters from Keneh, Upper Egypt. These men are now carrying out an experimental contract with the Government, and have succeeded in producing satisfactory zeers at about one-third of the price of those imported from Keneh. There is, says the report, a considerable opening in Khartoum, Khartoum North, and Omdurman for an enterprise of this kind, as also for the manufacture of earthenware drain-pipes, flower-pots, &c. These have been turned out with success, but, owing to the lack of skilled labour, not in quantities in any way proportionate to the demand.

New Process of Making Sanitary Earthenware.—In contrast with the old way of making sanitary pottery by pressing and working the material in a plastic condition, a new process is being used by the Abingdon Sanitary Manufacturing Co. in a plant recently completed at Abingdon, Ill., in which the clay or slip, in fluid condition, is cast in moulds into the necessary utensils. The same character of composite clay is used, and feldspar, French flint, English china clay, Delaware china clay, English ball clay, wad clay from Tennessee, are included among the raw materials for the slip and glaze. Special mills are used for grinding the preparation of the glaze. The slip is prepared in large plunger tanks in which the clays are mixed to the consistency of cream and kept in constant agitation for hours. From these tanks it is discharged on lawn screens to strain out the material not sufficiently ground. Thence the mixture passes to a tank, from which it is pumped to a filter press, where the water is squeezed out. In this condition the clay is delivered to the slip plunger where it is again made fluid by the addition of a special liquid which gives it the property of setting quickly after it is poured into the moulds. The slip thus prepared is pumped to an elevated tank from which it flows by gravity through a system of pipes to the various casting departments. A particularly interesting feature of the process is the manner in which the contraction of the clay in setting is prevented from cracking the casting. As soon as it begins to harden the cores are retracted, so that, as the object contracts in diameter with complete setting, no strain is put upon it.

"Terra Nigra" Ware.—The excavations carried on at the site of old Roman cities have led to the discovery of a number of small vessels of a handsome black, graphitic colour, recalling in many respects that of Grecian vases. As in the case of the Terra Sigillata ware, also discovered among Roman ruins, an examination of the fragments shows that they were made of different kinds of clay, some exhibiting a grey fracture, whilst others are yellow or red. Herr Ludowici, of Jockgrim (Rheinpfalz), whose pottery clay works are situated in the neighbourhood whence the Roman potters of Tabernæ Rhenanæ derived their raw material, has been endeavouring to rediscover the secret of the manufacture of this Terra Nigra ware, and has found that the glaze used was of the metallic oxide class. On re-baking some of the shreds, they turned red in the muffle, whereas if they had been coated with glaze the colour would have remained unchanged, and from this behaviour it is assumed that the ware was fired in smoky kilns. The practice adopted was apparently to stop the air inlets to the fire when the contents of the kiln had attained a light-red heat, fresh wood being thrown on the fire at the same time. The smoke then filled the whole of the kiln chamber and penetrated the pores of the ware, which retained the imparted black colour when cooled down out of contact with the air. By this means the red ferric oxide was reduced to black oxide on the one hand, while on the other the particles of carbon in the pores of the ware produced a graphitic coating, the depth of colour being in proportion to the amount of ferric oxide in the body. An alternative method of baking such ware consists in restricting the admission of air to the kiln, so that a reducing atmosphere is produced, and the ferric oxide is reduced to the ferrous state. The ware is best made of strongly ferruginous clay, or preferably faced with ferruginous slip, specially good results being obtained by firing sigillata body in the above manner.—Tonindustrie Zeitung.

The Turkish Porcelain Trade.—Porcelain, more than any other article, is imported into Smyrna from all parts of the world. England, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium and Japan each sends that quality of porcelain in which it respectively excels. England, for example, sends Staffordshire earthenware specialities, such as dinner, dessert, tea, and toilet services, together with flower pots, vases, jugs, &c., all of good quality, for which good prices are obtained. White granite and semi-porcelain dinner, tea, and toilet ware of Staffordshire are also found in Smyrna. All kinds of porcelain articles are also imported from Burslem. The porcelain imported from France comes chiefly from Limoges, and consists of the finest kinds of table and tea services. From Choisy-le-Roi many specialities of faïence and majolica porcelain ware are imported. Of late years Germany has made considerable progress in selling porcelain articles in the Orient, and the chief products of Altwasser, Prussia, are to be found in every bazaar throughout Turkey. In direct competition with Altwasser porcelain are the coffee cups and toilet articles made in Dallwitz, near Karlsbad. Much better qualities, and higher in price, come from Mettlach, in Prussia. Belgium easily holds first place in the porcelain market of Smyrna, for the chief reason that the manufacturers sell cheaper than those of any other country. The principal articles of Belgian make are cups and plates of every variety. The average price of porcelain articles in Smyrna is as follows:—Table service faïence, 50s. 6d. to 67s. 6d.; table service porcelain, 123s. 9d. to 185s. 6d.; tea service, 10s. to 33s.; and toilet table set, 8s. 3d. to 33s. Dresden enamelled kitchen utensils and toilet sets are also exported in large quantities to Smyrna. Only a small quantity of Japanese porcelain finds its way from Yokohama, and expensive tea services, vases, vessels, &c., from that country can be sold only to the rich classes. Objects of art, made of fine and costly porcelain, are rarely purchased in Smyrna from dealers, as those who wish to secure such articles usually purchase them in Europe direct from manufacturers. All kinds of table, tea and toilet articles of porcelain make find a ready sale in Smyrna if the prices are reasonable and the quality good.

Thanks!—A subscriber writes:—Your valuable and up-to-date journal has always been a great source of instruction and benefit in all matters appertaining to the pottery and glass trades.

Trade Reports.

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NOTES FROM THE POTTERIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WE have arrived at the end of the first quarter of the year, and, with every desire to take as optimistic a view of prospects as possible, it must be confessed that, at the end of the three months, the trade outlook is as bad as it was when the year opened. The hopes of better things which were held out a month ago have not been fulfilled, and the prophecies of those who thought they could discern a turn for the better in the tide of trade have been confounded. In every department of the pottery trade, whether concerning general earthenware, china, sanitary ware, jet and rockingham, or electrical fittings, business is undoubtedly flat, and unemployment remains depressingly prevalent. Yet this is hardly to be wondered at when one remembers that the nation's general overseas-trade declined during January and February by no less a sum than £14,341,728, as compared with January and February of last year. This enormous shrinkage is a pretty clear indication that depression still reigns in many countries, and when the general purchasing power of the public is reduced to such an extent as is indicated by the figure quoted, the potting trade must obviously be seriously affected. The returns relating to merchandise carried on the North Staffordshire Railway have recently shown some heavy declines, and all reports agree that the home market is exceptionally quiet—much more so than was the case a month ago. The American trade gives just the least sign of movement, and there has been a better showing of orders from Australia during the last two or three weeks, more particularly for china, but these trifling improvements have been more than counterbalanced by retrogression in other markets. I heard a prominent Longton manufacturer declare the other day that, although he had been in the trade for fifty years, he had never known business to be so bad as at present, not excepting the troublous times of four or five years ago. Mr. H. J. Colclough, himself a china manufacturer, spoke much to the same effect at a public meeting a few days ago, asserting that there was not a single factory in Longton now, which was working full time. This somewhat sweeping statement was later on discounted by the Mayor (Alderman Aaron Edwards), who pointed out that the works of Cartwright & Edwards were still running regularly, but, making allowance for this exception, Mr. Colclough was not far wrong in what he said, and many of his fellow-manufacturers assure me that business has not been so bad for many years. The Potters' Union continues to disburse considerable sums among its members in "out-of-work" pay, and Mr. Lovatt, the general secretary, has received a telegram from Trenton, U.S.A., warning any of the unemployed from setting out to seek their fortunes in New Jersey, where, the message states, many American potters are likewise idle.

The Board of Trade returns for February are remarkable in one particular feature, which has hardly ever had to be chronicled before, viz., that they show a decline in the exports of British pottery to every single country set forth in the table. In numerous cases, too, the decline is unfortunately very heavy. Thus, the value of the ware exported to the United States during the month was £18,500 less than that sent to the same country in February of last year. The ware sent to Australia similarly declined in value, £6,400; that sent to Canada by nearly £6,000; that to Brazil by £4,500; that to the Argentine by over £2,000; that to the East Indies by over £3,000. The Continental trade, too, shows up badly. Germany's purchases of British pottery fell off by £2,500 as against the corresponding month last year, while France's purchases are down by £1,500. The other decreases are less notable. South Africa and New Zealand, in fact, are each only a few pounds behind last year's returns, but the aggregate result of the decreases is serious, the total exports of ware for the month being only £158,210, as against £211,010 in February, 1908, or a falling off of £52,800. The exports of British ware for the months of January and February together amounted in value to £320,363, as compared with £425,088 in the corresponding period of last year and £395,328 in the first two months of 1907. There has thus been a loss of £104,725 compared with last year, and of £75,965 as against 1907, which represents no inconsiderable reduction in the amount of wages disbursed to operatives in the Potteries. The imports of foreign ware have declined appreciably, and, after deducting the re-exports, it is found that the value of the foreign ware actually placed upon the markets of the United Kingdom during January and February was £94,644.

"Potters' Settling Day"—March 25—has been heralded by the giving of the usual crop of notices for alterations in prices and conditions in various departments of the industry. But this year less anxiety prevails than has been the case at a similar juncture for a long period of years, because the newly formed Board of Conciliation and Arbitration provides all the machinery necessary to ensure a peaceful solution of any question at issue without recourse to the arbitrament of a strike. When direct negotiations between masters and operatives fail to bring about a settlement, the whole matter may be taken to arbitration, as was done last year, and though there are some very serious questions pending at the present moment, there is no reason to believe that they will not be dealt with similarly should the necessity arise. It would be much better, however, if agreement could be reached without arbitration. For one thing, if this were done, less ill-feeling would be engendered, and it is, of course, preferable to settle points at issue out of hand rather than to keep them dragging on for months, as was done, for instance, last year. Probably the most important question awaiting settlement this year is that which has arisen in the sanitary trade. In this department the manufacturers have given notice for reductions varying from 20 per cent. in the case of certain pedestal closets to 30 per cent. in the case of certain lavatories. The men, on their part, are anxious that a price should be fixed for casting, and a large number of notices have been given to this end, some of which have since been withdrawn. Various conferences have been held between the manufacturers and representatives of the workpeople, but little progress has been made up to the time of writing. An important conference was, however, to be held on Friday, March 26, and hopes were expressed that a settlement would then be reached, failing which it seemed to be thought in some quarters that the services of the arbitrator might have to be called upon.

In the general trade, the question of the maximum sizes of "flat" has again come up, numerous notices having been handed in on behalf of the men, asking for maximum sizes to be fixed. Here, again, the position is complicated by the fact that some manufacturers who contend that they are now paying their men more than the average prices prevailing in the district for "flat" have given notice that, after "settling day," they will only pay the average prices, based upon any alteration of sizes which may be agreed upon as between them and their workpeople, or settled by the Board of Conciliation. By all accounts, a satisfactory solution is expected to be arrived at in this matter, probably without reference to the arbitrator; but it is doubtful whether the same can be said of certain questions which still remain outstanding—some have been hanging over since March last year—in regard to the jet and rockingham trade. The operatives in this branch are seeking to secure advances in making prices, and to obtain more uniformity in the trade. A conference was held a week or two ago without any definite result, and it would not be surprising if considerable difficulties are encountered before a final settlement is reached. Another matter in respect of which negotiations are taking place is that of printers' sizes and counts. A committee, appointed by the Board of Conciliation, has been investigating this matter, and a report will be presented to the Board in due course. The meetings of the Conciliation Board are, of course, strictly private, and the matters in dispute have accordingly not been so publicly discussed this year as they have been in other recent years before the Board came into existence. This is, perhaps, as well. An incautious utterance in public, or a thoughtless divulgence of what should be regarded as private matters, has often, within our own experience, led to awkward complications, and, at the present stage of negotiations it would neither be politic nor wise to attempt to enter into any discussion of the merits of the matters in dispute from the point of view of either side.

A feeling of considerable relief pervaded manufacturing circles in this district when it became known that the new American Tariff Bill, as introduced to the United States Legislature last week, does not directly propose to make any change in the tariff rates so far as pottery imports are concerned. The Bill, of course, may undergo considerable modification before it becomes law, so that it is too early, as yet, to take it absolutely for granted that the pottery duties will not be interfered with in any case, and a very uneasy feeling still prevails that the invoiced valuation of the ware might be arbitrarily increased by the Customs authorities in order to, indirectly, exact higher toll from pottery going into the country. If this were done, even though the nominal rate of duty remained the same, the price of the ware would be materially augmented before it became marketable, and, to all intents and purposes, the result would be exactly the same as though the original ad valorem duty had been raised. The fact that Mr. Burgess, who was formerly the United States Consul in the Potteries, has been acting as the agent of the American potters in the agitation for an increased tariff on pottery, has caused considerable comment here. Mr. Burgess whilst in the Pottersie was on terms of intimate friendship with many leading pottery manufacturers.

and was enabled, in consequence, to collect a great mass of information which, it can hardly be disputed, has since proved of much value to manufacturers on the other side. It now seems that Mr. Burgess has been conducting a campaign with the object of indirectly increasing the amount of duty chargeable on all imported pottery by increasing the figure stated as the value of the ware and upon which the duty payable is based. English manufacturers, not unnaturally, feel somewhat injured at the attitude which Mr. Burgess is said to have taken up, more particularly as no charge of under-valuation on the part of British exporters has ever been made. Such a charge has, it is true, been levied against the Germans, and one case, in which action was taken, will still be fresh in the minds of readers of the POTTERY GAZETTE, but, in cases where fraud of this kind is alleged, surely the proper way to deal with it is through the ordinary channels of the law, and not by penalising everyone else by exacting more duty.

The campaign of the American manufacturers has been vigorously opposed by jobbers, who have issued a circular in influential quarters, a copy of which was shown me the other day, and which certainly sets forth the case for the other side, in a clear and concise manner. It states that most of the foreign ware used in the American Republic is recognised as having merit, and is largely used. "Such imported ware," the circular proceeds, "is already taxed by the Dingley tariff at 55 per cent., on white ware, and 60 per cent. on decorated ware, which, with the added duty on the outside packages with consul's fees, freight and insurance charges, protect the American pottery industry fully 80 or 90 per cent. An increase in the tariff duty cannot be imposed without creating discontent among the consumers, for it means increased cost to them. The United States Potters' Committee are seeking to ingraft new tariff burdens to fetter, confuse, and delay the importers and wholesalers. They are ashamed to ask for more than the present ad valorem duty of what amounts to 80 or 90 per cent., but seek to add compound duties, which would disguise, and make blind, the actual protection they get." This, succinctly put, is what the effect of the scheme to increase the invoice "valuation" would be. If, as has been stated by one prominent London newspaper, "the duties are to be based on the wholesale selling price in the United States, after deducting the cost of transportation, insurance and commission, and no longer on the wholesale selling price in the country of origin," it will be incumbent on the local chamber of commerce to take action immediately, and to urge the Board of Trade both directly and through the local members of Parliament to give some practical consideration to this matter before the Bill becomes law.

At one of the branch meetings of the commercial travellers of this district, held at the Grand Hotel, Hanley, a short time ago, Mr. F. W. Harris, a member of one of the most prominent legal firms in the Potteries, was present, and in his capacity as hon. solicitor to the branch he delivered an address on the "Law of the Sale of Goods." In dealing with the customs of commercial travellers, Mr. Harris emphasised the importance of the terms of a contract being clearly understood by both parties to it. He remarked that a common practice prevailed among business men to write to a customer somewhat after this fashion :—"I offer you twenty crates of teapots at a certain price, and I shall book them as yours unless I hear from you to the contrary." Now that, Mr. Harris remarked, was not a binding contract, because a binding contract could not arise by mere silence. Mr. Harris offered his audience some very valuable hints on the sending of orders by post or telegram, and in touching upon the "passing of property," he pointed out that the "possession" of property was an entirely distinct thing from the ownership. A pottery manufacturer, for instance, might say to a customer any day, "We will sell you all the seconds in this warehouse for £50." If the offer were accepted, and the warehouse were burned down that same night, the loss, Mr. Harris stated, would, in law, be the purchaser's, although the purchaser had done no act whatever to reduce the property into possession. Mr. Harris urged that purchasers would be well advised, in cases of this kind, to see that goods they had bought, were covered by insurance.

But the main part of Mr. Harris's remarks was that in which he dealt with Section IV. of the Sale of Goods Act, which provides that "a contract for the sale of any goods of the value of £10 and upwards, shall not be enforceable by action unless the buyer shall accept part of the goods so sold, and actually receive the same, or give something in earnest to bind the contract, or in part payment, or unless some note or memorandum, in writing, of the contract, be made and signed by the party to be bound, or his agent, in that behalf." Mr. Harris's hearers confessed that they took hundreds of orders, in the course of a year, for £10 and upwards, without receiving any documentary evidence of the order from the retailer, and they expressed the utmost surprise to learn that scarcely any single one of these orders could be enforced if the other party to the contract was aware of his rights when a feeling of repentance had set in. Mr. Harris agreed that it might seem strange for a commercial traveller to ask a retail pottery dealer to sign his order, but he enforced his point as to the desirability of doing this wherever possible by showing what awkward complications might sometimes arise if, after giving a big order which was duly executed, a tradesman died, or became bankrupt, and his executors or the trustee refused to recognise the existence of a contract because there was no "note or memorandum in writing."

Mr. Harris also urged manufacturers to be careful to see that a contract for the sale of goods was "performed" in identically the terms in which it was made. There was, he said, a case, Levy v. Green, in 1857, which emanated from the Potteries, in which a quantity of ware of a given class was sold and sent to Liverpool. There was a little room in the crate, and a quantity of articles, not ordered, were put in to fill up, and an invoice was sent. The goods were unpacked, and, upon this being done, Mr. Green remarked that he ordered some of the goods but not the others. Now what (asked Mr. Harris) was his position ? Was he bound to take the goods which had been sent in excess of the order ? Was he bound to take both the goods he had ordered and those he had not ordered ? Could he retain what he had ordered and reject the others ? The rule was this :—He might retain what he had ordered, or reject them. He might also retain what he had ordered, and take part of the others. For what the vendor had sent him was a new offer altogether, which he might either "approbate," or "reprobate." It therefore behoved them always to comply with an order in the exact terms in which it was given, or they might get the whole consignment returned.

At the end of his address Mr. Harris was bombarded with questions by his hearers, each of whom seemed to have some little point which he desired to get cleared up. Mr. Roycroft (of Wileman & Co.) ascertained that if a pottery dealer came to the Potteries and saw twelve crates of ware in a warehouse, which he ordered, and which were subsequently burnt in the packing house, before any money had passed, the loss would be the purchaser's. Mr. Beresford put the case of a man who visited a warehouse and undertook to buy the whole of the clearance stock of pottery for £50. Afterwards he became bankrupt before the goods were delivered. Could his creditors, he inquired, lay any claim to the goods. Mr. Harris replied that, undoubtedly, in the circumstances, the property had "passed," but the transaction was subject to the lien of the vendor for his price. The vendor could retain the goods until the money was paid, although delivery might have been requested the same day. Therefore the property in the goods would pass to the trustee in bankruptcy, subject to him paying the price. Mr. Harvey put the case of a dealer who had been allowed to have £50 worth of goods "on sale or return," and who subsequently failed. He asked whether the manufacturer, under these circumstances, would come in as an ordinary creditor. In reply Mr. Harris said that it had been held that, where goods were on sale or return, although the shopkeeper was, in a sense, a bailee, yet, where he had a right to determine the bailment by adopting the transaction, it amounted to a sale in the first instance, and it conferred a good title. Therefore in the case put by Mr. Harvey, the goods on sale or return would pass to the trustee in bankruptcy if there was any evidence of adoption, unless there was a custom of the trade to the contrary. In the latter case the vendor would be allowed to prove the custom of the trade in order to oust the title of the trustee. Mr. Beresford put a case which, he said, was of frequent occurrence, where a traveller in pottery goods called at a store where each department was conducted as a separate business, the income and expenditure being analysed in the counting-house, and each department therefore being anxious to make as good a showing as possible. The traveller's terms were 10 per cent. discount for cash, i.e., one month, and the buyer, in giving an order, asked that when the goods were invoiced, they should be marked "net," so that the 10 per cent. discount should be gained for his department, which would not be the case if the discount were shown on the invoice in the ordinary way. Then, after the order had been executed, the counting house did not observe punctuality in payment. Would the house the traveller represented be bound (Mr. Beresford asked) to regard this as a contract ? The reply of Mr. Harris was that the buyer would have a perfect right to make a bargain of that kind, because it was not in fraud of his principals. He got the 10 per cent. off in a different way from that in which it was usually allowed. So long as he did not actually defraud his employers, and so long as the 10 per cent. did come off, it was a perfectly binding bargain.

In the course of subsequent discussion, Mr. Roycroft said that the most important matter to which Mr. Harris had drawn their attention was the necessity of having orders for £10 and upwards in writing. Almost every day the majority of those present took orders for that amount, or more, without anything to show but their order books, and sometimes the shopkeepers' order books against theirs. Suppose the shopkeeper, after giving the order, refused delivery, and denied that he ordered the goods, was there no law which would help the commercial traveller in such a case ?

Would not the custom of the trade count for something? Could it not be proved that it was the custom in the potting trade for orders of upwards of £10 to be taken without being in writing? If some of their customers were to be asked by travellers to sign their orders (he declared), they would take it as a direct insult, and very likely they would dispense with the whole of the order they had given. If the tradesman took a memorandum of the order in his own book, would it be possible for the commercial traveller to compel the production of that book as evidence of sale? Mr. Harris said that when orders for upwards of £10 were taken under such circumstances as were referred to, the goods must be rejected, unless there was some note or memorandum in writing to show that the parties were bound. Some customs could be read into a statute —as they could be read into an agreement—where they were not in conflict with the statute, but a custom to the contrary would be in conflict with the statute and therefore the contract would be bad. A trade custom could not overrule a statute. As to the point whether what the traveller and the customer wrote in their respective books would be evidence, the answer was yes. Moreover, it was possible to obtain what was known as "discovery" of a document, and a traveller might, if he was sure the customer had a note of the transaction in his book, launch his action, with the result that a customer who had refused delivery of goods he really had ordered would be trapped.

The last question Mr. Harris was asked was whether an order which was given by a man who had been purposely led to drink more intoxicants than was good for him was binding. Mr. Harris replied that the rule of law was this:—Where a person entered into a contract in a state of intoxication, he was bound by it, unless the other party also knew he was intoxicated, and took advantage of his condition. It was also necessary that, when the person who gave the order got sober, he should disown the contract. He must repudiate the order as soon as he got sober. At the conclusion of the questions Mr. Harris was very warmly thanked for his address, and the hope was cordially expressed that, at some future date, he would see his way to read another paper on a subject of trade interest, which Mr. Harris intimated his willingness to do.

Mr. Bernard Moore (who is fortunately making a good recovery from the effects of his recent accident) has recently been engaged with Dr. J. W. Mellor in some important investigations into the causes of "spit out" in pottery, which has resulted in the preparation of a paper for publication in the "Transactions" of the English Ceramic Society, wherein the authors claim that they can show how almost all the "spitting" in the glaze occurs in practice. As a matter of fact, the glaze, it would seem, is not really at fault at all. Messrs. Moore and Mellor enumerate seven factors which contribute to spitting, but "in our opinion," they say, "at least 80 per cent. of the spitting which occurs in the manufacture of pottery is due to the presence of moisture, or organic matter, in the body, and this possibly explains why the cause of spitting has hitherto proved so difficult of diagnosis. Attention has been focussed on the glaze, whereas the glaze appears to be but of secondary importance." The problem of spit-out has for so long defied solution that the discovery of Messrs. Moore and Mellor may truly be regarded as of the first importance. The amount of pottery, both common and highly decorated, which is ruined by the little bubbles which occur in the glaze and burst can only be roughly estimated, but it is probably safe to say that, at any rate, £15,000 a year is lost to the trade as a result. If the researches described enabled manufacturers to eliminate the defect, a notable triumph will have been achieved, and once more the desirability will have been practically demonstrated of pushing forward the arrangements for a really well-equipped and adequate school of pottery without delay.

Manufacturers have been interested recently to hear of an appliance which has been installed at the Soho Mills, Tunstall, having for its object the abatement of the "smoke nuisance" in factories. The invention, which has been produced by an engineering company in the town mentioned, consists of an apparatus which is fitted, at the Soho Mills, to the boilers, and is automatically brought into operation by the opening of the furnace door. It is explained that the contrivance causes the air and smoke to become so thoroughly commingled that complete combustion of the gases is caused, every ounce of energy in the coal being used, and a saving of 10 per cent. in the coal bill resulting. Many manufacturers have visited the mills to see the "Speedwell" consumer, as it is called, at work, and all have expressed their surprise at its effect. When the apparatus was in use no smoke whatever was created by the furnace, but immediately it was dispensed with a great volume of black smoke ascended from the chimney. The invention is adaptable to existing boilers without interfering in any way with their present construction.——The annual general meeting of the North Western Electricity and Power-Gas Company was held a few weeks ago at the North Stafford Hotel, Stoke, under the presidency of Mr. T. W. Twyford. The objects of the company are the supplying of electricity and power-gas for heating purposes on a large scale in an area comprising the Potteries and other districts. Not long ago, it will be remembered, demonstrations with a Mond gas plant were made at the Victoria Pottery, Hanley, when several ovens of ware were fired in the presence of representative manufacturers, considerable local interest being aroused. Mr. Twyford now remarked that the progress which had been made in the Staffordshire area for some months past in the matter of obtaining contracts and interviewing prospective consumers was very satisfactory, and it was hoped that arrangements would be made at no distant date for the erection of the first power station.

During the past month an issue has taken place of £60,000 4½ per cent. first mortgage debenture bonds, of £100 each, in connection with the business of J. & G. Meakin, Ltd., of Eastwood and Eagle Potteries, Hanley. The company was registered in 1890, for family reasons, and the proceeds of the present issue of debentures is to be applied in the discharge of an existing debenture debt of £60,000, which has to be paid off owing to the recent death of Mrs. George Meakin. The debentures are secured by the first mortgage on properties which R. Scrivener & Sons certify to be of the value of £80,901, exclusive of goodwill, and by other floating and special securities in addition, which bring up the aggregate security to £187,199. The auditors' certificate of the profits (subject to depreciation) for each of the last eight years ending August, is interesting, and shows the profits to have been as follows:—1901, £21,116 17s. 8d.; 1902, £6,928 9s. 3d.; 1903, £10,564 9s. 3d.; 1904, £13,327 11s. 7d.; 1905, £17,127 6s. 10d.; 1906, £19,541 11s. 10d.; 1907, £14,428 15s. 2d.; 1908, £11,455 11s. 11d. The business of Meakin has an established reputation, and is conducted on the most modern and enterprising lines. That the profits should have amounted in one year to £21,000, and have dropped in the next to £6,000, may, therefore, be regarded as a striking example of the peculiar susceptibility of the potting trade to adverse trade influences.

The staff of the Cauldon Place Works, Hanley, celebrated their first annual dinner at the Grand Hotel, Hanley, on Friday, March 12, when a very representative company assembled under the chairmanship of Mr. T. Beresford, the popular and energetic manager. The guests included Mr. I. T. Moore and Mr. Henry Warrington (directors), but two members of the board, Mr. John Leyland and Mr. J. Harrison, were unavoidably absent. In the course of the evening, the toast of "Success to Cauldon, Ltd.," was proposed in a happy speech by Mr. P. B. Ross (secretary), and Mr. Henry Warrington, in speaking to the toast, took occasion to offer the members of the staff a word of thanks for what he called the splendid way in which they had met the directors a few months ago, when it became necessary to reorganise, and, in some cases, to make alterations in wages, with a view to putting matters upon a sounder basis. At that time, he said, the staff acted in a most manly way, and he could safely say that when the time came, and the tide turned, and trade revived, the staff would be met by the directors just as liberally. The reputation of Cauldon ware, Mr. Warrington added, was just as high to-day as ever it was, but it could not be gainsaid that competition was keener. The prices which obtained years ago could not now be secured, and it was incumbent upon the firm to enter new markets, in which it was hoped that, by the united efforts of the employees and all concerned, they might be able to compete successfully. Mr. Warrington, concluding, paid high tribute to the business qualities of Mr. Beresford, and of Mr. S. P. Evans, the sanitary manager. Interspersed with the toast list was a very enjoyable musical programme.

Deep regret has been occasioned in Longton and district by the death of Mr. Richard Bridgwood, which occurred with tragic suddenness at Longton railway station on Tuesday, March 23. Mr. Bridgwood, who carried on business as a commission agent in the china and earthenware trade at Stafford-st., Longton, left his home early in the morning to catch a train, intending to proceed to Birmingham to attend the meetings of the Staffordshire Union of Congregational Churches. Having left himself but a small margin of time to reach the station, he hurried, and on entering the waiting-room, was seized with illness, expiring before medical assistance could arrive, death being due to heart failure. Mr. Bridgwood was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He never sought public office, but, nevertheless, took a keen and active interest in local life, and more especially will be remembered on account of his work at the Caroline-st. Congregational Church. For thirty years he had been church secretary, and he also held the office of treasurer to the Sunday School. He was sixty years of age. The funeral took place on March 26, and was attended by many prominent townspeople and deceased's friends in manufacturing circles.——Towards a fund which has been opened for the relief of distress in Longton, Ald. Aaron Edwards (Cartwright & Edwards) has subscribed £21, Ald. A. B. Jones (A. B. Jones & Sons) £5 5s., and Mr. H. J. Colclough, £5 5s.



AT the **DAILY MAIL "HOME" EXHIBITION**, voting papers were given out by the *Daily Mail* to the public, **and our "JULES" Jar was voted the best Jar on the market.**

There is a big demand for **White Flint** Preserving Jars for home use. Private people now do their own preserving. **Glass to Glass** is our method, the contents do not touch metal or rubber.

Write for Wholesale Prices and Illustrated Booklet in Colours, written by "**Madge,**" of **Truth**, Lady Editor of Illustrated papers.

In any case write for particulars and prices, even if you do not buy.

Many Glass and China Dealers are handling this line and find the large profits pay them well. **Cheaper than any Jar on the market.**

Sole Manufacturers of "THE JULES JAR."

In 3 Sizes, about 19, 34, and 65 ozs.

Silver Medal awarded us, Franco-British Exhibition, 1908.

Jules Lang & Son,

16, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

Estab. 1857. **Factory—Eu, near Dieppe, France.**

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We are Manufacturers of Honey Jars, Fruit Bottles, and all Glassware.

Adopted by all the leading Continental Potteries.

OVER 17,000 SUPPLIED

THE "DEHNE"

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MOST EFFICIENT AND EASIEST TO HANDLE

WORKS ESTABLISHED 1859

C. HARZER & Co.,

FINSBURY PAVEMENT HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

MONTEJUS (Pressure Vessels) and AIR-COMPRESSORS FOR FEEDING

THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN SCOTLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE proposed permanent Conciliation Board, for the averting of disastrous strife between the masters and men in the Scottish whiteware potteries, as referred to several times already in these reports, is not yet "something accomplished, something done," but there is further favourable movement to record with regard to the preliminaries. A deed of agreement has been drawn up to govern the proceedings of the Board after its creation; and it has been accepted and duly signed on the part of the pottery workers. The document is now in the hands of the Secretary of the Masters' Association, awaiting signature on the part of the masters; and although this signature has not yet been affixed, the expectation that it will be affixed within a very short space of time is very strong and assured, and the conclusion of the new covenant may be definitely intimated any day.

During the month of March there have been no formal meetings on the part of the Master Potters' Association. Reports from the various works indicate something of quietness, the bulk of the production, so far as the jam jar section is concerned, going into stocking against next season's requirements. With regard to pottery products generally, the call upon the various works has been lighter than it is during an average March, but this notwithstanding the hope that 1909 is to see some definite revival of local activity in these industries is still fostered, and with even more of assurance than before. All the same, it has to be admitted that the signs of this coming recovery are still invisible to the ordinary eye; and indeed the wholesale firms, whose province it is to take the pulse of the country as regards the strength or weakness of inquiry for the early future, report March as a very idle month indeed. Orders have been coming in, and trade travellers have of course been picking up some orders in their peregrinations; but the full array of these make but a very poor show, and matters must greatly amend themselves before there can be any approach to satisfaction in regarding the prospects ahead.

It is much in the same vein that the retail houses in our trades describe the experience of the past month. Though rather cold, the weather has been dry, and not at all bad for shopping; but the shopping done has been of the most sparing as to number of transactions, and at the same time markedly frugal in regard to the quality of the ware bought, ordinary class and moderate priced goods being chiefly affected, while the finer and more costly lines are studiously steered clear of. Values in the open market have not changed in any way, whether as regards china, glass, or ordinary pottery ware, but of course there is always the too well-grounded suspicion of some eager sellers trying on the whipping-up of business by means of special offers at figures b low the normal. But, indeed, the absence of any disposition to give out orders freely is so marked and inrooted, for the time, that even quite inducive proposals have little or no weight.

Here in Scotland, still, the most comforting item in the outlook as regards these industries is the absence or comparative absence, of anything like strife in the general industries of the country. Added to this, also, is the indication that renewed activity is beginning to show itself in one or two of these general industries (pottery and glass always exeluded, of course), and particularly that of late the shipbuilding industry has b en mending its position, though there are still too many empty building berths encountered along the Clyde shores, and also on the east coast. But still, a considerable amount of new work has been booked and more orders are week by week coming in. Strikes and lock-outs are barred, by agreement, for about six months sure; and that makes for confidence, alike on the part of those who give the orders for new tonnage, and on that of the shipbuilders themselves. Our own trades here always like to see something approaching stability in the great shipbuilding industry.

CANADA.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, March 15.

THERE is little change in the china trade situation in Canada from last month, although there is steady improvement. The state of the winter wheat, after a somewhat trying open winter, has an important influence upon the consumer, and encourages, or discourages, him in his expenditures. It is too early for reliable reports of the condition of the staple cereal of the Dominion at this writing, but in those sections where the snow has disappeared the wheat appears to have stood the winter satisfactorily. Merchants are still buying cautiously.

A gratifying sign of the times in older Canada is the tendency of retail merchants in the smaller cities and towns to increase the sales of china of the better quality and cut glass. Messrs. McCrea & Son, of Guelph, Ont., who have one of the largest and most up-to-date stocks of china and glass ware outside of the three or four largest cities of the Dominion, recently held their annual sale of these goods, and generously patronised their local newspapers with half-page advertisements. The result was highly profitable to the proprietors. A striking instance of this metropolitan fever for doing things on a somewhat better scale came to my notice on a recent visit to Wingham, Ont. This town is in the centre of a fine agricultural district in Western Ontario. It has a population of only some 2,500 persons, but its merchants are wide-awake to business possibilities. Mr. G. Mason, the leading dealer in fancy goods and stationery, some time ago added a line of fancy china to his stock in trade, and he made it pay. Success led him to enlarge the department, until now he has a large room entirely devoted to china. Not content, however, to trail along with his fellows, he has just opened another room for the display of cut glass. The room has been fitted with ebony furniture and his exhibit has proved to be a wonderful magnet. He is elated over the promise of these departments. Mr. Mason of Wingham is not the only dealer in fancy goods and stationery who has turned his attention to china and cut glass, although his venture is particularly conspicuous. Fancy goods importers here are just opening their samples for import, and each one shows various lines of china suitable for this trade. Most of these goods, I am sorry to say, are of French, Austrian and German manufacture. In two of the largest sample-rooms in Toronto I was told that they had no demand for English china. The fact that this new avenue of distribution for fancy china promises to be a very important one should lead English manufacturers to inquire into the matter and secure a share of what is going.

The Princess Hotel Co., Ltd., has been incorporated at Winnipeg, Man., with a capital of $150,000. The incorporators are T. H. Gilmore, J. H. Chalmers and L. McMeans. Another Canadian avenue of consumption of china and glassware: Emerson Nicholls, manufacturers' agent, London, Ont., is vigorously pushing the goods manufactured by R. H. & S. L. Plant and is meeting with much success. The line appears very well suited to the Canadian trade. The Toronto jewellery trade is featuring more conspicuously

POULENC'S LIQUID GOLD.

2 GRANDS PRIX—PARIS, 1900. | 2 GRANDS PRIX—ST. LOUIS, 1904.
FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1908.—MEMBERS OF JURY (HORS CONCOURS).

BROWN GOLD. LUSTRE COLOURS.

TRADE MARK.

Manufacturers of

ENAMELS & COLOURS FOR CERAMIC

COLOURS UNDERGLAZE for CHINA.
COLOURS UNDERGLAZE for EARTHENWARE.
PREPARED OXIDES for COLORATION of ENAMELS.

LES ÉTABLISSEMENTS POULENC FRÈRES, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, 92, RUE VIEILLE DU TEMPLE, PARIS.

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BOOTHS SILICON CHINA TRADE MARK

SILICON CHINA AWARDED. ST LOUIS 1904. GOLD MEDAL

Booths Limited.

TUNSTALL, STAFFORDSHIRE.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILICON CHINA

AND ROYAL SEMI-PORCELAIN, ALSO
TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, FURNITURE, &c

LONDON SHOW ROOMS,
49, HATTON GARDEN, E.C. GREEN BROS., AGENTS.

New York Agent, Edward Butler, 45, Warren Street.
Australian Agent, Neal Harrison, Bourke Street, Melbourne.
Paris Agent, M. Mitaine, 39, Rue Paradis.

than ever before some of the finer lines of art pottery. The leading establishment here has been displaying lately in its show windows some pretty coffee sets and other pieces of Coalport china, which attract much attention from the crowds of shoppers. William Junor's china store, which, by the way, is the largest retail emporium of fine china in Canada, was burglarised twice during February. The burglars appear to have confined their attention to the more expensive goods, such as plates valued at $35 apiece, and valuable pieces of bric-a-brac that only a connoisseur would be likely to choose. There is no clue to the thief, or thieves, who have not as yet made any attempt to dispose of the stolen goods.

This is surely the "growing time" in Canada. Within two years upwards of four hundred new towns have sprung up in the West and in Northern New Ontario. In all of these places there are general stores carrying more or less china and glassware, and one or more hotels which must be supplied with these wares. The new city of Gow Ganda, the latest silver camp, is growing with almost incredible rapidity. More than three thousand miners, prospectors, speculators, real estate operators, and those who have located there to cater to the wants of the multitude rushing in before the snow melts and makes transportation impossible, have already made Gow Ganda their headquarters. The hotel accommodation is wholly inadequate, but this want will soon be supplied, and tents will soon give way to houses of more or less pretensions which will have to be furnished. Furthermore, the construction of branch lines of railroad, for which surveys have already been made by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, will create other new towns in the present wilderness, and open up the richly mineralised area, which extends for several hundred miles east and west from Gow Ganda. As an instance of the excitement over the new discoveries in that region of silver and other minerals, the Ontario Government states that in answer to an advertisement for tenders for two hundred lots to be thrown open at Gow Ganda, there were more than 400 offers received within two days. The towns which grew up in the vicinity of Cobalt have grown to be stable, prosperous communities, with a bright future. The mining camps of the country farther north and west will likewise develop into permanent cities and towns, for the potentialities of the region are likely to be permanent.

Winnipeg reports a good volume of sorting trade. Retailers have been making purchases as they needed the goods, and although individual orders have not been large, they have totalled up well. Retail dealers are beginning the season with reduced stocks and reduced liabilities, and the general condition is healthier than it has been for years. There is a good movement of wholesale stocks to country points, and the later sorting trade promises to be heavy. Money is now offering freely, and an indication of improved conditions is a steady increase in bank clearings. Vancouver and Victoria reports state that trade throughout the province of British Columbia continues active, and the boom in railroad building, which seems to be assured for the early summer, is doing much to assist the general optimistic sentiment.

From a Subscriber.—"I consider THE POTTERY GAZETTE is splendid value for the amount charged, and always look for its appearance with pleasure."——Thank you.

Very Fancy Costumes.—Among the costumes at the Fancy Dress Ball at Dublin Castle on St. Patrick's Eve, in aid of Irish industries, two represented our trade. One related to Mosaic and stained glass, and another one to Belleek pottery. We wonder no one went as a beer bottle —or even as an aerated water bottle.

The Gazette.

Dissolutions of Partnership.

NOTE.—*When two dates are given in the following announcements, the first is the date of the dissolution. The date in parentheses that of the official advertisement.*

BURROUGH & PHILLIPS (Charlie Burrough and Wilfred Carl Philipowitz), 95, Stamford-st., Lambeth, S.E., glass manufacturers. Jan. 9. Debts by W. C. Philipowitz, who continues. (Feb. 23.)

PEMBERTON & CHAPMAN (Hugh Pemberton and Walter Stephen Chapman), 66, Soho-st., Liverpool, glass merchants and polishers. March 13. Debts by H. Pemberton, who continues. (March 19.)

Notice of Intended Dividend.

MITCHELL THOS., 18, Oakwell-lane, lately 88, Pontefract-rd., Barnsley, toolmaker, lately earthenware dealer. Claims to Jno. B. Ottley, Wakefield, O.R.

Notice of Dividend.

PEARSON HARRY, trading as H. Pearson & Co., Round Oak, Stafford, glass manufacturer. First and final, 7¾d., at O.R.'s, Dudley

Private Meetings.

These Lists in some instances refer to Meetings of Creditors called by or on behalf of the Debtor, with a view of laying his affairs before his Creditors, or refer to Statements of Debtors' Affairs, and do not in all cases refer to failures.

BERRYMAN ALEXANDER CASSELS, trading as Berryman & Co., 7, Whittington-avenue, E.C., and 75, Buchanan-st., Glasgow. A meeting of the creditors of the above was held on March 2 at Winchester House, Old Broad-st., E.C., when a statement of affairs, prepared by Messrs. Maurice Jenks, Nye & Co. was presented. According to this the liabilities amounted to £18,667 9s. 8d., of which £13,533 17s. 2d. was due to trade and other creditors, and there were also unsecured cash claims for £2,613 12s. 6d. There were also fully secured cash creditors for £1,350. The contingent liabilities in respect of drafts on colonial customers, discounted by various banks, amounted to £47,605 3s. 7d., none of which were expected to rank. Further, there were overdue drafts to the extent of £4,186 3s. 1d., of which £2,500 were expected to rank. The preferential claims amounted to £125 19s. 2d., and after allowing for these the assets were estimated to realise £6,754 10s. 11d., a deficiency being thus disclosed of £11,912 18s. 9d. The principal assets were book debts £3,602 13s. 11d., drafts on colonial customers £1,090 17s. 1d., and goods in hand £1,214 13s. 9d. Book debts of the face value of £3,334 were said to be bad, and were not expected to realise anything. It was stated that the debtor commenced trading for himself in July, 1901, with a capital of nearly £5,000. His capital included a sum of £2,000, which he borrowed from the trustees of his father, without interest. When he commenced the debtor was promised a remunerative agency, which would have been worth about £600 a year, but on the day his offices were opened this agency was taken away from him owing to influence being brought to bear from other quarters. At that time the debtor was committed to a heavy expenditure, and the accountants reported that he had an uphill fight for about three years. At the outset he did a general exporting business, but subsequently other departments were added. For the period ended 1901 he made a loss of £391. In the next year the loss was £691, while in 1903 the loss amounted to £625. Severe losses had been made in connection with a forwarding business which he started. At the beginning of last year his capital account showed a deficiency of £3,700, and in addition the year just ended had been a disastrous one, there having been a loss on the trading of some £2,500. Taking the whole of the trading of the concern since 1901, covering a period of 7½ years, there had been a total loss of £5,315. During the same time the drawings had amounted to £6,952. It was stated that the debtor had no offer to make, and that a deed of assignment had already been executed to Mr. Maurice Jenks. After some discussion it was decided to confirm the deed, the debtor's mother undertaking to withdraw her claim for money lent. A committee, consisting of the representatives of the five principal creditors, was also appointed. The following are creditors:—Burgess & Leigh, Burslem, £50; Doulton & Co., London, £29; Faudels, Ltd., London, £27; French Wreath Co., London, £15; Henry Richards Tile Co., Tunstall, £31; Johnson Bros., Ltd., Hanley, £30; Twyfords, Ltd., Hanley, £212.

MCBURNEY WILLIAM, china merchant, 14 to 16, Whitehall-st., Dundee. Preferential creditors, £356 3s. 3d.; ordinary liabilities, £4,533 16s. 4d.; assets (after deducting preferential claims), £2,857 4s. 4d. Showing a dividend of 12s. 7d. per £, as a going concern, and subject to expenses of realisation. A meeting of creditors was held on March 4, when a committee was appointed to look into matters and report. A trust deed has been signed.



VIEW OF A SHAFT OF THE "B.S.W." SEMI-PORCELAIN BALL CLAY.

SOLD DIRECT FROM THE MINES BY

THE DEVON AND COURTENAY CLAY CO. Ltd.

NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON.

Also best qualities and special terms for Blue, Black, Ivory, and Buff Clays, for various Earthenware, Tile, Sanitary, Majolica, Stilt, Door Furniture, &c., Bodies.

AN EXCELLENT SEMI-PORCELAIN CAN BE MADE WITH "B.S.W." AS THE ONLY BALL CLAY IN THE BODY.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION. Telegrams: "KEY, NEWTON ABBOT."

Extracts from the Registry of Deeds of Arrangement.

The following Deeds of Arrangement with Creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. *Under this Act it is necessary that private arrangements other than those executed in pursuance of the Bankruptcy Act shall be registered within seven clear days after the first execution by the debtor or any creditor.*

* *These figures are taken from the Affidavit filed with the registered Deed, but may be subject to variation on realisation. In some cases the estimated assets are not stated.*

(*The following lists are taken from the Official Gazette information, and we are not responsible for the mis-spelling of the names of any of the creditors.*—Eds. P. G.)

Charie Frdk. Thos., 25, Bristol-st., Birmingham, and 8, Spring-rd., Edgbaston, Birmingham, glass and china merchant. Comp. of 5s. in the £, payable by 2 equal instalments, at 1 and 3 months from date thereof; secured by an assignment upon trust until default, &c., Dated, March 5. Filed, March 12. Liabilities unsecured. £636. Property, after deducting secured claims, £107. Tr., F. W. Buckle, 37, Bennetts-hill, Birmingham, Secured creditors, £106, The following are creditors :—Alexandra Porcelain Co., London. £18; Barnett Bros., London, £26; Lazarus & Rosenfeld, London. £22; Brown & Stevenson, Burslem, £72; King & Barrett, Burslem, £12; Doulton & Co., Burslem, £37; Rubram Art Pottery Co., Fenton, £17; Physick & Cooper, Hanley, £10; Bradbury Bros., Longton, £62; J. B. Cope & Co., Longton, £47; Mayer & Sherratt, Longton, £11; J. Kent, Longton, £14; Cartwright & Edwards, Ltd., Longton, £15; Wedgwood & Co., Tunstall, £30; T. Rathbone & Co., Tunstall, £14; Uriah Jones, Tunstall, £29; Bankers' claims, £92; preferential creditors, £13.

Rumphreys Jno. Pitcairn, Russell-st., Longton, King-st. Neath, and Llanelly, earthenware manufacturer and factor. Dated, March 18. Filed, March 20. Liabilities unsecured, £4,805. Property, after deducting secured claims, £2,575. Trs., R. E. Clark; Albion-st., Hanley, and another. The following are creditors :—Emanuel & Co., London, £156; T. Brown & Co., Ltd., London, £12:5 J. Lang, London, £50; R. Reis, London, £15; F. Windsor, London, £18; — Goldsworthy, London, £13; — Boucher, Birmingham, £20; Devon Clay Co., Burslem, £42; F. J. Dean, Burslem, £30; T. Arrowsmith & Sons, Burslem, £18; Wade & Co., Burslem, £61; A. Boulton, Burslem, £10; Gladstone Pottery Co., Burslem, £18; Doulton & Co., Burslem, £18; A. P. Swann, Burslem, £34; J. C. Staton & Co., Burton, £21; — Cartlidge, Cobridge, £78; G. Hassall, Cobridge, £21; H. Marlow, Dudley, £15; K. Ambrosius (c/o, &c.), Hanley, £21; — Petty, Leeds, £10; H. J. Cyples, Longton, £11; H. Malbon, Longton, £12; T. Poole, Longton, £246; T. Brian, Longton, £10; Stubbs Bros., Longton, £17; Stephen Mear & Co., Longton, £34; Stirrup & Pye, Longton, £52; T. Adams, Longton, £179; Young & Co., Longton, £15; G. P. Konig, Steinschonan, £32; Goldendale Iron Co., Stoke-on-Trent, £87; Best & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent, £26; Hollinshead & Kirkham, Tunstall, £45; W. H. Grindley & Co., Tunstall, £1,374; Lingard, Webster & Co., Tunstall, £36; W. Adams & Co., Tunstall, £80; A. Meakin, Ltd., Tunstall, £23; Universal Transfer Co., Tunstall, £12; E. Hollinshead, Tunstall, £18 Income tax, rates and wages, £39; Bankers' claims, £1,528.

Johnson Harry Jas., 148, Earl-st., Longsight, and Hy Houghton Birtles, 13, Audley-rd., Levenshulme, and trading at 1, Longsight-terrace, Stockport-rd., Longsight, all Manchester, as Johnson & Birtles, stained glass, leaded light and glass manufacturers and merchants. Dated, March 16. Filed, March 23. Liabilities unsecured, £427. Property, after deducting secured claims, £362. Tr., A. P. Smith, 3, York-st., Manchester. The following are creditors :—F. Bomert Co., London, £39; J. Hetley & Co., London, £23; Le Personne & Co., London, £17; Mark Abrahams & Sons, London, £15; Emile Regniers, Charleroi, £39; Van Zarten & Co., Charleroi, £56; Storry, Smithson & Co., Hull, £23; Heaps, Arnold & Heaps, Leeds, £53; Woodhouse & Co., Manchester, £13; Pilkington Bros., St Helens, £22; Turner & Co., St. Helens, £50; Bankers' claims, £13.

Levi Gertrude Marianne, 5, Holstein-parade, and Thameside, Thames-st., Weybridge, china dealer (wife of Saml. Harris Levi). Dated, Feb. 25. Filed, March 2. Liabilities unsecured. £649. Property, after deducting secured claims, £257. Tr., P. R. Hackett, 38, Frederick-st., Birmingham. Secured creditors, £20. The following are creditors :—J. W. Calver, London, £45; —Haes, London, £36; P. H. Levi, Birmingham, £307; Williamson & Son, Longton, £11; Lindsey Estate, Shepperton, £15; W. T. Mann, Weybridge, £13; Bankers' claims, £47.

Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Carter Samuel J., glass and china dealer, 63, Upper Rushall-st., Walsall. The following are creditors :—Lang, Jones & Co., London, £15; Gibson & Sons, Burslem, £20; Edwards & Son, Burslem, £10; British Anchor Pottery Co., Longton, £15; Cartwright & Edwards, Longton, £30; C. Warrie, Longton, £12; M. Turnbull, Sunderland, £13; A. Meakin, Tunstall, £10; liabilities, £173 19s. 10d.; assets, £22 11s. 7d.

Currie Frdk. Wm., 11 and 13, York-rd., late 63A, Cranbrook-rd., Ilford, china, glass and ironmongery retailer. R.O., March 15. First meeting, 14, Bedford-row, W.C., April 1 at 12. Exam., Shire-hall, Chelmsford, April 7 at 10. Adj., March 15. The receiving order in this case was made on the debtor's own petition and the statement of affairs filed show gross liabilities £836 2s. 3d., of which £685 6s. 4d. is unsecured, and assets, after deducting £110 15s. 11d. for preferential claims, estimated at £119 8s. 1d., a deficiency being disclosed of £565 odd. It would appear that the debtor started trading in June, 1905, with £230 capital, of which £100 was lent by a relative, who has evidently not been repaid. He removed to York-rd. last June. He appears to have kept bought and sold ledgers, day book and takings book. He ascribes his failure to bad trade, and admits knowledge of his position for about six months prior to the receiving order. Debtor's wife claims a part of the household furniture as having been purchased with her money. The unsecured liabilities are chiefly trade debts. The fully secured creditor holds a life policy for £100, and the creditor partly secured holds another policy on debtor's life for £100.

Matthew Ingram, trading as Ingram & Son, Midway Pottery, Swadlincote, was present for public examination at the Burton Bankruptcy Court on March 17. The debtor said, in answer to the Official Receiver, that he did not consider himself insolvent, and declared that his accounts showed a surplus of £312. The debtor further stated that he bought the Midway Pottery at Swadlincote for £6,000, and subsequently a company was formed with a capital of £74,000. There was a considerable extension of premises, and at the beginning of 1907 they were short of money, and £20,000 was called in by persons who had money in the concern. Later the Receiver came down and took possession of the books. The last balance-sheet prepared showed a profit of £90 in six months. The debtor added that three of the partners died, that no one but himself was now interested in the works, and that he had drawn £5 a week from the pottery as wages for himself. The examination was concluded.

New British Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for "The Pottery Gazette" by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Chartered Patent Agents, 4, South-street, Finsbury, E.C., and 21, Southampton-buildings, W.C.

Applications for Letters Patent.

Bottle Blowing Machines, No. 283.—Société Alphonse Tourres et Cie. Improvements in or relating to machines for blowing bottles or other hollow articles. (Application for Patent of Addition to No. 13190-08.) Jan. 5, 1909.

Bottle Stoppers, No. 1,218.—A. Pidgeon. Improvements in stoppers for bottles. Jan. 18, 1909.

Bottle Stoppering Machines, No. 2,102.—C. W. W. Bruce. Improvements in or relating to machines or apparatus for stoppering bottles and similar receptacles. Jan. 28, 1909.

Bottles, Nos. 4,596.—H. Marles. Improvements in or connected with bottle or other receptacles. Feb. 24, 1909.

Brush Print Transferring Device, No. 2,865.—E. J. Holmes, F. Fuller, and F. Riley. Improved brush device for use in transferring prints on to earthenware and the like. Feb. 6, 1909.

Chamber Utensils, No. 238.—T. W. Bennett, trading as Dunn, Bennett & Co., Ltd. Novel or improved construction of chamber utensils or slop jars. Jan. 5, 1909.

Chamber Wash Pan, No. 332.—Ada K. E. Field and Edith S., Field. Chamber wash pan. Jan. 6, 1909.

China, &c., No. 260.—W. K. Monroe and W. G. Murray. Improvements in the manufacture of china and glass-ware, applicable to gas burners, oil lamps, incandescent and other methods of lighting and heating. Jan. 5, 1909.

China Clay, No. 2,294.—A. G. Salamon, C. J. Grace and Exploration Co., Ltd. Improvements in the preparation of china clay. Jan. 30, 1909.

Clay Pipes, No. 1,526.—H. W. Rathbone and G. J. Chambers. Improvements in or connected with clay or like tobacco pipes and the manufacture thereof. Jan. 21, 1909.

Cup, &c., No. 227.—H. Lamplough. Improved cup-bottle, or similar receptacle. Jan. 5, 1909.

Dinner Plates, No. 1,189.—W. H. Gartside. Improvement in dinner plates, dishes, and the like. Jan. 18, 1909.

Flexible Plastic Compositions, No. 2,914.—Improvements in flexible elastic and plastic compositions. Feb. 6, 1909.

Glass Bottle Machines, No. 5,729.—F. W. Knowles and G. W. Inman. Improvements in machines for manufacturing glass bottles, jars, and the like. March 10, 1909.

Glazed Earthenware Inspection Chamber, No. 2,567.—R. Stevenson. Glazed earthenware inspection chamber. February 3, 1909.

Telegrams: "MATTHEY, LONDON." Telephone: 568 Holborn, 6855 Central.

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Ink Bottles. — A. E. Rowland. Improvements in ink, bottles, gum bottles, paste bottles, and other paste holders paint cans, varnish can jars and all such like. March 3, 1909.

Ink-Wells.—United Amusement Structures, Ltd., and S. M. Friede. Improvements in ink-wells. Feb. 6, 1909.

Kilns, No. 1,319.—E. Thomas. Improvements in kilns employed in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, pottery, and the like purposes. Jan. 19, 1909.

Lavatory Basins, &c., No. 2,672.—A. S. Merson and Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd. Improvements in lavatory basins, wash bowls, sinks, and the like. Feb. 4, 1909.

Lens Grinding and Polishing Machine, No. 698.—J. W. Pearson. Improvements in machines for grinding and polishing lenses and other like convex and concave surfaces. January 11, 1909.

Majolica Counters, No. 4,889.—B. Kaufmann. Improvements in majolica and like counters. Feb. 27, 1909.

Paste Mixing Machines, No. 3,552.—F. Jagger. Improvements in and connected with paste-mixing machines. Feb. 13, 1909.

Pie Dishes, No. 2,269.—W. H. Lockitt. Improvements in pie dishes, bowls, plates, or the like supports or utensils employed in pastry making. Jan. 30, 1909.

Pipette, No. 1,719.—F. M. Wallis. Improved pipette. January 23, 1909.

Plates, No. 4,255.—Mathilde Lange. Improvements in plates. Feb. 30, 1909.

Porcelain Vessel, No. 4,147.—H. Klett. Improvements in vessels of porcelain, earthenware, or other suitable material. Feb. 19, 1909.

Pottery Shaping Tools, No. 3,464.—F. Hancock. Improvements in appliances or tools for shaping pottery, earthen and similar ware. Feb. 12, 1909.

Poultry-Drinking Fountain, No. 2,072.—G. L. Lavington. Improvements in automatic poultry-drinking fountains and the like. Jan. 28, 1909.

Sink, No. 377.—M. J. Adams. Improved sink. Jan. 7, 1909.

Spittoon, No. 5,355.—H. Tankel and N. Woolfson. Improved spittoon. March 5, 1909.

Spittoon, No. 5,530.—F. Macaulay. Improved spittoon, March 8, 1909.

Spittoons, No. 3,327.—L. Andrieu. Improvements in or relating to spittoons. Feb. 10, 1909.

Teapots, No. 4,912.—J. M. Yates. Improvements in or relating to teapots and the like. Feb. 27, 1909.

Teapots, No. 2,302.—F. P. Heath. Improvements in or relating to teapots, jugs, or other portable vessels for pouring liquids. Jan. 30, 1909.

Teapots, No. 3,203.—L. L. Grimwade. Improvements in or pertaining to teapots and the like. Feb. 9, 1909.

Urinals, No. 2,871.—L. Ingham and Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd. Improvements in or in connection with urinals. Feb. 6, 1909.

Water-Bottles, No. 2,555.—H. Bruckshaw. Improvements in water-bottles and the like. Feb. 3, 1909.

Water Bottle, No. 4,428.—G. J. Clarke and E. B. Dewberry. Feb. 23, 1909.

Washing Basins, No. 4,602.—F. König. Improvements in and relating to washing basins for sculleries. Feb. 24, 1909.

Well Plates. — J. H. Yates. Dinner service well plates in china or ironstone. Feb. 26, 1909.

Wine Glasses, No. 2,867.—C. B. Winzer. Improvements in wine glasses and other liquid receptacles. Feb. 6, 1909.

Specifications Published.

1908.

125.—Offenbacher. Machine for polishing the bevel edges and flat surface of glass plates. (Date applied for under International Convention, Jan. 2, 1907.)

2,231.—Vincart-Mouzin. Tunnel kiln for baking pottery and the like.

10,862.—Davidson. Manufacture of pressed glass.

22,613.—Grunzweig & Hartmann Ges. Manufacture of porous ceramic objects. (Date applied for under International Convention, May 9, 1908.)

4,123.—Wilson. Firing of rotary and like kilns or furnaces.

11,235.—Parry. Ascertaining the temperature of kilns and other drying floors and the like.

16,543.—Bates. Pots for holding molten glass.

23,461.—Berdel. Manufacture of porcelain or china-ware of low fusing grade.

23,714.—Sandberg. Non-refillable bottles. (Date applied for under International Convention, Jan. 9, 1908.)

1,530.—Taylor. Stoneware jars or like vessels for containing liquid. (Post dated July 22, 1908.)

1,640.—Ljunggren. Hygienic drinking vessels. (Rights under Section 91, Patents Act, 1907, not granted.)

3,255.—Hadlington & Webster. Regenerative gas-fired kilns for burning bricks, pipes, tiles, pottery and the like.

3,485.—Keppeler & Spangenberg. Treatment of clay, kaolin, or ceramic masses.

20,891.—Alfred Gutmann Akt-Ges. für Maschinenbau. Sand-blast apparatus. (Date applied for under International Convention, Oct. 12, 1907.)

22,247.—Thompson (Badische Maschinenfabrik & Eisengeisserei vorm G. Sebold und Sebold & Neff.) Sand-blast apparatus. (Application for Patent of Addition to No. 22,246-108.)

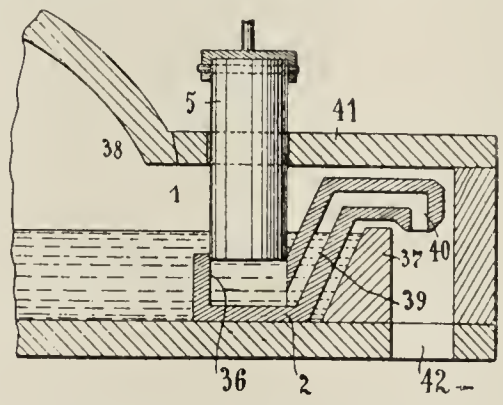
Designs.

The following is a list of proprietors of designs entered on the Register in Class 4, which includes "articles composed wholly or chiefly of glass, earthenware, or porcelain, bricks, tiles, or cement."

521,214.—J. Cleworth, 56, Ducie-st., Oxford-rd., Manchester.
534,409.—A. Goldschmidt, 147, Farringdon-rd., London.
554,620.—A. E. Jones, Palissy Pottery, Longton.
535,039.—Doulton & Co., Ltd., Nile-st., Burslem.
535,133.—H. Woodward & Co., Ltd., Paradise-st., Birmingham.
535,139-40.—Birtles, Tate, & Co., Poland-st., Manchester.
535,742-4.—L. H. Webber, 2, Great Marlborough-st., W.
535,873.—Burgess & Leigh, Middleport Pottery, Burslem.
535,941-3.—H. T. Robinson, Cannon-st., Hanley.
536,020.—J. Baker, Red Lion Hotel, King's Heath.
536,021.—W. A. Bailey, 148, Audrey House, Ely-place, E.C.
536,151.—M. Howlett & Co., 23, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.
536,177-80.—M. Emanuel & Co., 41-42, Shoe-lane, E.C.
536,238.—F. Shaw, and H. F. Clayton, jun., Crow Oaks Works, Whitefield, near Manchester.
536,257.—British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., 83, Cannon-st., E.C.
536,409-14.—Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd., Worcester.
536,415.—J. Rowson, 40, Thomas-st., Manchester.
536,416.—C. Allerton & Sons, Park Works, Longton.
536,555.—Adjustable Cover and Boiler Block Co., Ltd., 64, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.
536,159.—F. G. Warwick, "Ringwood." Stanhope-rd., St. Albans.
536,243.—Doulton & Co., Ltd., Nile-st., Burslem.
536,554.—Investors' and Investors' Corporation, Ltd., 6, Strand-on-Green, Chiswick, London, W.
536,718.—W. T. Copeland & Sons, 3, High-st., Stoke-on-Trent.
536,804-5.—Worthington Colliery and Pipe Co., Ltd., Worthington, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
536,890.—F. Parnell, 12 and 14, Plaistow Park-rd., Plaistow.
536,418.—J. W. Walsh, Lodge-rd., Birmingham.
536,425.—Weiss & Biheller, 70 and 71, Chiswell-st., E.C.
536,756.—S. Fielding & Co., Ltd., Railway Pottery, Stoke-on-Trent.
536,822-3.—B. Marsh, "Ardingly," Dallas-rd., Hendon, N.W.
536,979.—Pilkington's Tile and Pottery Co., Ltd., Clifton.
536,992.—Hukin & Heath, Ltd., 19, Charterhouse-st., E.C.
537,042.—Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd., 14, Cross-st., E.C.
537,217.—Doulton & Co., Ltd., Nile-st., Burslem.
537,320.—Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.
537,388-9.—Oates & Green, Ltd., Horley Green Works, Halifax.
537,393.—C. E. Challis, Oakbridge, Epping.
537,470-74.—Wiltshaw, Robinson & Son, Stoke-on-Trent.
537,478.—G. Helps, Izon's Croft, Ansley, Atherstone.
537,490-1.—British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., 83, Cannon-st., E.C.

Latest Complete Specifications.

Withdrawing Determinate Quantities of Glass from Furnaces.—H. Severin, engineer, of Sasbach bei Achern, in Baden, Germany, claims: — (1) Apparatus for obtaining determinate quantities of glass from a glass-melting furnace by means of an intermediate receptacle arranged within and fed by the furnace and provided with a pressure producing device and an inlet and outlet aperture for the glass characterised by the fact that the whole of the intermediate vessel including its glass outlet is arranged with a chamber of the furnace which is provided with an opening accessible from the outside for the admission of the mould or the like to be filled. (2) A pressure and suction device for the intermediate receptacle of Claim 1, characterised by a plunger which moves within the furnace and closes the hollow



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All kinds of Colours, Glazes, and Stains

FOR

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WORKS: **DIGLIS CERAMIC ART COLOUR WORKS, WORCESTER.**

STAFFORDSHIRE: WORCESTER COLOUR AGENCY, 8, FURLONG LANE, BURSLEM.

NEW YORK: L. REUSCHE & CO., 6, PARK PLACE.

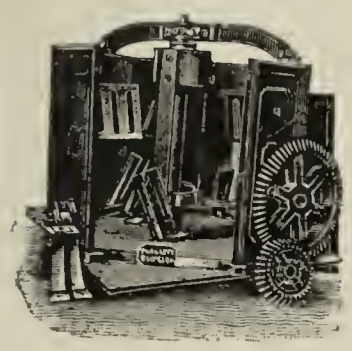
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Specialities :— *Bodies and Stains for Bricks, &c.* / *Colours and Requisites for Photo Ceramics.*

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Potters' Engineers, Iron & Brass Founders, Millwrights, and Tool Manufacturers.

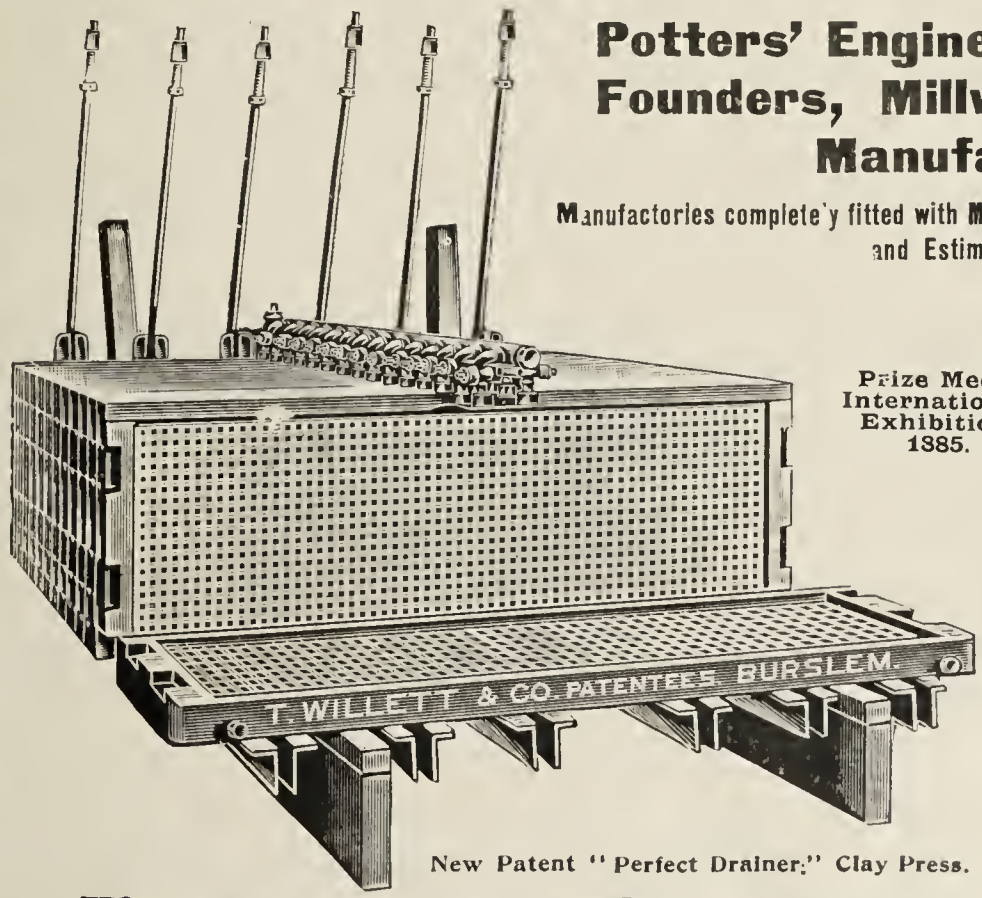
Manufactories complete'y fitted with Machinery of the most Modern Description, and Estimates on Application.



Improved Blunger.

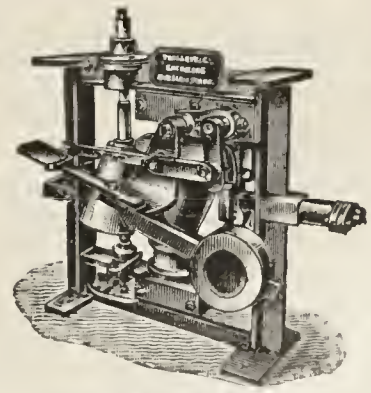


Patent Automatic Cup-making Machine.



New Patent "Perfect Drainer" Clay Press.

Prize Medal International Exhibition, 1885.



Thrower's Wheel.



Pug Mill.

Victoria Foundry and Engineering Works,

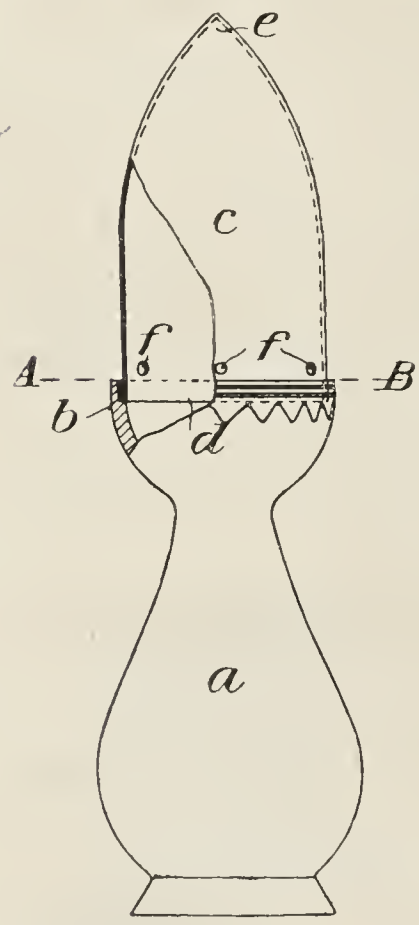
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Grinding Mills of all descriptions. Sliphouse Machinery of the Latest and Best Designs. Automatic and Hand Machinery for the Making of Pottery. Heating Apparatus by Live and Exhaust Steam. Fans Fixed for the Ventilation of Workshops, &c.

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space of the intermediate receptacle and is provided with an aperture for supplying or drawing off air. (3) A constructional form of apparatus in accordance with the two preceding claims wherein the mould to be filled is inserted from above upon the mouth of the upright glass outlet of the intermediate receptacle, characterised by the fact that the mouth of the upright outlet is provided with an edge downwardly inclined towards the furnace for the purpose of ensuring that the mouth of the outlet shall always be as free as possible from glass. (4) A constructional form of apparatus in accordance with the three preceding claims characterised by the fact that a knife which is provided with an aperture through which the liquid glass may pass for the purpose of filling the preliminary mould is arranged movably around the lower opening of this mould, in such manner as to lay itself on the mouth of the upright pipe of the intermediate receptacle when the preliminary mould is being filled and thereby to prevent immediate contact between the walls of the upright pipe and the preliminary mould, whilst when the filling operation is completed it closes by its movement the lower opening of the preliminary mould and at the same time cuts off the superfluous glass. (5) In combination with an intermediate receptacle having an upwardly directed pipe in accordance with the first three claims, a machine for making glassware characterised by the fact that there are provided several preliminary moulds and finishing moulds for the purpose of manufacturing by means of a single machine hollow glass bodies of different sizes and shapes.

Glasses and Covers for Hyacinths.—J. Müllhens, of No. 126, Mittelweg, Hamburg, Germany, claims :—(1) The combination with a hyacinth glass having a ledge formed around the inside of its upper edge, of a cap adapted to be supported by resting upon said ledge and having perforations near its base, for admitting air to the interior of the said cap. (2) In an improved cap made of glass, porcelain, clay, earthenware or the like, especially for use in nursing hyacinths in water glasses or flower pots, provided with means for an efficacious air supply and air circulation inside thereof, the arrangement, that said cap is provided with an extended lower edge forming a step portion by which it may be rested on the top edge of a hyacinth glass of suitable diameter. (3) In an improved cap, especially for use in nursing hyacinths in water glasses or flower pots, the arrangement that the step portion by which the cap may be rested on the top edge of a hyacinth glass of suitable diameter is corrugated, the corrugations forming air channels leading into the interior of the cap.



Improving the Plasticity of Kaolin, &c.—(German Patent No. 201.404, G. Keppeler and A. Spangenberg).—The kaolin, &c., is mixed with tannin, in combination with alkalis or ammonia, the tannin being capable of replacement for this purpose by high molecular organic acids, such as humic acid. The articles made from clay so treated, and baked at a kiln temperature below 600° C., are porous and light, and are readily permeated by gases. The density of the mass is about 0·5.

Improved Means for Securing the Lids of Teapots Coffee-pots, &c.—H. G. Hart and H. W. Edney, 7, Crescent-road, Bognor, Sussex, claim (1) In means for securing lids or covers in position upon receptacles, the formation of a plate or disc such as *a* comprising the actual lid or cover in itself, with clips or spring arms such as *c* integrally therewith. (2) The combination with a lid or cover formed with a groove or channel such as a^1 around its periphery, of a wire or metal strip such as *d* formed with loops or spring arms such as *c* at intervals in its length; arrange and operating substantially as described and shown with more particular reference to Fig. 2 of the accompanying drawings for the purposes specified. (3) The combination with a lid or cover formed with holes or perforations such as a^2 around its periphery, of a wire or metal strip such as *d* formed with loops or spring arms such as *c*, the said loops or spring arms passing completely through the said holes or perforations.

Fig. 1.

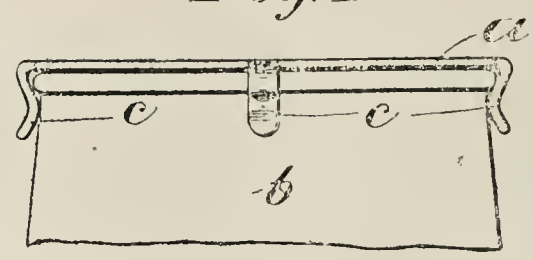
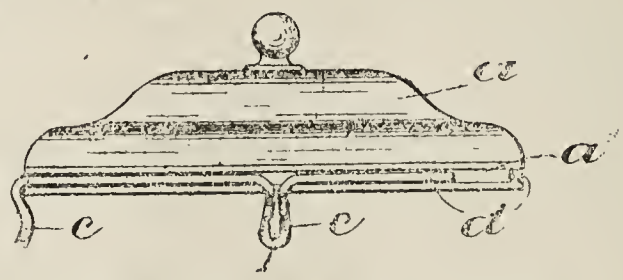


Fig. 2.



New Foreign Patents.

United States Patents.

911,816.—C. Girlow, Görlitz, Germany. Charger for ceramic materials.

911,864.—Esar-Haddan Ball, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Porcelain cleat.

911,809.—C. M. Conradson, Madison, Wis. Art of grinding interchangeable ground-glass bottle-necks and stoppers therefor.

911,759.—I. Ramboux, Erquelinnes, Belgium. Arading-disk for glass grinding machines.

911,658.—J. E. Kennedy, New York, N.Y. Kiln.

911,611.—J. Rendall, New York, N.Y. Support for sinks, &c.

912,086.—W. M. De Lory, Dorchester, Mass. Combination sink and washer.

912,386.—A. B. Knight, Fairmont, W. Va. Glass-etching machine.

912,426.—C. C. Sibley, Perth, Amboy, N.J. Manufacture of ornamental glass goods.

912,950.—E. B. Gibert, Paris, France. Wired glass.

913,190.—A. J. Bates, Sandusky, Ohio. Apparatus for blowing glass.

Latest Complete Specification.

Preparing Slip Body for Casting (German Patent No. 201.987, G. Keppeler and A. Spangenberg).—Clay or pottery earth, otherwise unsuitable for the preparation of slip body for casting, can be fitted for that purpose by incorporating humous substances (such as Cassel brown, peat, lignite, &c.) with the mass, in addition to the usual additions of alkaline substances.

The West of England China Stone and Clay Company, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

Largest Producers of

CHINA CLAY

Used the world over by the leading China, Earthenware, Sanitary Ware, and Tile Manufacturers.

CHINA STONE AND GROUND CHINA STONE OF THE FINEST QUALITIES.

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CHINA CLAY AND CHINA STONE.

CHINA CLAY is granite rock in a state of decomposition, and is found in large quantities in Cornwall. In bygone ages the rock has forced its way through the crust of the earth in a molten state, and now lies in beds of 50 to 200 feet in thickness. The decomposition is most probably due to the action of free acids. On the surface of the clay bed an overburden of soil, killas, and sometimes rock, is found, and this varies in thickness from 6 to 50 feet. This must first be removed before the clay can be obtained, and to this end steam navvies have been used with considerable advantage in medium thicknesses ; but for shallow layers, hand labour and tram wagons are found best.

The clay as found is a friable, grey, gritty substance, of a plastic nature, and containing grains of quartz as large as peas. The three ingredients of granite are felspar, quartz, and mica, and to separate these the process technically known as levigation is employed.

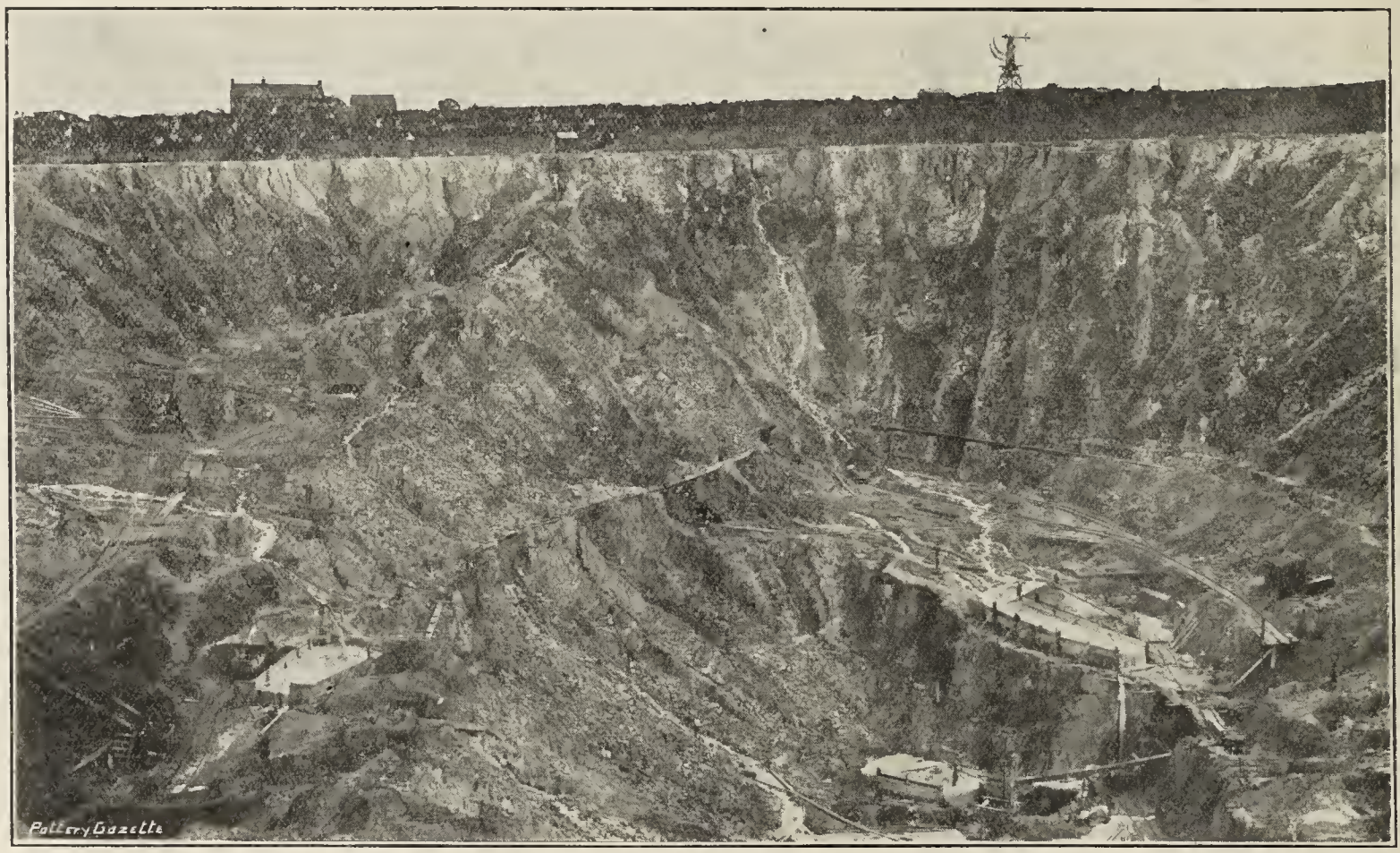
After ascertaining by means of trial pits, sunk from the surface into the clay bed, that there is a deposit of sufficient area and depth to be worth working, a shaft is sunk from the surface in the centre of the deposit to the bottom of the bed, and this is called the washing shaft. A similar shaft is sunk on the edge of the deposit, and a tunnel driven to connect the two at the bottom. This second shaft is called the pumping shaft.

The overburden is gradually removed and water is allowed to wash away the clay around the top of the shaft. The water dissolves the clay and carries the sand with it to the bottom. The top of the shaft becomes rapidly enlarged and develops into a pit. Many of the pits worked by the West of England Clay Co. are half a mile or more in circumference.

At the bottom of the pit the clay-water is allowed to travel slowly over large beds named sand drags, where the sand is deposited, the clay in suspension passing onwards through the tunnel to the bottom of the pumping shaft. The surface of the pit side, over which the water traverses, is broken up by men with flat picks named " Dubbers," in order to assist in the work of disintegration. At the bottom of the pit, the sand collects in large quantities and has to be removed.

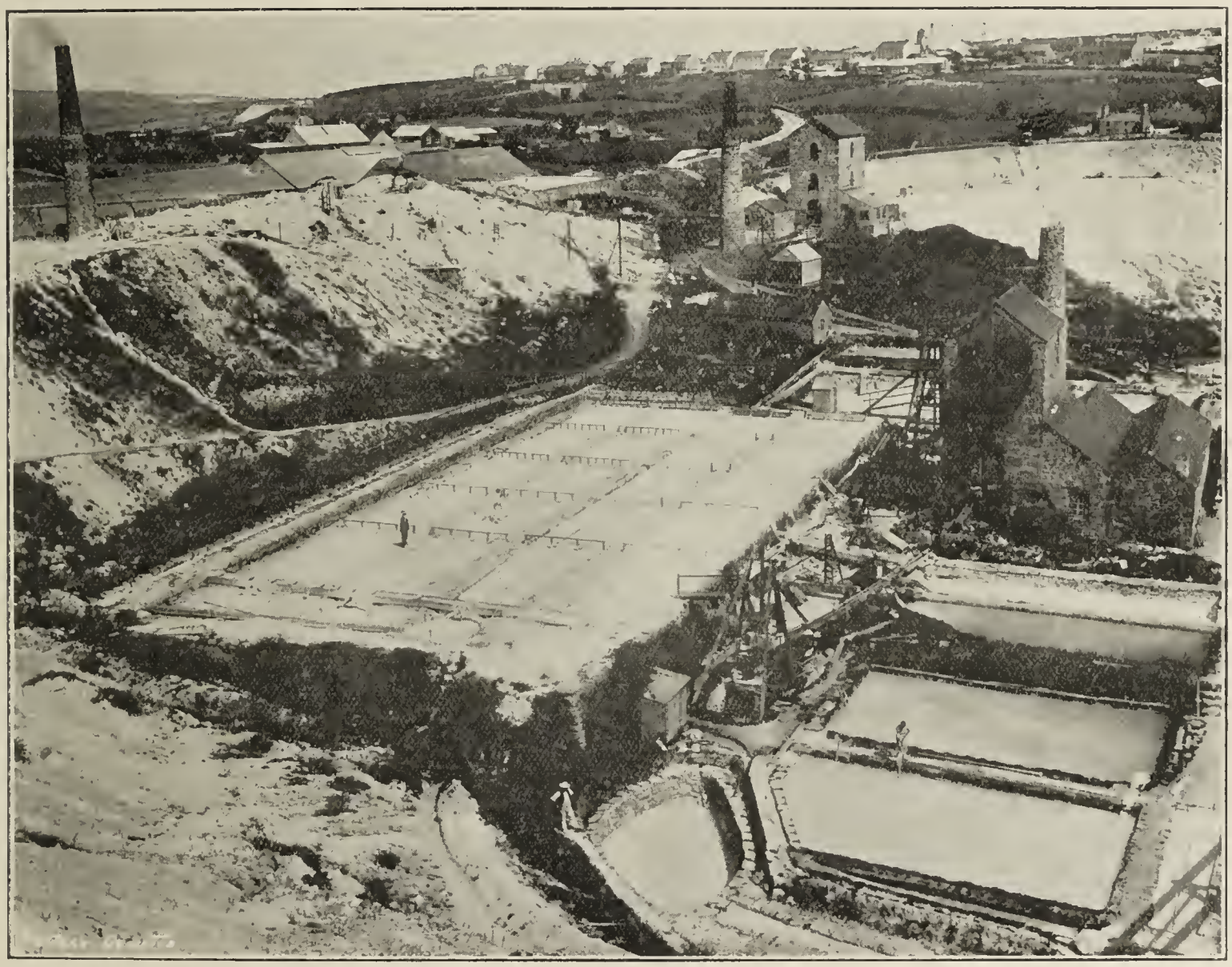
The present day practice in dealing with this problem is to have incline tramways, automatic tip-wagons, and steam winding engines. Enormous heaps of refuse sand are thus formed on the edge of the pit. In some cases where the clay work is situated on the side of a hill, the tunnel from the bottom of the washing shaft is continued through to the surface on the hillside, and the clay water flows through it to the refining floors at the same level. Where this is not feasible the clay must be pumped from the bottom of the shaft to the surface. The engine most suitable for this work is the Cornish beam pumping engine. This is a single acting steam engine, and up to the present has not been superseded for the class of work. It runs at a slow speed, and costs practically nothing in repairs.

The refining floors consist of several wooden channels of a total width of 25 feet to 30 feet running parallel to one another for about 200 feet. Over these the water runs at a speed carefully adjusted to deposit all the sand. At intervals boards are placed at right angles across the channels, and the fine sand settles against them. The boards are sufficiently high to cause a slight pooling of the stream, but sufficiently low to allow the top of the stream to flow over them. The coarse sand settles



at the end where the clay water first enters these channels, and the deposit becomes finer towards the outlet. As the sediment is seen to approach the top of these traps, the flow of clay water is suspended, plugs are withdrawn, and the sediment is carefully removed from the floors throughout their whole length.

The stream of clay water, which, on leaving the refining floors is practically free of all solids except the fine clay in suspension, is then passed through pipes to the settling pits. Usually the clay pit, tanks, and drying plant are situated close together, but there are many cases of the clay water travelling miles through earthenware pipes in order to bring the last stage of the process within convenient distance of rail or water.



The settling pits may be of any convenient size or shape, but are usually circular, up to 20 feet diameter and 6 to 8 feet deep. The clay settles by gravitation, and the clear water runs back to the edge of the pit, where it is used again and again for washing. When the settling pit gets nearly full, the surface water becomes clay-coloured, and the inflow is switched on to another pit. The clay water is now of the consistency of cream, and passes next to the tanks. These are large open air reservoirs, about 150 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 8 feet deep, and hold up to 1,000 tons of clay. The liquid clay enters through pipes from the settling pits and slowly fills up the tank, taking perhaps a week to do so. The clear water resulting from the continued settling of the clay is drawn off by opening plugholes in one end of the tank. The clay is allowed to stay in the tanks for perhaps a month. and is then of the consistency of clotted cream. The final process of drying takes place in a kiln, roofed over, and known as a Dry. Several tanks abut on to the Dry, and when the hatch is removed tram rails are laid in the tank and the clay removed in wagons on to the floor of the kiln. The floor is built of fireclay tiles from 5 in. to 2 in. in thickness, and is heated by a coal fire at the 5 in. end, with flues running along the entire length of the dry to a chimney at the other end. The pans of the kilns are about 15 feet wide and up to 350 feet in length. Clay is spread over the surface to a depth of about a foot, and becomes dry in a period varying from one to four days, according to the heat in the flues and its situation on the floor. When the clay has become stiff a tool named a cutter is run through the mass, across the kiln and also along the kiln, assisting in the evaporation of the water and also dividing the clay into lumps convenient to handle When the clay is quite dry it is thrown over the side of the kiln into a shed called a linhay, which runs the entire length of the kiln. Each stage of handling the clay is arranged to be slightly lower than the one previous in order to facilitate removal, and a railway siding usually runs alongside the linhay. From the floor of the linhay the clay is shovelled into wheelbarrows and tipped into trucks, or else first filled into casks containing about $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, or sacks containing 2 cwt.

Apart from the large quantities used in the Pottery Industry, China Clay is used for paper-making, and in cotton manufacture for sizing and bleaching in enormous quantities, and to a lesser degree in a host of other manufactures. China Clay. is shipped in bulk, bags and casks to every port in the British Isles, and a'l over the globe where manufactures exist.

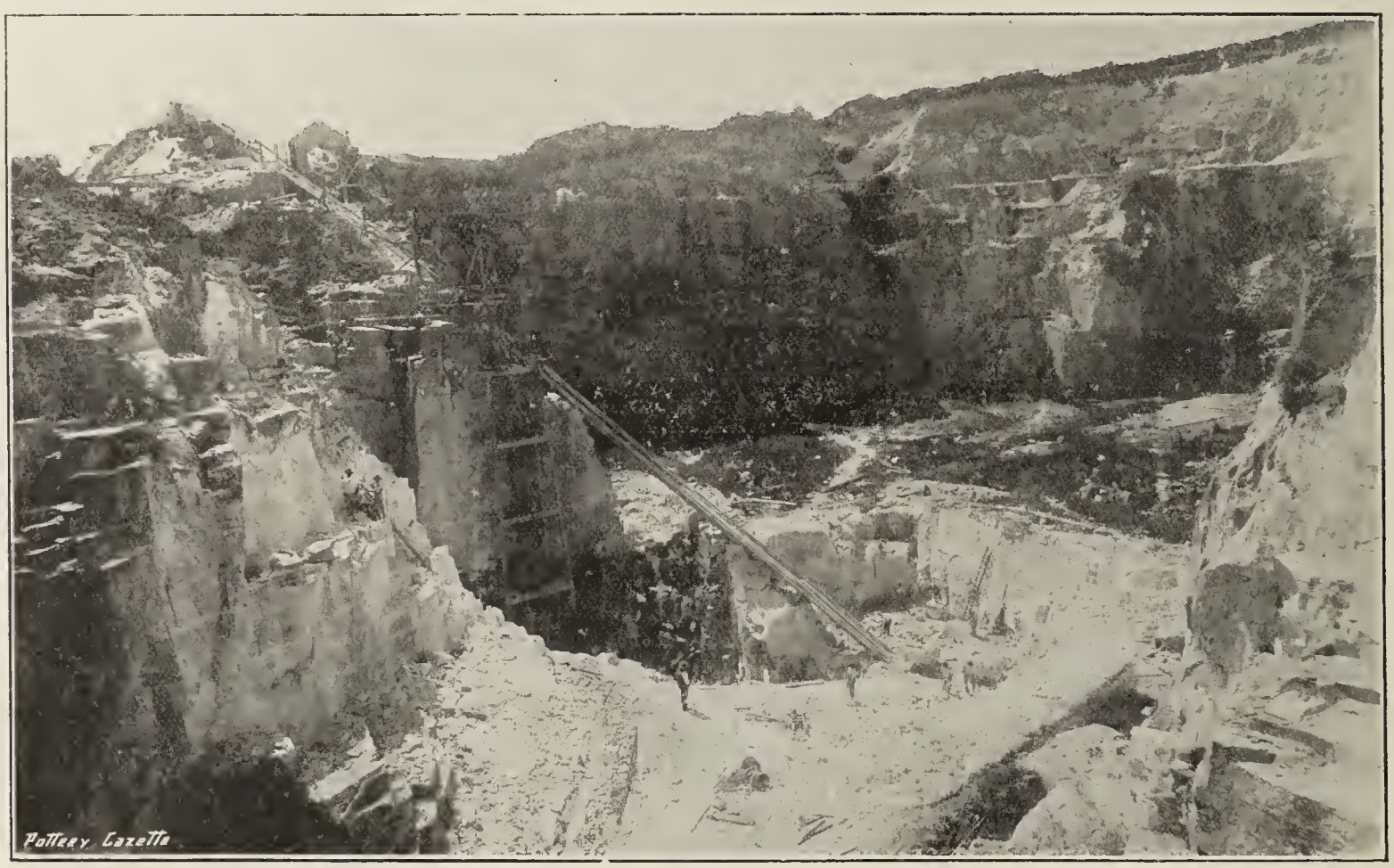
In the early days of the Potting Industry, when the name of Wedgwood was beginning to earn its undying fame, we hear that a total year's product of 100 tons was quite sufficient to meet the demand, but at present the annual output of Devon and Cornwall is approximately 700,000 tons. Of this quantity the West of England Clay Company and allied companies produce about 170,000 tons per annum, and are easily the largest producers in the world.

The first illustration shows the West of England Company's Dorothy pit. In the centre are seen two streams of clay water running down the side of the pit or stope, as it is called, to their respective sand drags. The overburden shows dark above the grey of the clay belt. The second block illustrates almost all the stages of manufacture.

The white bowl of Trethosa pit is seen in the upper half of the picture on the right ; and on its edge stands the engine house of the beam pumping engine. In the centre are four sets of refining floors. On the right are settling pits and a second pump for conveying the clay liquid from these pits to the tanks. These lie alongside the Dry, whose chimney is seen on the extreme left.

China Stone is also granite, but, unlike China Clay, is extremely hard, and is quarried and ground to bring it to the same ultimate condition. The beds of stone lie within a very limited area, frequently adjacent to China Clay, and occasionally inter-penetrating, being found as rock islands in the middle of a clay bed.

China Stone when fired burns white, but where the granite has green or brown specks in it, termed shell, these specks fire black. The best quality is of a purple tint, due to fluorspar, is very hard, and is known as Hard Purple. Stone is quarried by means of drilling and blasting. The drilling is done usually by hand, but compressed air rock drills have been introduced by the West of England Company with considerable advantage. The explosive most commonly used is gelignite. The stone, broken into pieces somewhat larger than a man's head, is drawn up an incline tramway and tipped on to stock heaps, whence it is shipped as required. The production of ground China Stone takes place at the grinding mills. Here the raw stone is first of all put through an ore crusher, which reduces it to the size of small coal, and then through a stamp, flushed with water, where it is reduced to the consistency of fine meal. The stone and water pass over a magnetic grid in order to separate any possible traces of iron from the stamp, as this would ruin the colour of the stone when fired. Grinding is the next process, and this takes place in pans about 8 feet diameter, and 3 feet deep. The bottoms of the pans are lined with closely packed blocks of China Stone termed pavers, while wooden arms revolving in the upper part, carry



round large blocks of China Stone, named runners, over the surface of the pavers. The stamped China Stone is run into this pan and ground for about twelve hours. After this it is dried in a similar manner to China Clay and shipped in bulk or bags. China Stone is used for strengthening the body of porcelain and also for glazing. The total quantity produced in Cornwall is 60,000 tons per annum. The West of England Company's annual output is approximately two-fifths of this quantity, and, as in the case of China Clay, they are easily the largest producers in the world.

One of the West of England Company's numerous quarries is shown in the last illustration. The sharply defined stratum of rock, with its overburden of loose, sandy soil and stone in the distance ; the incline tramway and pumping set, to remove natural water, in the centre ; and the working face of rock on the left hand, all require no detailed explanation.

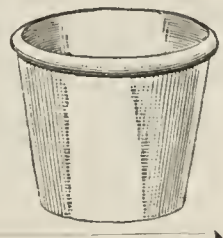
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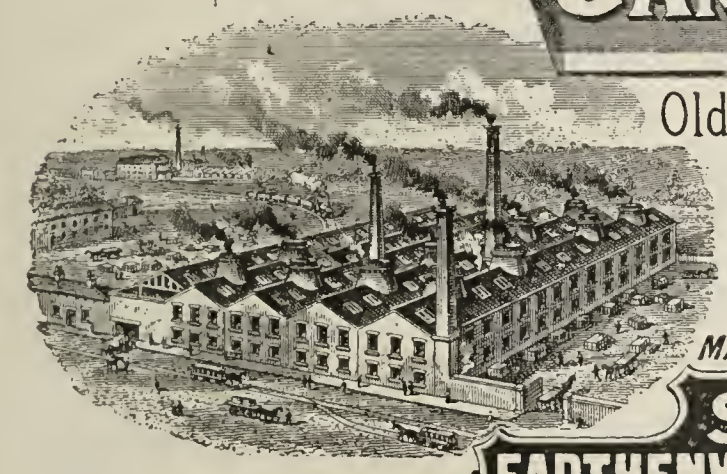
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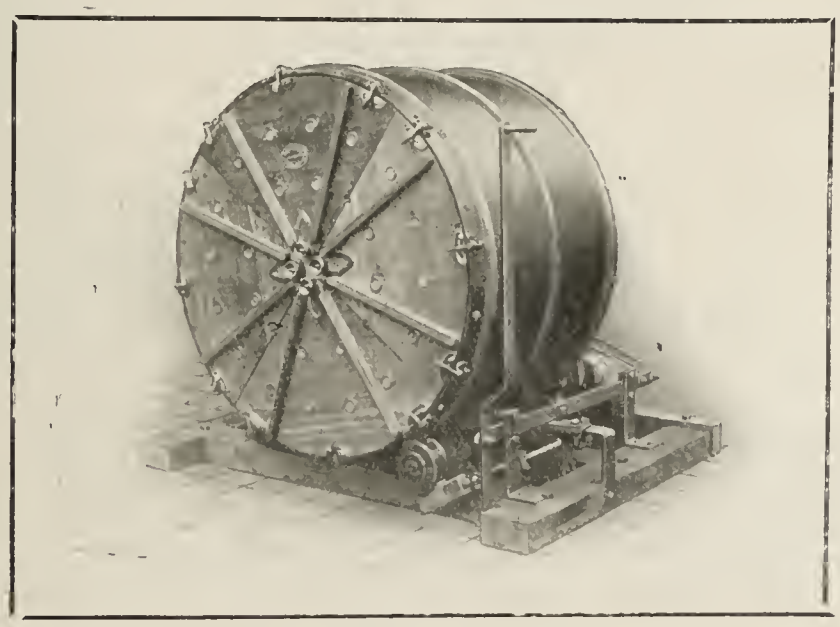
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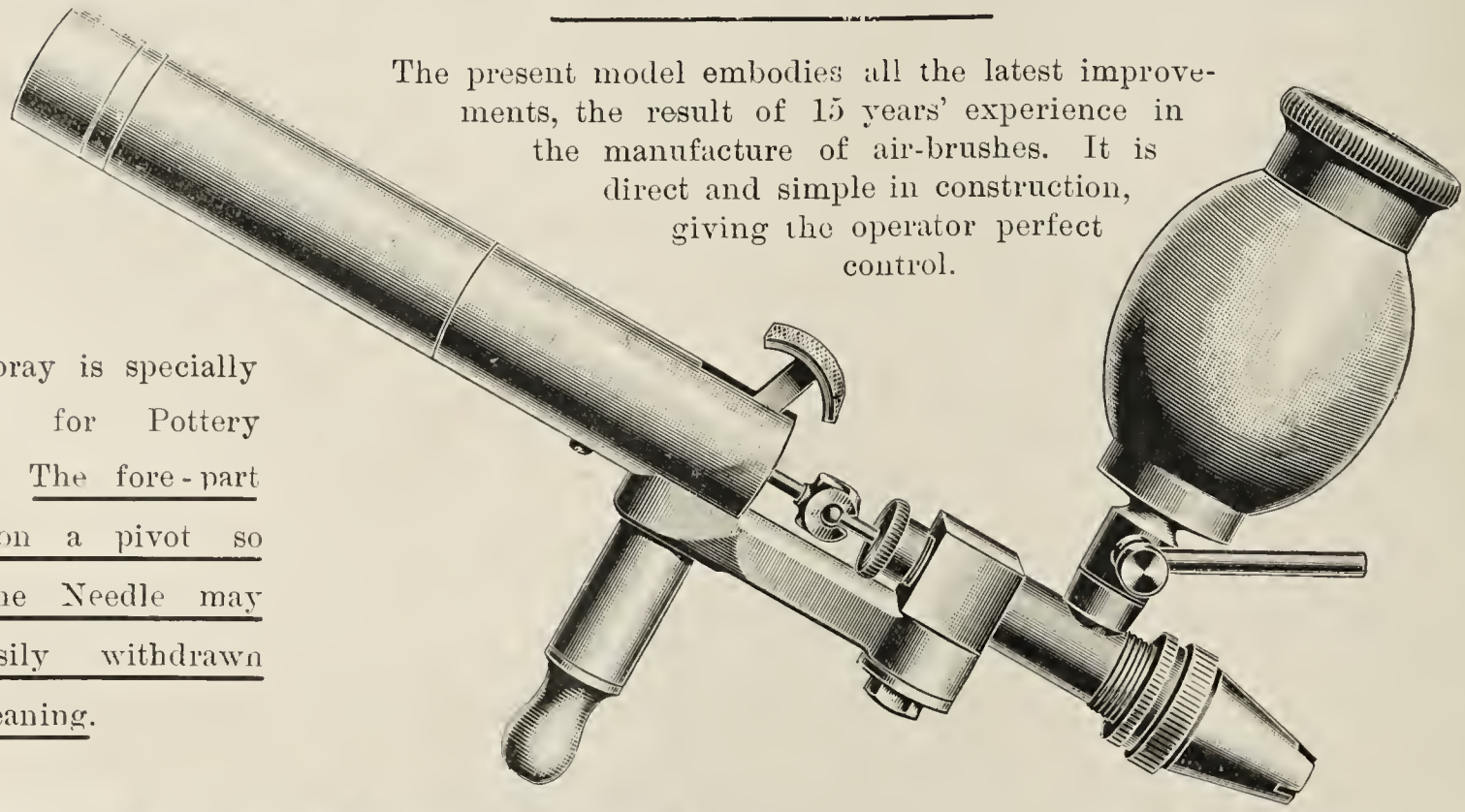
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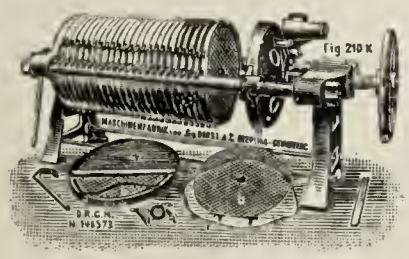
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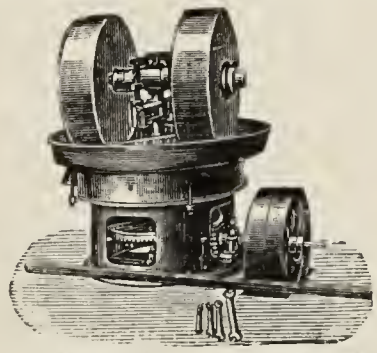
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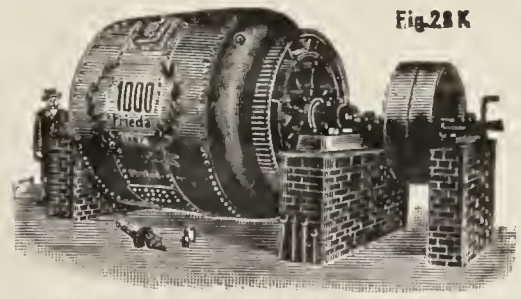
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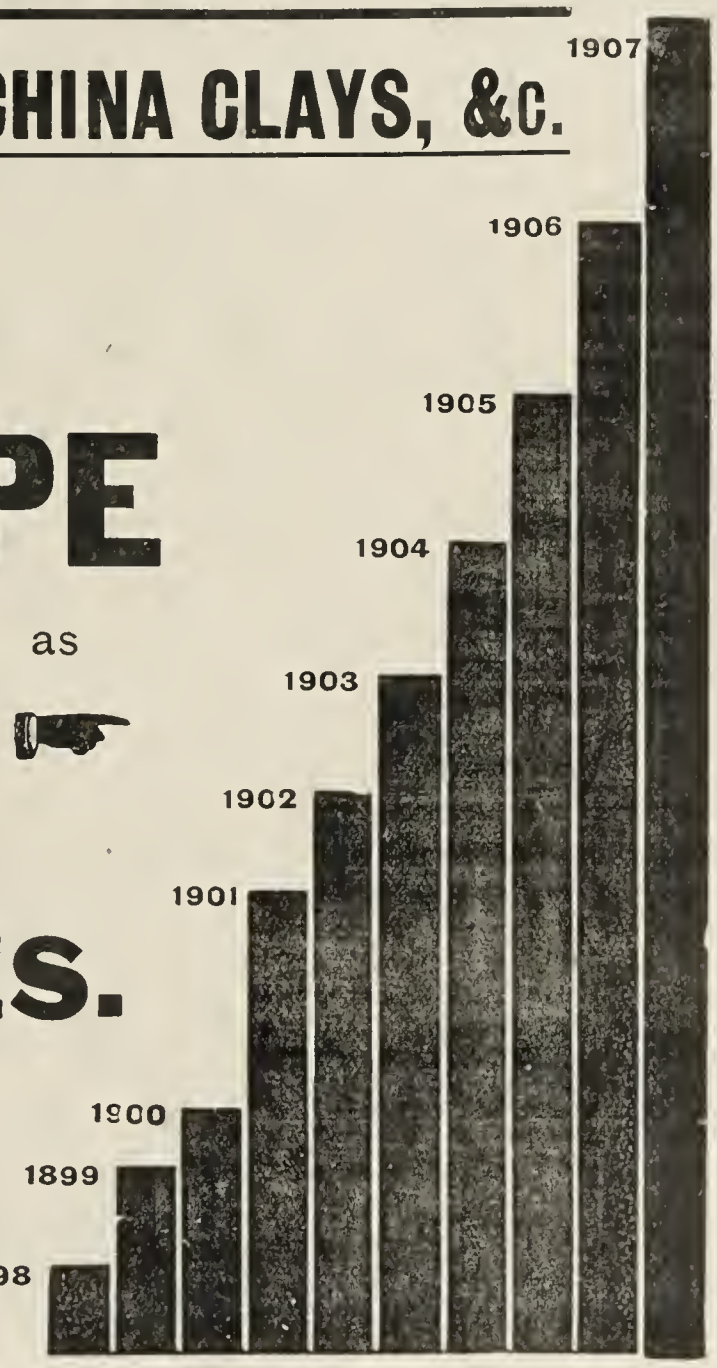
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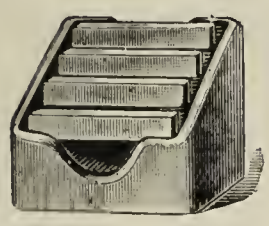
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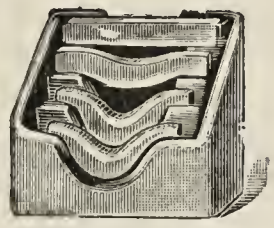
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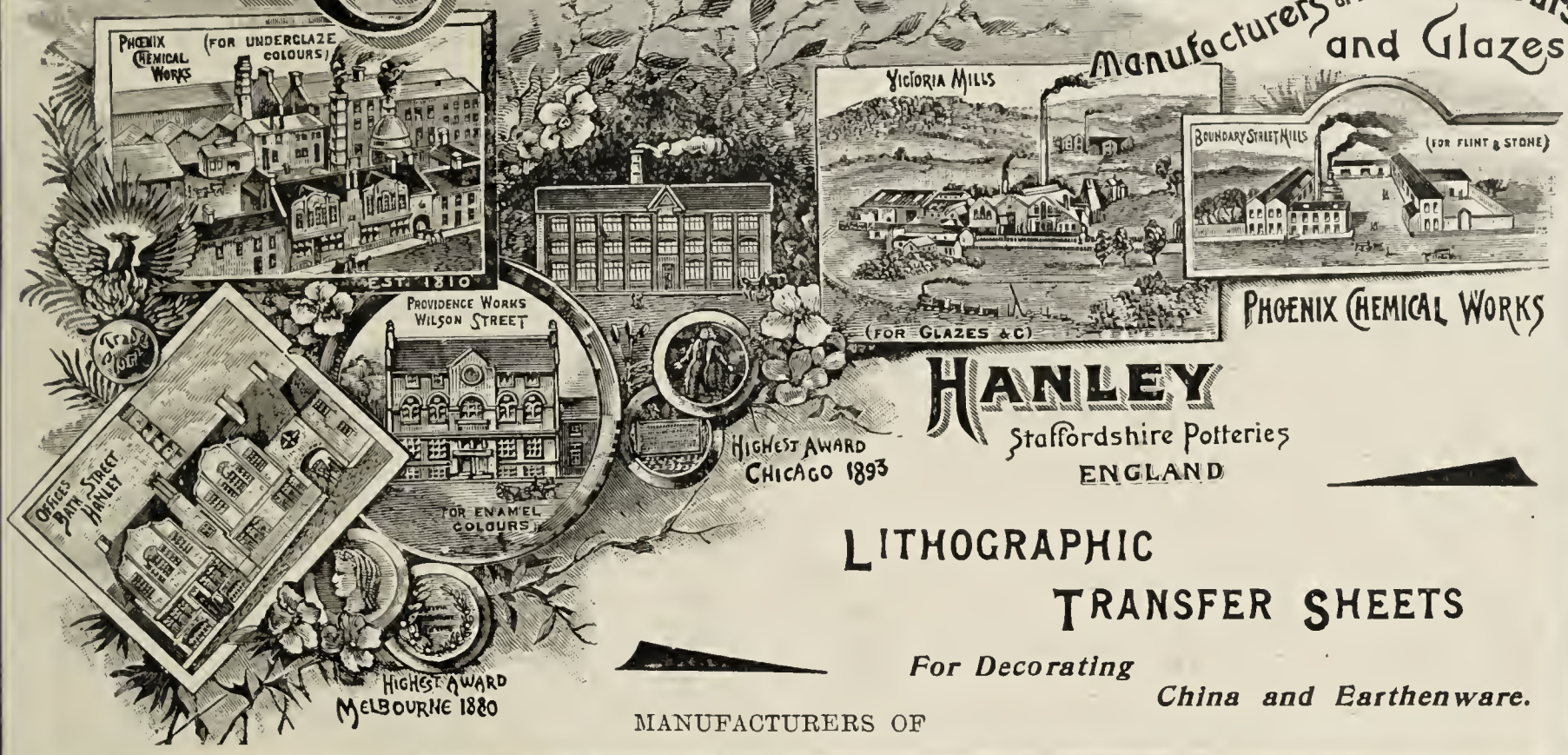
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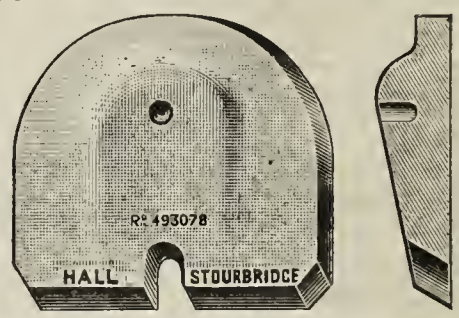
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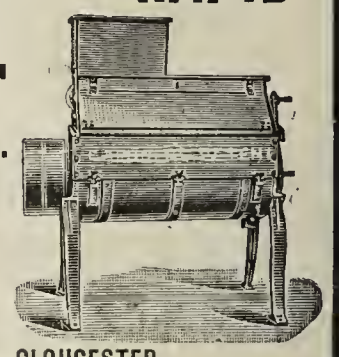
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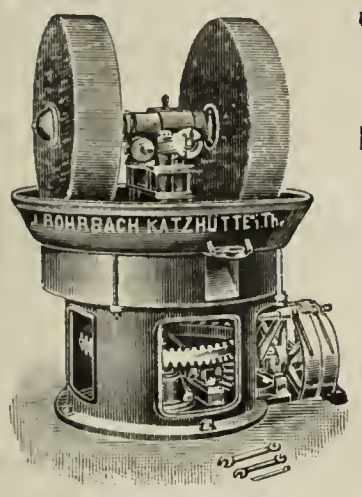
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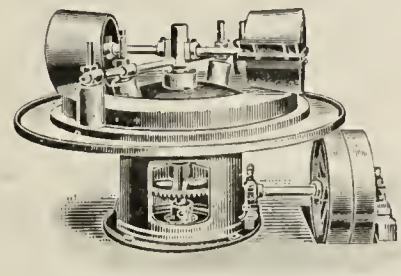
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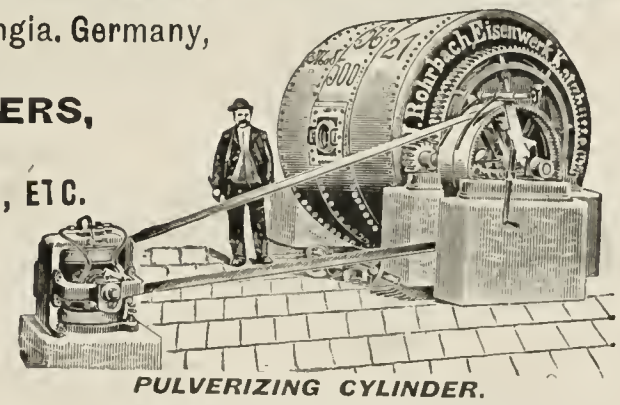
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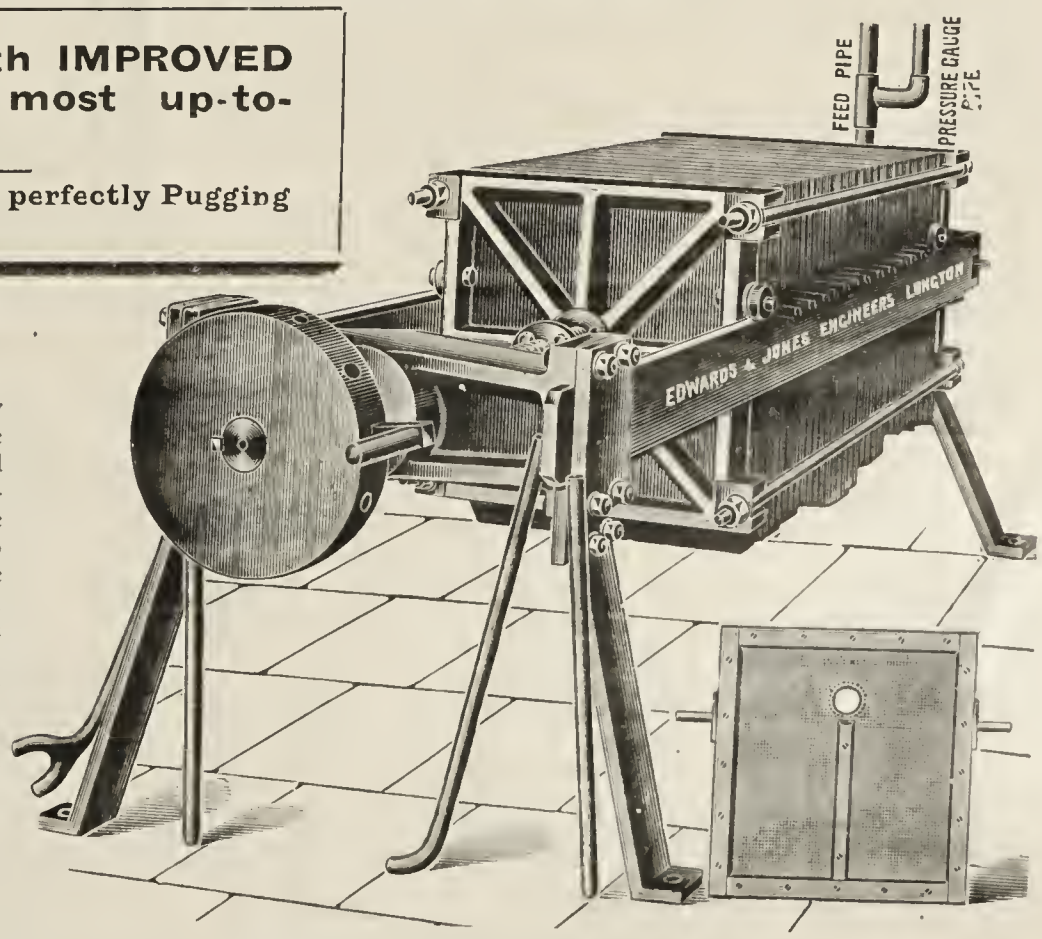
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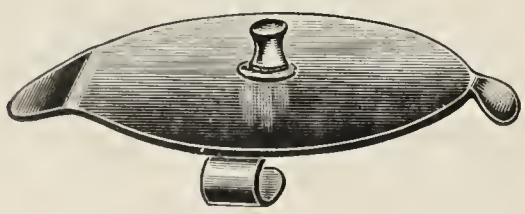
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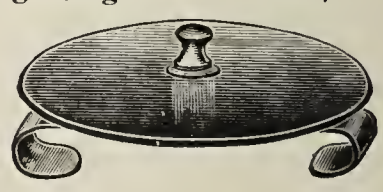
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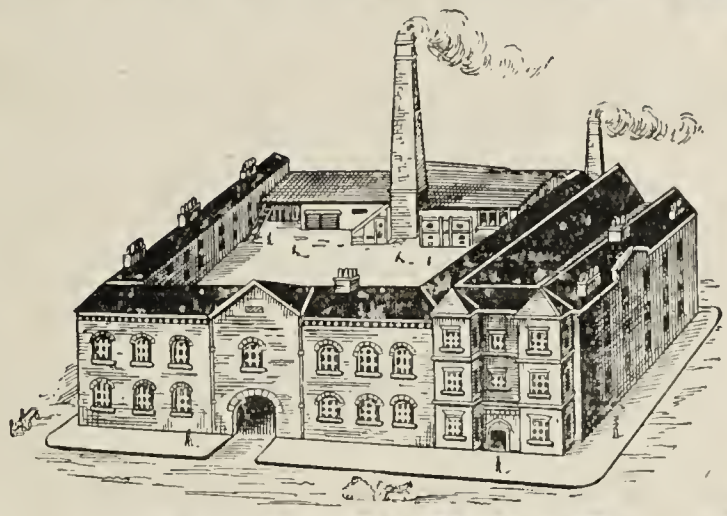
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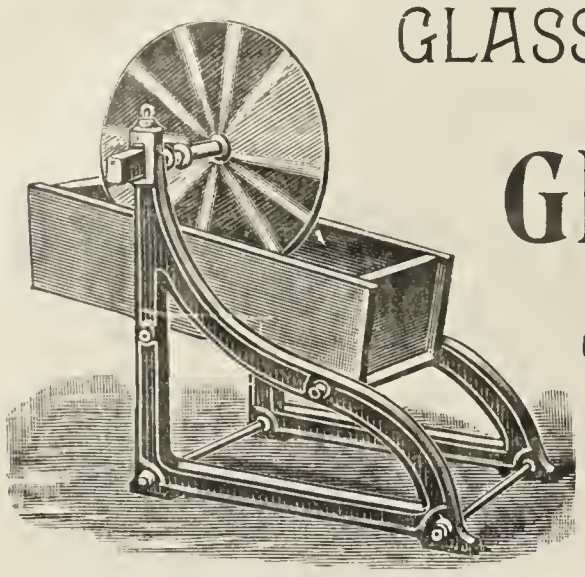
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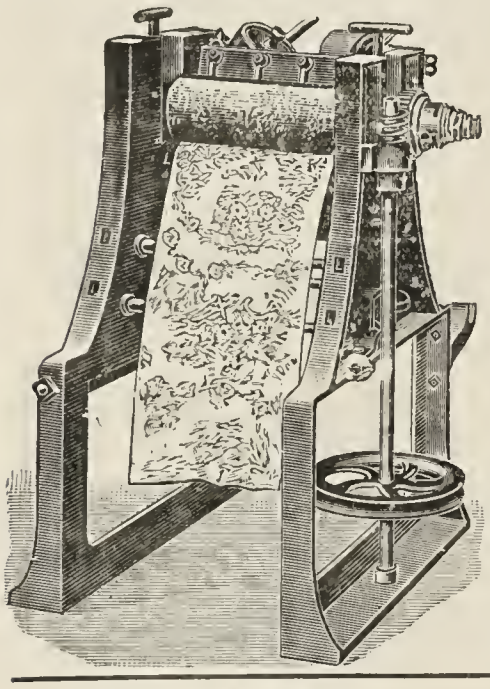
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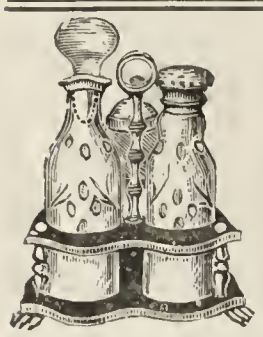
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Soda, Bicarbonate
„ Caustic
„ Silicate
„ Ash
„ Phosphate
„ Hyposulphite
Tin, Grain and Refined Ingots
„ Oxide
„ „ Special for White Enamel
„ Ash
Titanium Ore or (Rutile)
Umber, Turkey, Raw and Burnt
Uranium Oxide
Zaffre Blue
Zinc Oxide, White
„ Stone Colour
„ Carbonate
„ Cyanide

Materials for FRITTING PURPOSES.

Alkali, Refined, 58 per cent.
Barytes, Carbonate
Borax, English Refined
Boracic Acid „
„ Acid, Tuscany
Lead, Potter's White
„ Best Red
Nitre, Refined and Unrefined
Pearl Ash
Soda Crystals
Whiting, Best Potter's, &c.

Materials for Brick Glazing and Iron Enamelling Purposes.

Ball Clay
China Clay. Special Best White
Cornwall Stone
Felspar, Ground Swedish
Flint, Ground
Flint Glass, Ground
Flux, No. 8
Fluorspar, Ground Derbyshire
„ Finest Ground White
Lynn Sand, Waterground & Unground
Plaster, Best White
Quartz, Ground
Whiting (Paris White), Best Quality
Zinc, Oxide
And all kinds of
Colours, Stains, &c. &c.

Acids, Oils, Tars, &c.

Acid, Fluoric
„ Muriatic, Pure and Commercial
„ Nitric „ „
„ Nitrous „ „
„ Sulphuric „ „
Ammonia Liquid 880
Balsam, Canada
„ Copaibæ
Colza Oil, Best Refined
Fat Oil
Glycerine
Groundlayer's Oil
Linseed Oil, Best Old
Machine Oils, all kinds
Myrbane
Naphtha, Rectified Wood
„ Mineral Coal Tar
Oil of Aniseed
Oil of Thyme
Oil of Lavender
Printer's Oil
Soft Soap, Best Quality
Tar, Rectified and Brown Spirits
„ Stockholm
Turpentine, Best American Spirits
„ Venice

Various SUNDRY ARTICLES.

Asphaltum
Bees Wax
Bone, Ground
„ Best Levigated
Cement, Best White
Cotton Wool (Groundlayer's)
Crucibles, all sizes (Morgan Crucible Co.'s)
Factory Respirators
French Chalk, Ground
Irish Moss, Best Selected
Glass Mullers
Glue, Various Qualities
Gold Alloy
Gum Arabic
„ Tragacanth
„ Mastic
Gutta Percha Acid Bottles
Hematite, Ground
Ironstone, Ground
Iron Scales
Japanese Red (Salmon Body Stain)
Lead Fritt
Mortars and Pestles
Pitchers, Ground
Pitch, Black
„ Burgundy
Potters' Glazes
„ Fritt
„ Horns
Press Cloths
Printers' Palette Knives
„ Flannel
Printing Paper, &c.
Pumice Stone, Lump and Ground
Red, Venetian
Resins, all kinds
Rose Pink
Saltpetre
Sal ammoniac
Sienna, Raw and Calcined
Silk and Wire Lawns
Silica, Ground
Shellac
Sponges, Fine Turkey
„ Common
„ Root
Sulphur, Flowers of
Roll, &c. &c.

Glass Bottles

MACHINE AND HAND-MADE

for Jam, Marmalade, Fruit, Sweets, Foods, Milk, Aerated Waters, Wines, Spirits, Beer, Pickles, Sauces, &c.

KILNER BROTHERS, Ltd.

No. 27, G.N. Goods Station, KING'S CROSS, LONDON.

Send for our New Illustrated Catalogue.

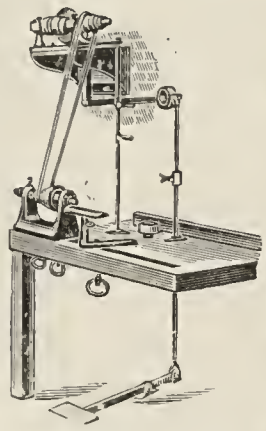
GOSLING & GATENSBURY

Atlas Foundry, HANLEY, Staffs., ENGLAND,

POTTERS & TILE (PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC) MANUFACTURERS' ENGINEERS

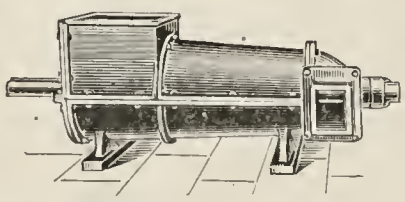
Telegrams: DIES, HANLEY.

National Telephone: 286.

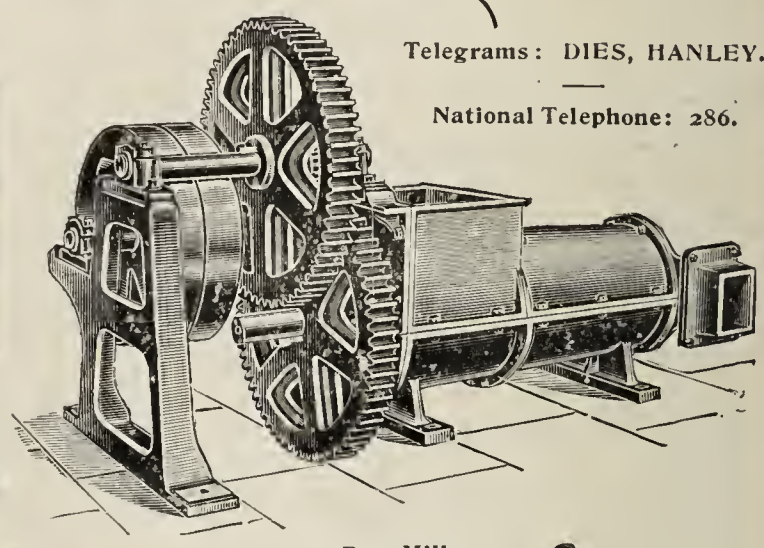


Potter's Lathe.

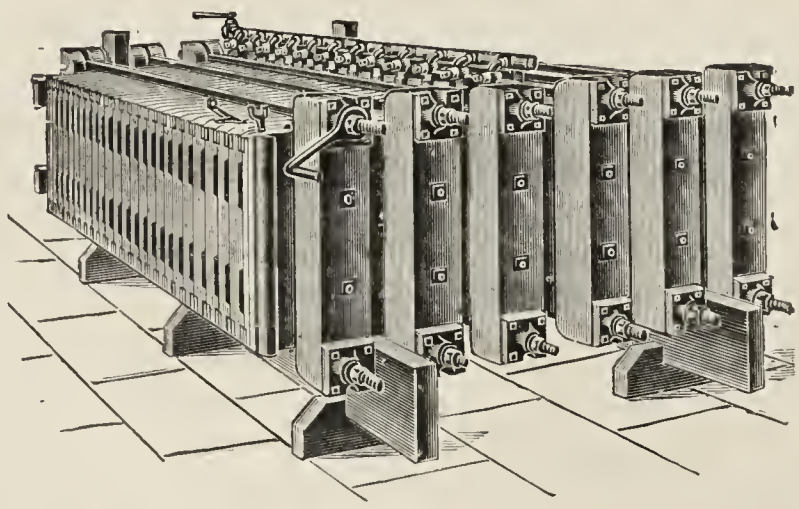
Potteries and Tile Manufactories fitted up complete with the most modern machinery.



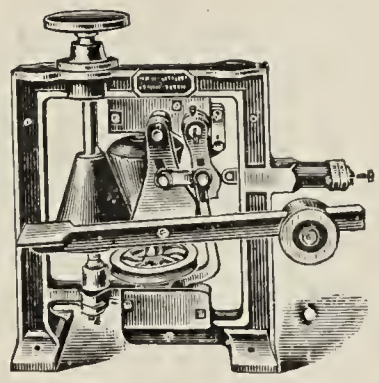
Pug Mill (without Gearing).



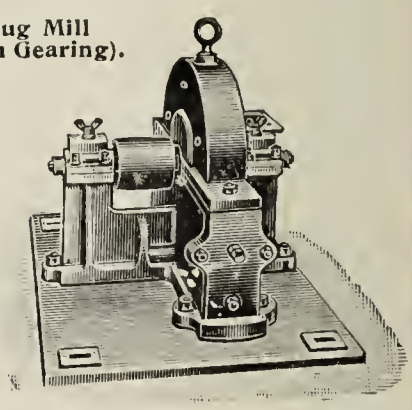
Pug Mill (with Gearing).



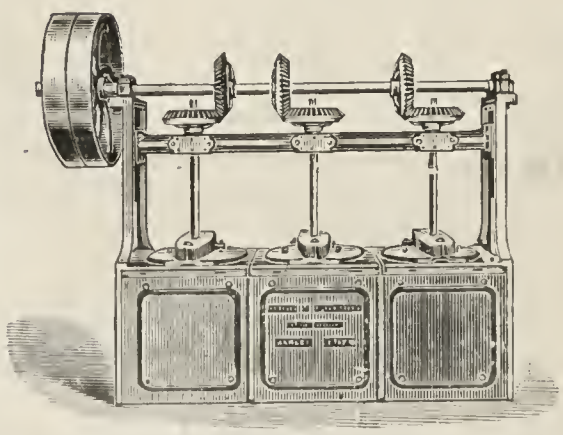
Filter Press.



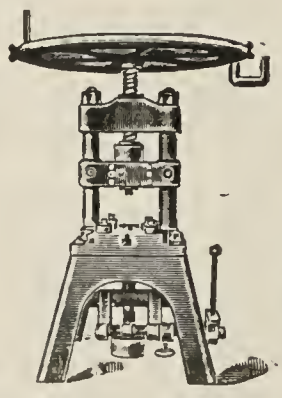
Throwing Wheel.



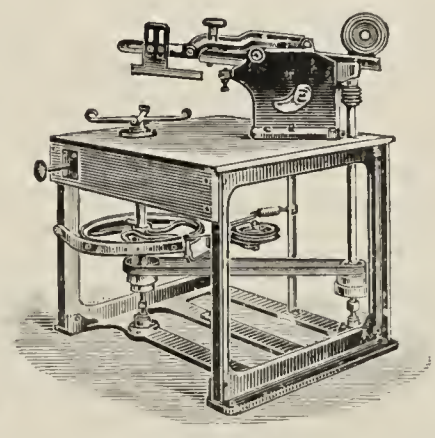
Damped Clay Disintegrator or Dust Mill.



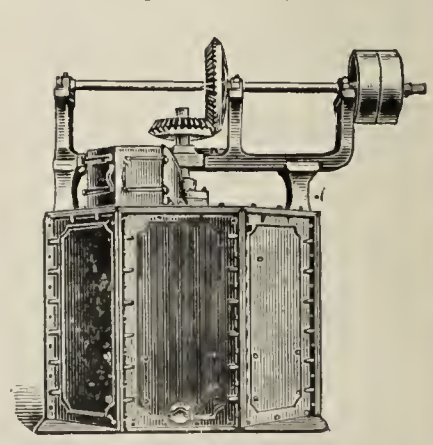
Colour and Enamel Mill.



Tile Press.



Batting Out Machine.



Clay Blunger.

FRANK BEARDMORE & Co.

Telephone : No. 1 LONGTON.

Telegrams : FRANK BEARDMORE, FENTON.

Sutherland Pottery, FENTON, STAFFS.

Manufacturers of

General Earthenware for all Markets.

SPECIAL THIS MONTH
. . . Toilet Ware for the 1909 Season.

As Fine a Show as ever was Produced at a Single Factory ! ! !

London Agent—Mr. JOHN WALKER, 24, Buchanan Buildings, Holborn, E.C.
Country Representative—Mr. E. F. ADAMS.

JOHN TAMS & SON,

ESTABLISHED 1774.

CROWN POTTERY, LONGTON, STAFFS.

Telephone—LONGTON 7. **Telegrams—TAMS, LONGTON.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

General Earthenware.

SEMI-PORCELAIN and DECORATED and PLAIN EARTHENWARE to suit all markets.

TRADE MARK.

Our Specialities for the Season's Trade are . . . **"CELESTENE"**

In Newly Modelled SUITE WARE, TOILET, TRINKET SETS, and VASES.

GOVERNMENT STAMPED MEASURES.

Recent Revision in Prices.

Write for Particulars.

XXX

It will pay you.

Agents for HILL & CO., Windsor China Works, LONGTON. | **CHEAP CHINA & TEA SETS.** | **Representative Mr. J. ROBERTSON.**

☛ FOR LITERARY CONTENTS SEE PAGE 549. INDEX TO ADVERTISERS, PAGES 522 and 524.
All alterations for June Issue must reach us by May 22nd.

All announcements for this Heading for June issue must reach us by first post on May 27th.

Special Trade Announcements

☛ Firms who wish to place Miscellaneous Advertisements in local papers without giving their name and address can have the replies addressed to the "Pottery Gazette" Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. Intimation must first be sent to us of this being done.

*** **SAMPLES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS CANNOT BE ADDRESSED TO OUR BOX OFFICE.**

If addressed to "Box," c/o this Office, 3d. extra in each case. Letters are forwarded same day as received.

Agents, Managers, Travellers, and Salesmen.

1*s. for* 12 *words, and every additional* 6 *words* 3*d.*

GOOD COMMISSION paid Travellers able to influence orders for 2nds China and Earthenware. Cash or paid up credit accounts. —Address. Arthur J. Hull, Normacot Works, Longton, Staffs.

TRAVELLER REQUIRED to call upon Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Restaurants, with Glass, China, and Earthenware. Established connection.—Apply, stating age, salary, and references, to The South Coast Trading Co., Poole.

POTTERS' MATERIALS. — GENTLEMAN, having Travellers calling on all Pottery Manufacturers in North Staffordshire, well on the market with Fire Clays, IS PREPARED TO ACCEPT AGENCIES for the sale of all kinds of Potters' Materials and Requisites on small commission. Offices and telephone in centre of the Pottery Towns.—Write, "X. Y. Z.," Box P. 1863, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

WANTED, by a Limoges China Factory well introduced in England, LONDON AGENT OR TRAVELLER for Town only. First-class connection and references required. — Address "Porcelaine," Poste Restante, Limoges, France.

DRESDEN CHINA, TERRA-COTTA STATUARY, &c.—SUB-AGENTS WANTED in all parts of U.K.—Address, C. & E., Box P. 1872, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

SCOTLAND. — Gentleman (well known, Showrooms in Glasgow), presently representing an Earthenware house, desires to add a Firm in each of the following (on commission):—China, Glass, Rockingham, Tiles, and Sanitary. Large and sound connection; first-class references and security.—Address, Box P. 1862, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

ADVERTISER, who has retired from Shop Business with over 40 years' experience, IS OPEN FOR AN ENGAGEMENT on Show Days; competent to act as Relief Agent; well known by leading houses in the trade; first-class references; salary not so important as business employment.—Address, R., Box P. 1860, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

AGENCY. — AGENT, with sound connection North of England, DESIRES AGENCY German China and Belgian Glass. Large up-to-date Showrooms; first-class references.—Address, Box P. 1855, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

FIRST-RATE MAN WANTED by large Importers of Cheap Table Glass, to Travel in the British Isles. Only able men with undeniable references, large connection, and capable of influencing a large turnover, need apply.—State terms, with full particulars regarding ability and previous records, to Box P. 1876, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

AGENT WANTED in Ireland to Represent a Scotch Pottery (with connection there) making General White Ware and also Jet and Rockingham. State particulars. — Address, Box P. 1878, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

WANTED, REPRESENTATIVE for Scotland, well known to the China and Earthenware trade.—For particulars apply, Beswick Gold Sheet Works, Longton, Staffs.

TRAVELLER WANTED to offer French China, Trinket Sets, and Foreign Table Glass Ware and China, with sound country connection.—Address, Box P. 1880, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

Managers, Travellers, Salesmen, &c., Requiring Situations.

2*s.* 6*d. for* 30 *words, and every additional* 6 *words* 6*d.*

MANAGER, accustomed to practical and commercial branches of Pottery Manufacture, either Architectural, Sanitary, or Decorative Wares, also Electrical or Refractory Goods. Can undertake partial or complete control in either of the above branches. Highest recommendations provided.—Address, Box P. 1844, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

CHINA AND GLASS.—Experienced MAN REQUIRES ENGAGEMENT. First-class Salesman; good references: accustomed to good class trade.—Address, Box P. 1849, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

POTTERY, TILES, AND FAIENCE.—GENTLEMAN, with long practical experience as Manager with leading firms, Mixing White and Terra-Cotta Bodies for Pottery, Tiles, and Faience, and high-class Enamel Majolica Glazes for same, TAKE CHARGE of one or more departments as required; excellent references.—Address, Box P. 1846, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

PRACTICAL POTTER, with lengthy experience of Earthenware Manufacture in Staffordshire Potteries, SEEKS ENGAGEMENT at Out Pottery as Manager, to improve make and class of Ware, &c.; thoroughly competent, medallist; highly recommended; fair commercial knowledge.—Address, Box P. 1853, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

Situations Wanted.

1*s. for* 12 *words, and every additional* 6 *words* 3*d.*

YOUNG LADY REQUIRES POST in high-class China and Glass business, used to taking management. Tall, good appearance. Excellent references.—Address, Box P. 1847, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

LADY IS OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT in Office Work. Thoroughly experienced in every routine of office work in the Wholesale Foreign Glass and China trade.—Address, T. L., 244, Gray's Inn-road, London, W.C.

CHINA AND GLASS.—YOUNG LADY SEEKS ENGAGEMENT, experienced, Wholesale preferred.—Address, Box P. 1867, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

CHINA AND GLASS.—YOUNG LADY REQUIRES RE-ENGAGEMENT; 3½ years' experience; good references.—Address, E. Burdett, 11, Ruby-street, Wisbech.

CHINA AND GLASS.—YOUNG LADY SEEKS RE-ENGAGEMENT; 12 years' experience; good references.—Address, J. Cunnington, 26, Market-place, Wisbech.

CHINA, GLASS.—YOUNG LADY (22) SEEKS ENGAGEMENT; good Saleswoman, Window-dresser, and Stock-keeper; good references. — Address, Miss Russell, Earlscliffe, Tennyson-avenue, King's Lynn.

CHINA AND GLASS.—YOUNG LADY (23) REQUIRES RE-ENGAGEMENT; 4½ years' experience in high-class trade.—Address, L. J., 39, Norland-square, Holland Park-avenue, London, W.

REFINED YOUNG LADY DESIRES RE-ENGAGEMENT in Glass and China; thoroughly experienced; good reference.—Address, A., "Danesmere," Goldsworth-road, Woking.

Continued on page 508.

ENGLISH FLOWERS

THE very latest and best thing on the market is our range of ENGLISH FLOWERS in Toilet Ware and Flower Pots. This is not a common litho nor even an ordinary print. It is something ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE in style and finish, whilst the price is within reach of the average buyer.

Our Travellers are now out with a full range, and we are still showing our famous

"ROZANE WARE."

A. J. WILKINSON, Ltd., Burslem, Staffs.



Why Worry about the Budget?

When

SHORTER BROS.,

Crispin Street, Spitalfields,

LONDON,

will save **YOU**

TIME AND MONEY

By SUPPLYING YOU WITH

GLASS, CHINA, AND EARTHENWARE

DELIVERING AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

ABILITY, PROMPTNESS, AND HONESTY ARE OUR CHARACTERISTICS.

Special Trade Announcements—
continued from page 506.

Situations Vacant.

2*s.* **6***d. for* **30** *words, and every additional* **6** *words* **6***d.*

FOREMAN MOULD MAKER WANTED for English Pressed Glass Works. Must be experienced in up-to-date Mould Construction and fully qualified to take complete charge of Mould Department.—Write, with particulars, experience, &c., and stating salary required to Box P. 1843, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

GLASS, CHINA, AND SOME IRONMONGERY, &c. (Wholesale and Retail).—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN of good experience as First Hand.—State salary, age, references, &c., to Holland & Barrett, Bishop's Stortford, Herts.

CHINA AND GLASS.—YOUNG MAN ASSISTANT WANTED; experienced; to live in.—Address, Jas. Shoolbred & Co., Tottenham Court-road, London, W.

CLERK WANTED by large Importers of Flint Glassware. Thorough experience of the trade; best references required. Good prospects if energetic and reliable; others please don't reply State age, salary expected.—Address, Box P. 1865, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

LAD WANTED, used to China and Glass Wholesale trade.—Inquire, 257, Commercial-road, London, E.

YOUNG LADY WANTED, used to Retail China and Glass trade, and able to do correspondence.—Inquire, 257, Commercial-road, London, E.

CHINA AND GLASS.—WANTED, A YOUNG LADY, experienced; must be a good Window-dresser and Stock-keeper, to manage a small Branch Shop; one used to Hotel and Coffee House Goods preferred.—Address, F. B., 200, Holloway-road, London, N.

WANTED, experienced ASSISTANT as First Saleswoman for Glass and China.—Apply, T. W. Thompson & Co., Ltd., 163/168, Tottenham Court-road, London, W.

EXPERIENCED STOCK-KEEPER AND WINDOW-DRESSER REQUIRED for China and Glass trade; must have held similar positions before; live out.—Apply by letter, stating all particulars, or personally after 11 a.m., to 104, High-street, Putney, London, S.W.

CHINA AND GLASS.—WANTED, YOUNG LADY for medium class trade. Good Saleswoman and Window-dresser; live out.—Apply, stating age, salary, and experience, to A. J. Hewitt, 3/7, Draper's-lane, Leominster, Herefordshire.

Businesses for Disposal.

2*s.* **6***d. for* **30** *words, and every additional* **12** *words* **6***d.*

SMALL CHINA AND GLASS BUSINESS FOR DISPOSAL.—Nice provincial town; Stock and Fixtures about £165; splendid position for mixed trade; rent £40.—Address, Box P. 1851, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

Premises for Sale or To Let.

2*s.* **6***d. for* **30** *words, and every additional* **12** *words* **6***d.*

TO BE LET for Showrooms, Workshops, Warehouses, &c., TWO MAGNIFICENT FLOORS, containing 9,300 square feet and 3,600 square feet respectively, in Alfred-place and Chenies street, Tottenham Court-road, W.C. Fireproof construction, built for heavy weights, well lighted, lift. Also Vacant Site adjoining, about 9,000 square feet, on 99 years building lease.—Apply, A. J. Caley & Son, Ltd., Chenies-street, London, W.C.

TO LET.—Very fine commanding PREMISES at Ilfracombe; 6 large Plate Glass Windows, 56 feet front, Mahogany; 3 Bent Glass Plates; magnificent frontage; low rent; next post office; most suitable for up to-date China Business.—Apply, G. H. Jones, Draper, Ilfracombe.

Works To Let or For Sale.

2*s.* **6***d. for* **30** *words, and every additional* **12** *words* **6***d.*

NEW FORM SIEMENS FURNACE. — Large Corrugated-Iron GLASS HOUSE, with two Gas Lehrs, Chimney Boiler, and Coal Elevators; also large WAREHOUSE; all recently erected on the site of a waterway close to a shipping centre; FOR SALE (including Freehold), or would Let on Lease on moderate terms.—Address, Box P. 1870, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

Showrooms To Let.

2*s.* **6***d. for* **30** *words, and every additional* **12** *words* **6***d.*

SHOWROOMS TO LET.—First Floor substantially and tastefully fitted for Earthenware and China Samples. Fixtures included in rent, which is low.—Apply, Mr. W. P. Pattenden, 14, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.

Special Goods For Sale.

5*s. for* **30** *words, and every additional* **6** *words* **1***s.*

NO RATS SEEN since using DANYSZ VIRUS. Harmless to Human Beings, Domestic, and other Animals, Birds, &c. Single Tube, 2s.; Three Tubes, 5s.—Post free from Danysz Virus, Ltd., 52, Leadenhall-street, Box 424, London, E.C., and of all Chemists.

Job Lines, &c.

Advertisements for this heading are accepted only from firms having a displayed advertisement in the "Pottery Gazette."

5*s. for* **30** *words, and every additional* **6** *words* **1***s.*

MESSRS. CLOUGH & LESTER, Longton, have always on hand crates of good class SECONDS in earthenware, semi-porcelain, and china. Mixed Crates a specialty. Packages from £2 upwards. Send for lists.

CHINA AND EARTHENWARE SECONDS AND LUMPS.—Cheapest and best cash prices in the trade. Crates from £1 10s. upwards. Also few good cheap Job Lines to clear.—Address, Dewes & Copestake, Viaduct Works, Longton, Staffs. Established 1893.

Miscellaneous.

2*s.* **6***d. for* **30** *words, and every additional* **6** *words* **6***d.*

FOR SALE.—TWO STEAM SAND-BLAST MACHINES, Manufactured by Mr. Julius Fahdt, of Dresden. One used about 12 months and the other perfectly new.—Address, Taylors, New Wharf-road, London, N.

WANTED, Quantities of CUP HANDLES, VEGETABLE DISH HANDLES, KNOBS, &c., of standard patterns.—Prices to Neville Hall & Co., Ackmar Works, Ackmar-road, Fulham London.

OLD DIRECTORIES FOR SALE.

		Pubd. at
Chemists' and Druggists'	1904 ...	20/-
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Rutland	1904 ...	30/-
Kent, Surrey, and Sussex...	1905 ...	36/-
Engineering, Iron, and Metal Trades	1905 ...	30/-
Cambs., Norfolk, and Suffolk	1904 ...	30/-
Lancashire	1905 ...	35/-

Send Offers for any one or all of the above to

SCOTT, GREENWOOD & SON, 8, Broadway, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

Pearl Pottery Co. LTD.

Brook Street Potteries,

Telegrams:
Pearl Pottery,
Hanley.

HANLEY.

Telephone:
452 Central.

Semi-China Ware

In Tea, Toilet, Dinner Ware, and Fancy Suites.

Our New Shapes and Patterns for 1909 in Toilet Ware, Flower Pots, Vases, etc., will be in our Travellers' hands—for the inspection of Buyers—on their first journey in the New Year. They are quite out of the ordinary, and well worth seeing.

The following Extracts are from a Letter received this week by us from one of our Clients in the Colonies, dated 29th December, 1908:—

"The 14 packages Crockeryware are to hand, and "opened out well—we are highly pleased with the "goods—there was not a single breakage."

London Show Rooms: 4, THAVIES INN, E.C.

Country Representative: MR. C. W. DUNN.

F. WINKLE & Co.

Colonial Pottery,

Telephone: 841.
Telegrams: "Winkle," Stoke-on-Trent.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

General Earthenware.

NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN

TOILETS, DINNER WARE & SUITE WARE

Specialities for Ship and Hotel Use.

London Show Rooms:
13, CHARTERHOUSE STREET, E.C.
Mr. JOHN PORTER, Agent.
Telegrams: "Winklerite," London.

Country Representative:
Mr. JAS. DERRY.
NEW YORK: 12, Barclay Street,
Mr. JOHN DAVISON.

POUNTNEY & CO., LTD.

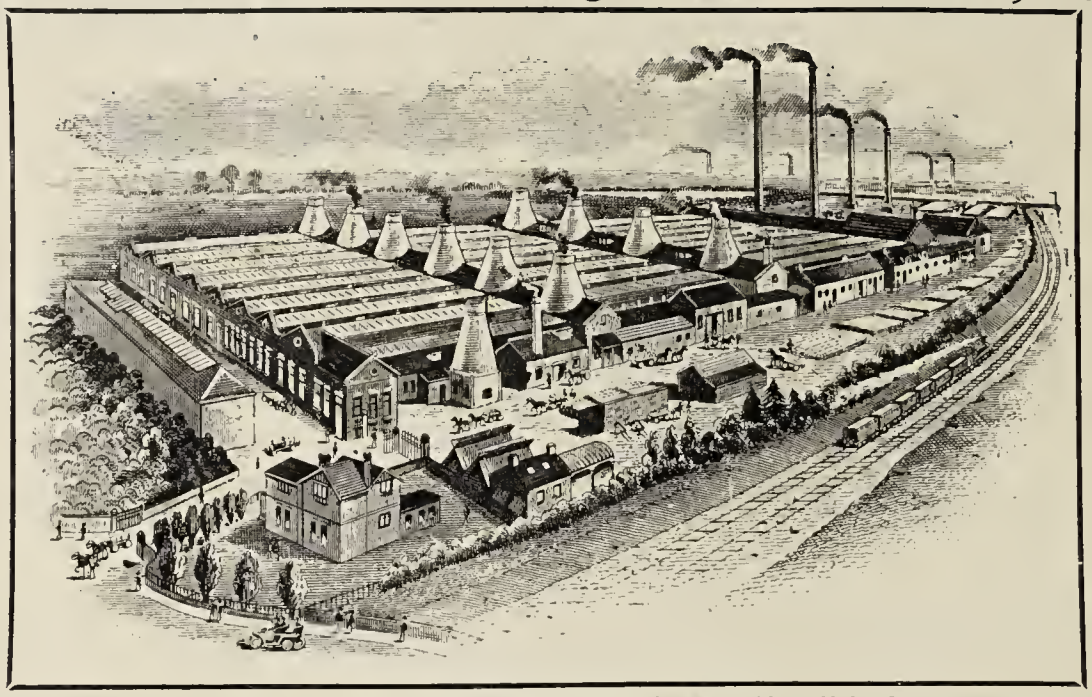
ESTABLISHED 1750.

The Bristol Pottery, Fishponds, BRISTOL.

Telephone : "21 FISHPONDS." ***Telegrams : "PORCELAIN, FISHPONDS."***

Buyers should see our LATEST PRODUCTIONS in **Toilet Ware, Dinner Ware,** &c., for the SEASON TRADE.

BEST VALUE in all kinds of **Domestic and General Earthenware.**



CONTRACTORS TO WAR OFFICE, ADMIRALTY, &c.

Also Manufacturers of High-Grade **Non-Crazing Semi Porcelain Sanitary Ware,** including **Lavatory Basins, Pedestal Closets,** &c.

Agent for General Earthenware Department—
Mr. J. J. ADAMS.
LONDON SHOW ROOM—
9, Charterhouse Street, E.C.
Telephone No. : CENTRAL 1817.

Agent for Sanitary Department—
Mr. FRANK B. THORPE.
LONDON SHOW ROOM—
Saracen's Head Buildings, Snow Hill, E.C.

TRADE MARK. BACCARAT FRANCE REGISTERED.

ESTABLISHED 1763

TRADE MARK. BACCARAT FRANCE REGISTERED

PARIS -1867- GRAND PRIX. PARIS -1878-

Compie des Cristalleries de

BACCARAT

48. Hatton Garden

London E.C.

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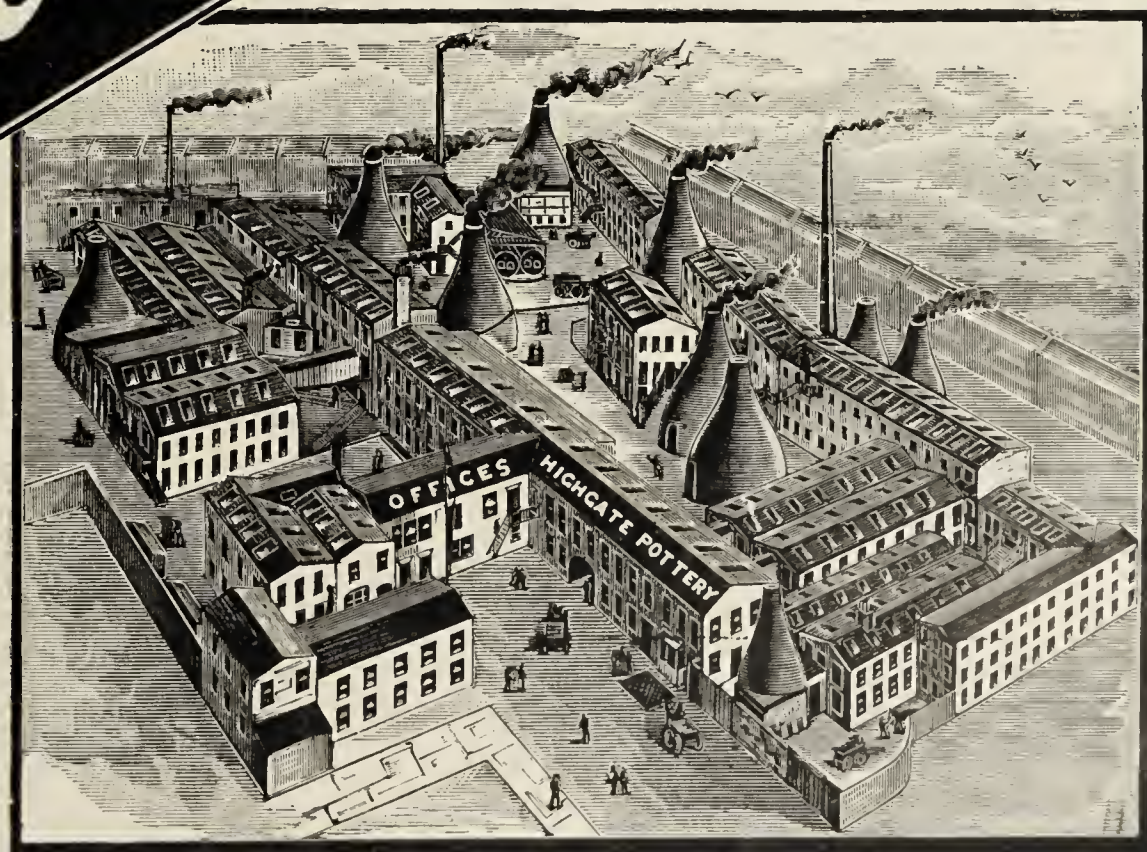
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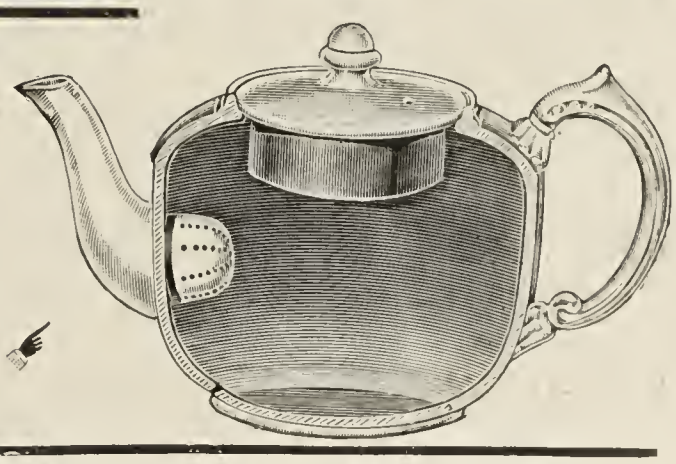
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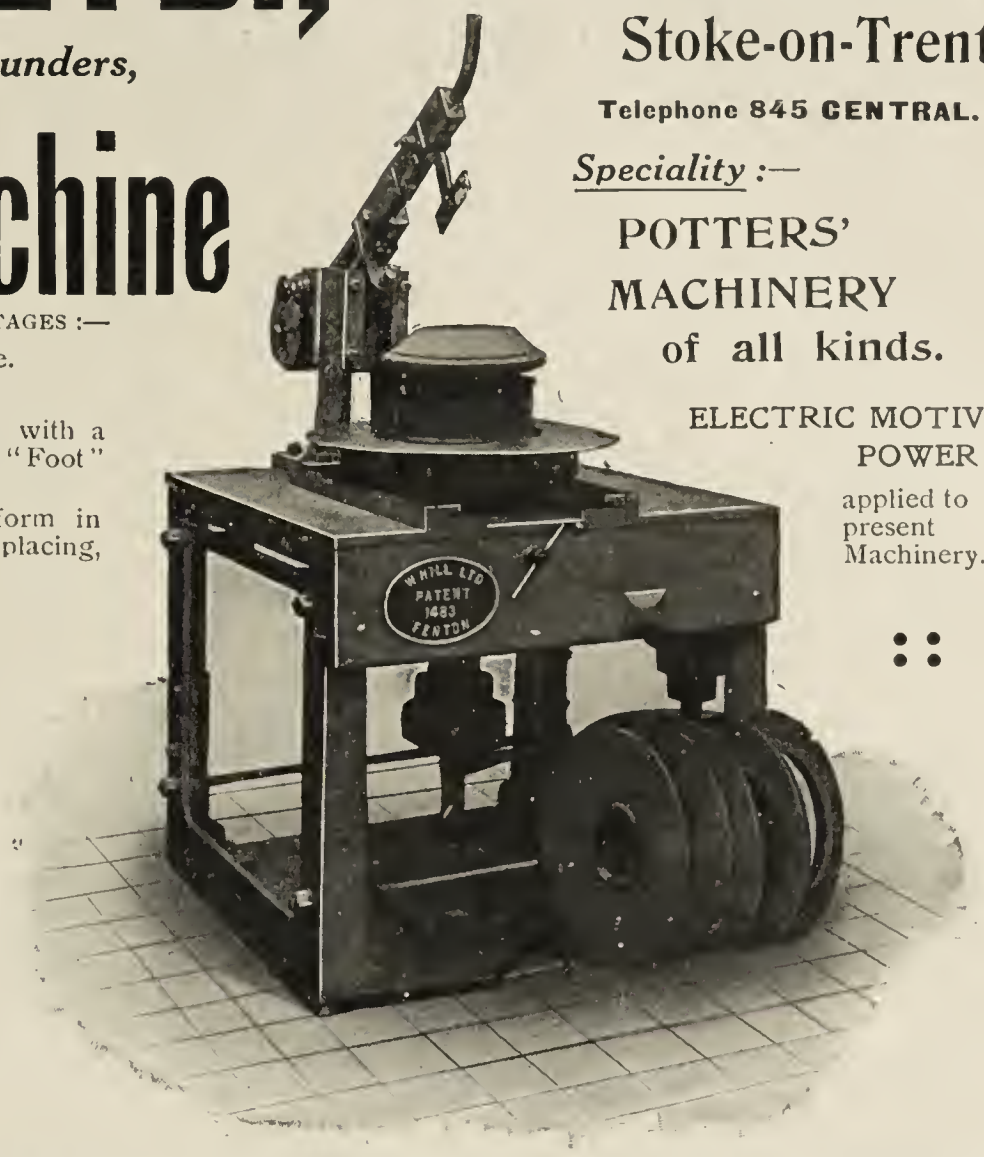
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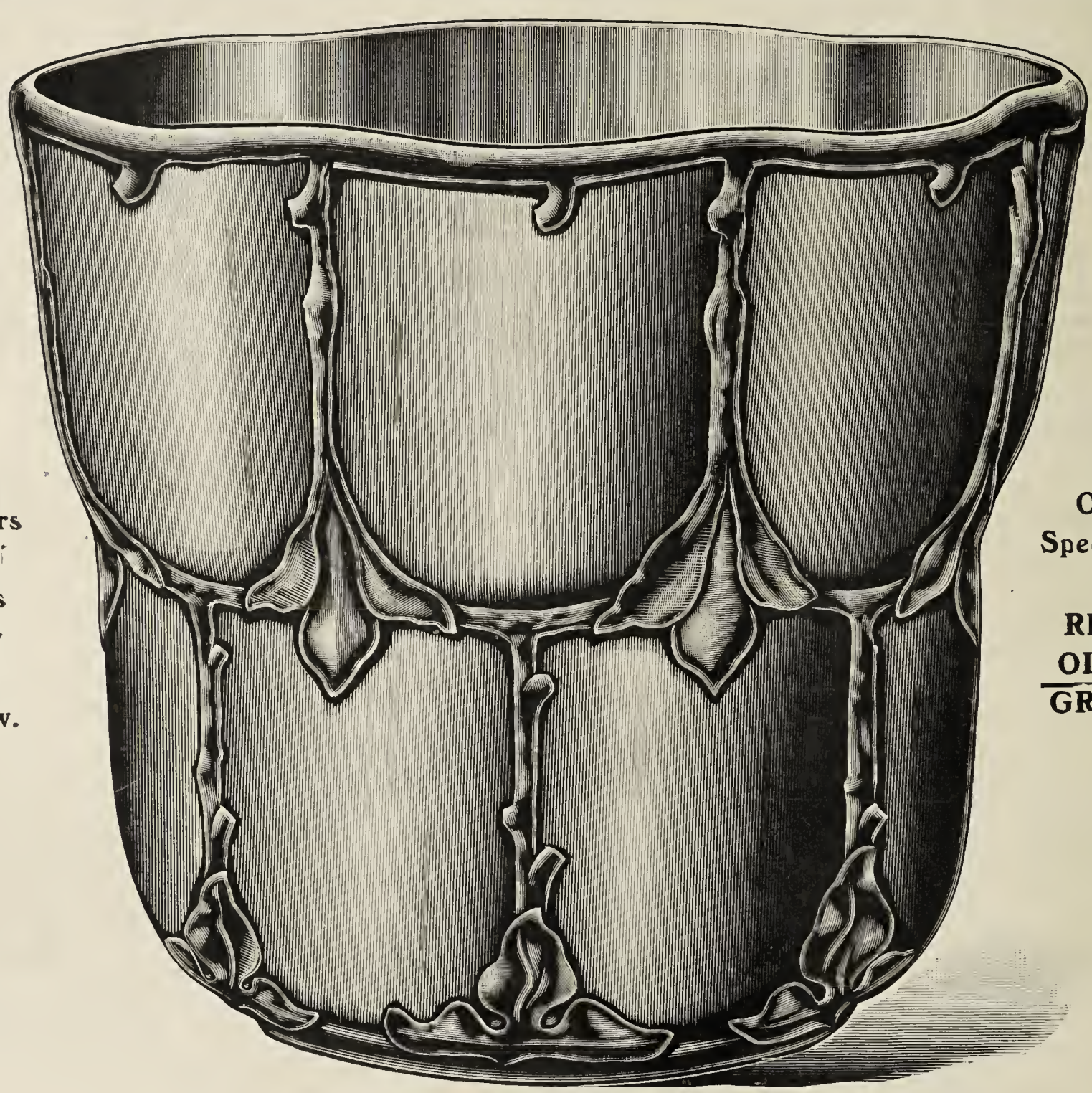
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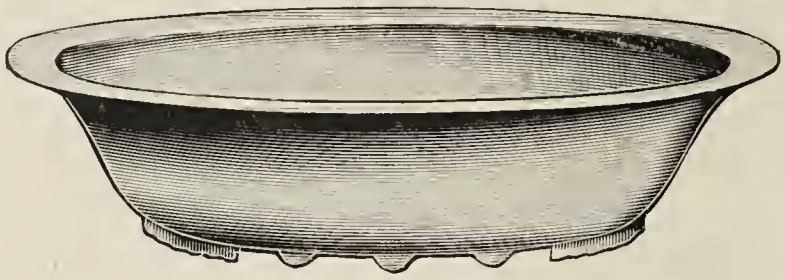
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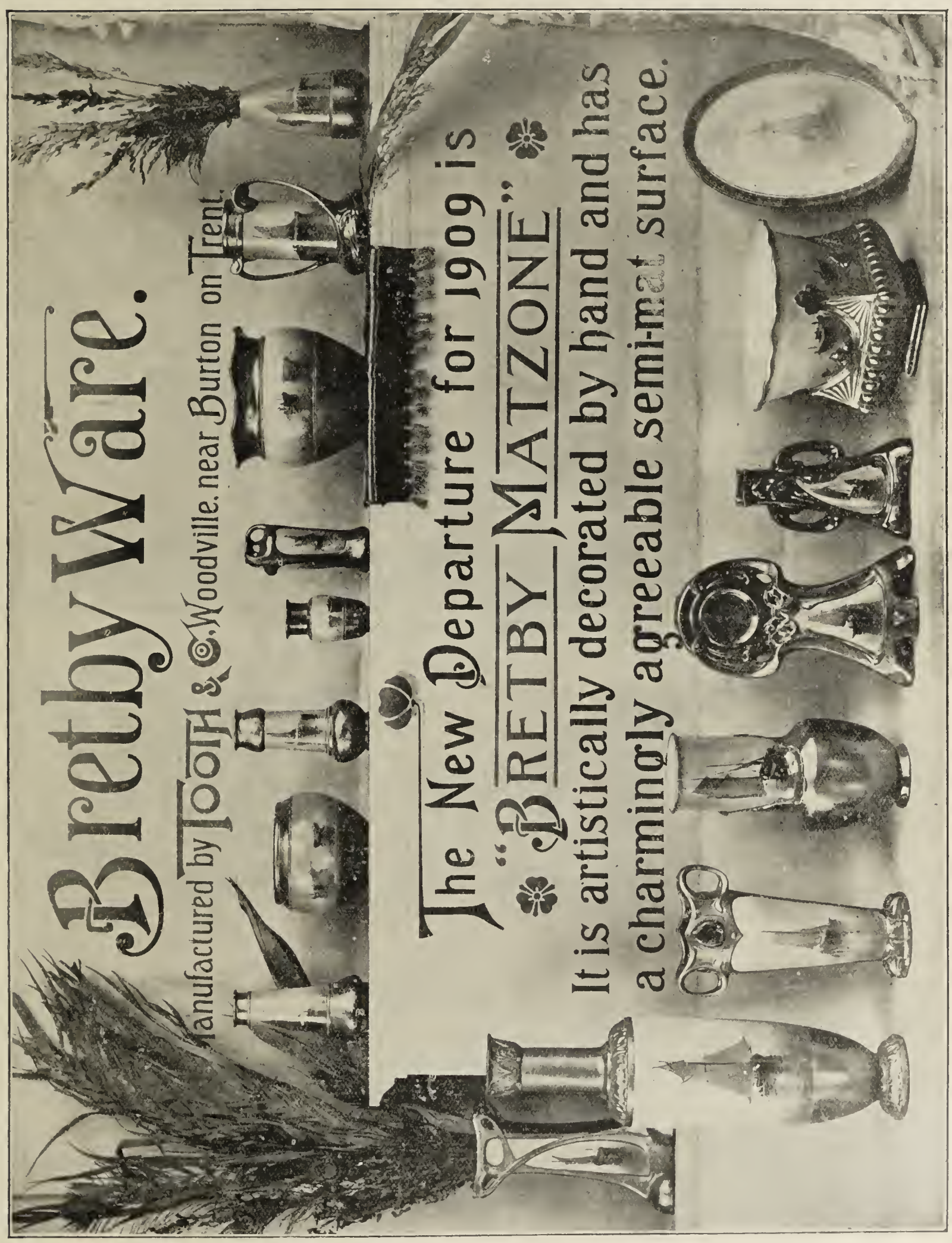
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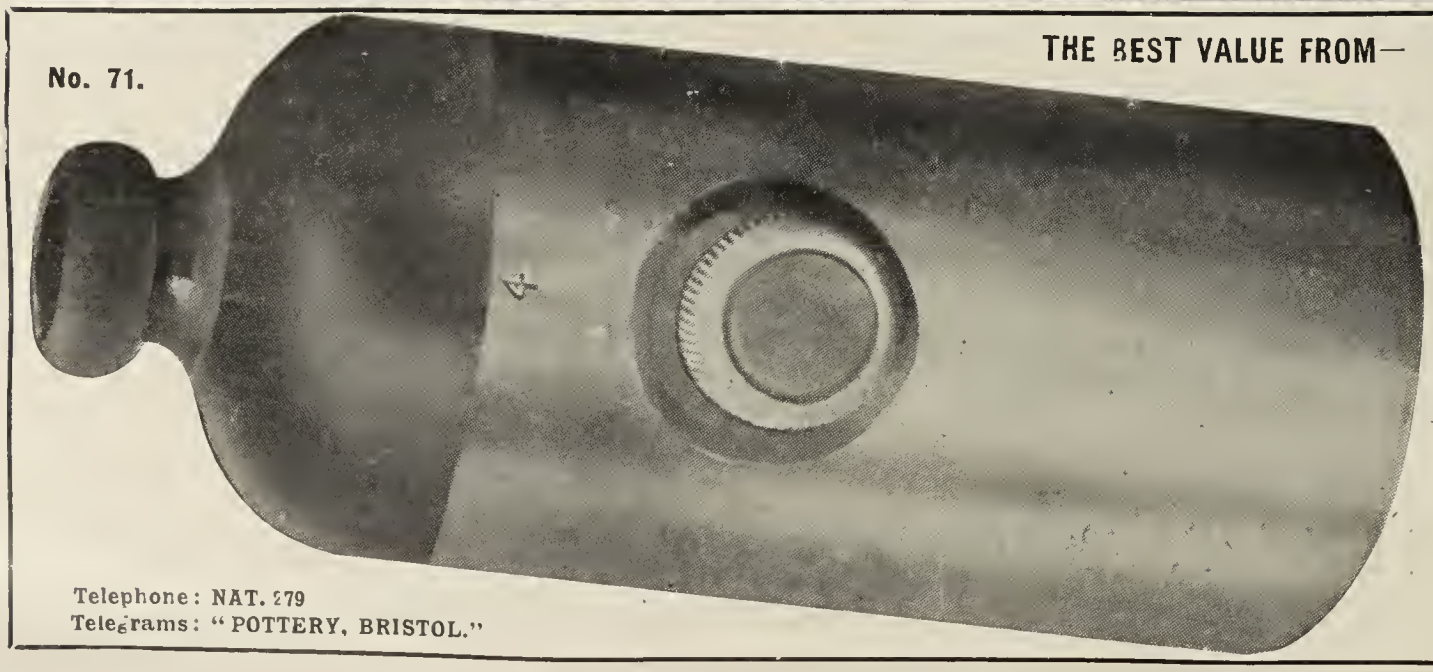
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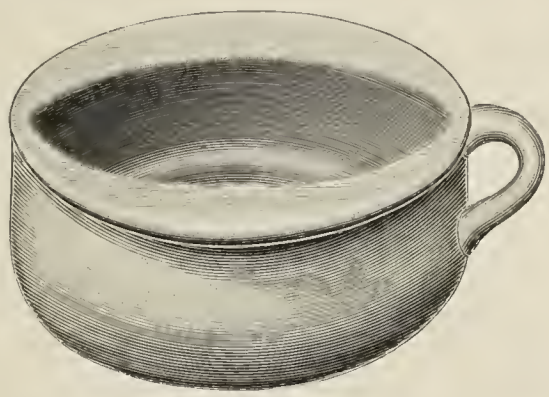


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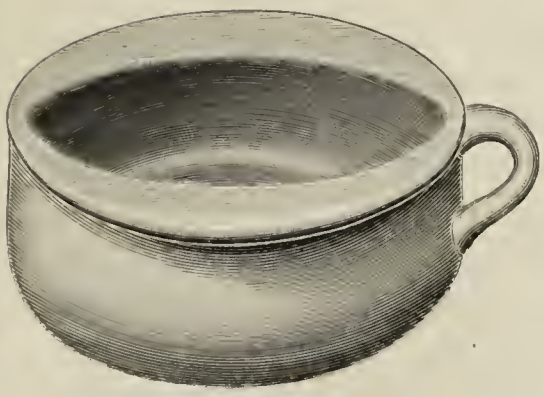


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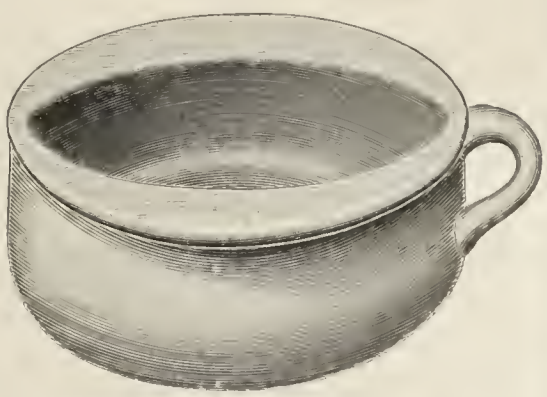


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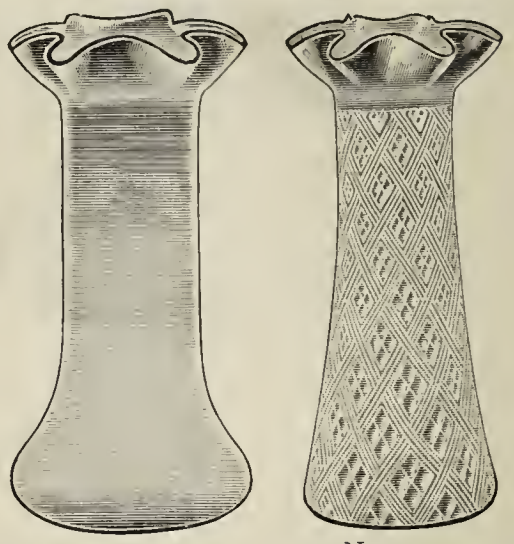
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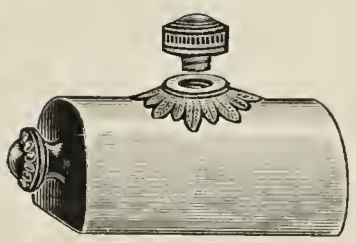


No. 2 :
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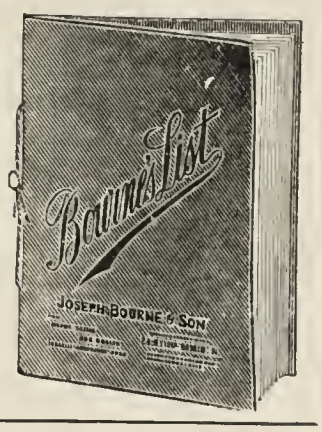








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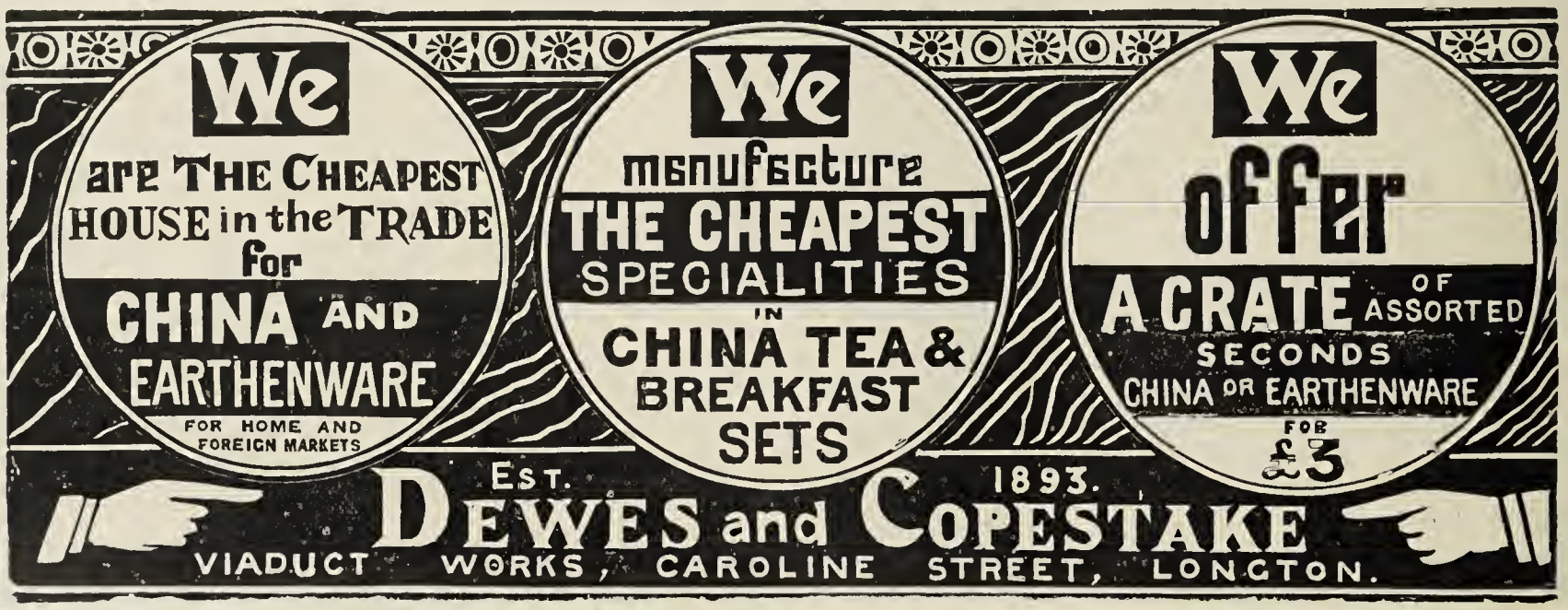
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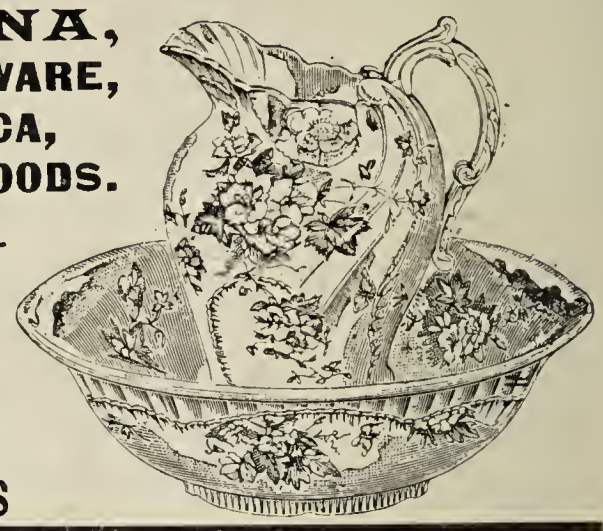
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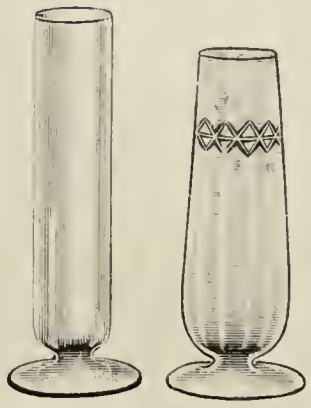
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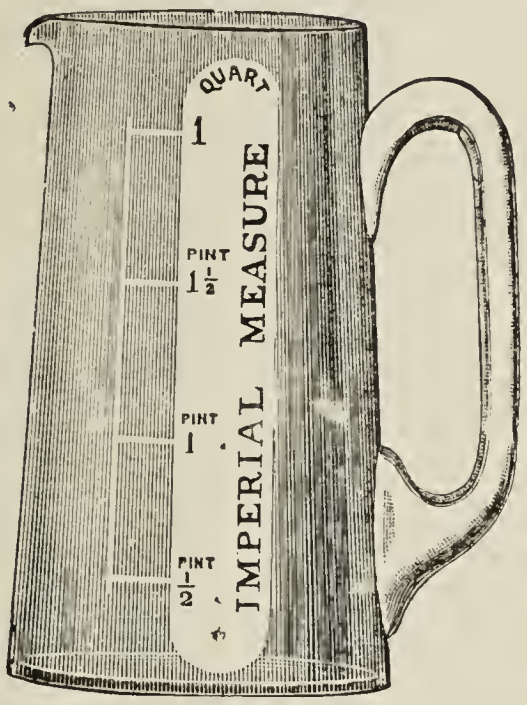
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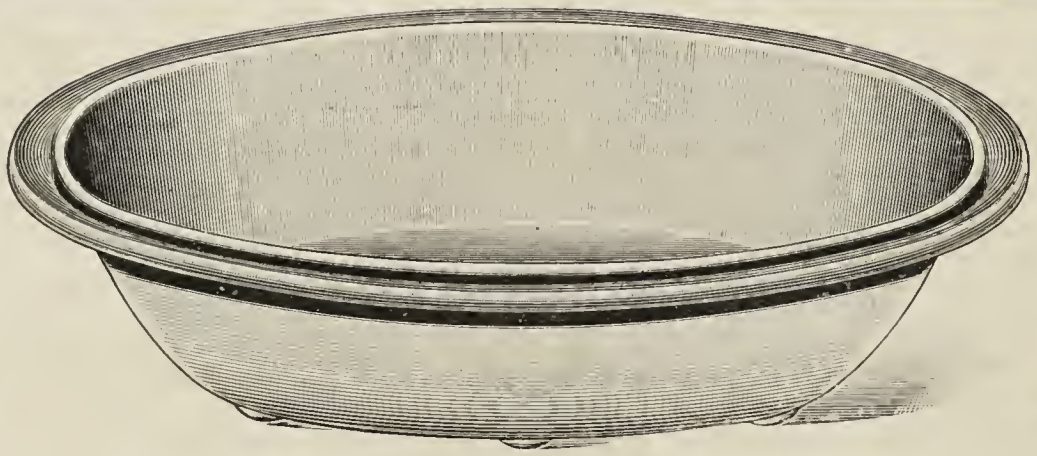
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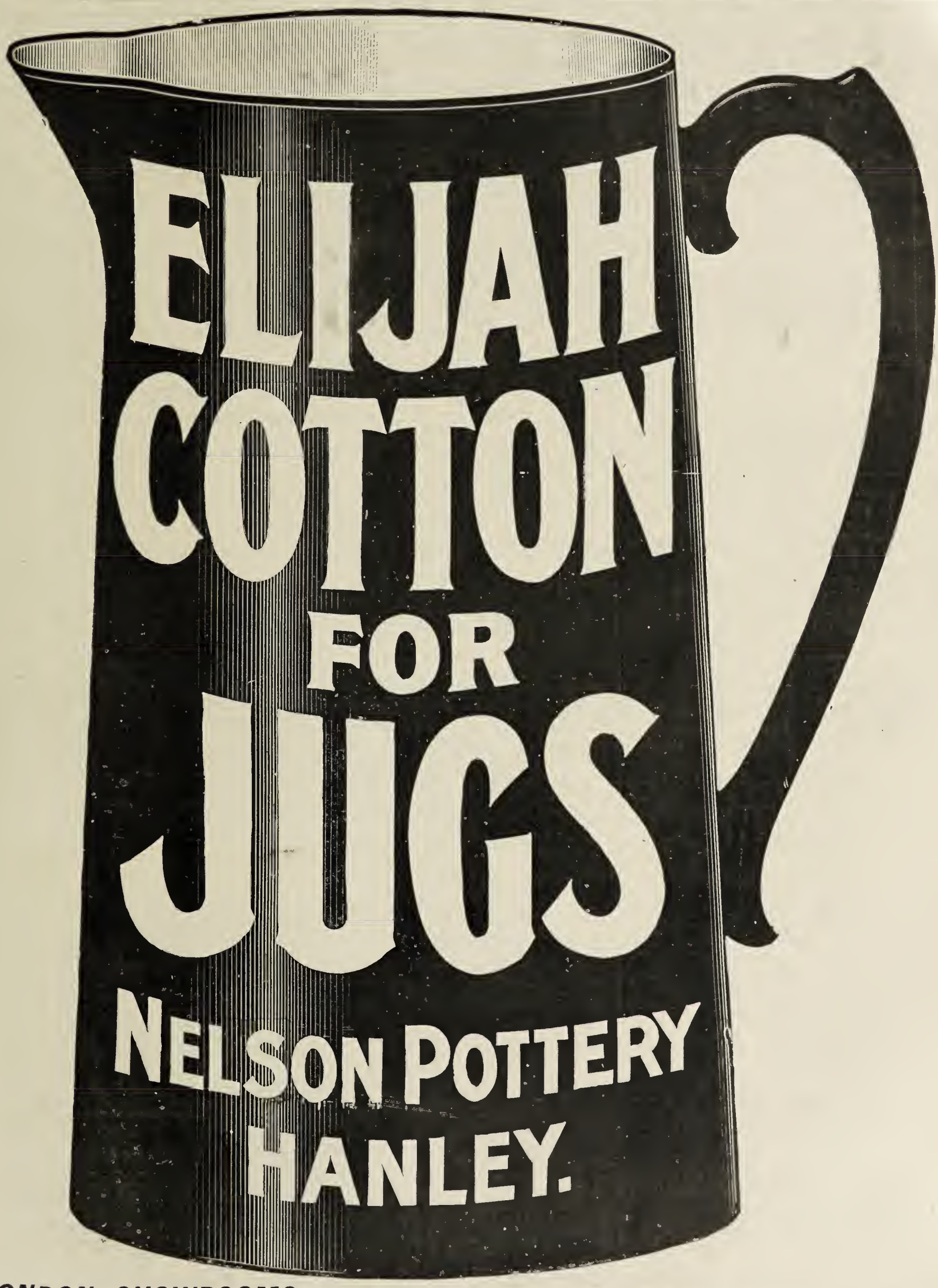
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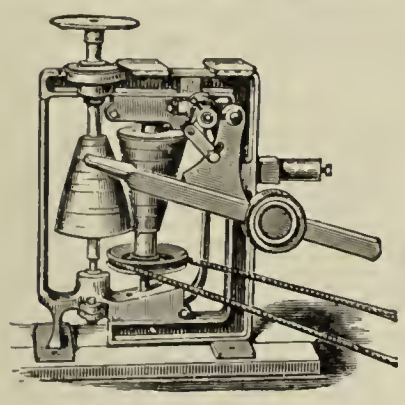
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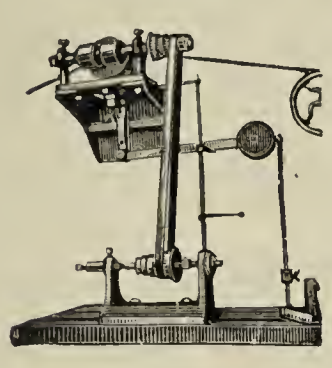
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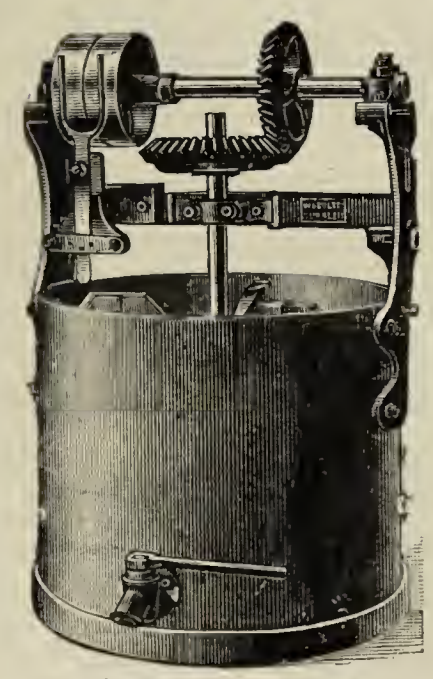
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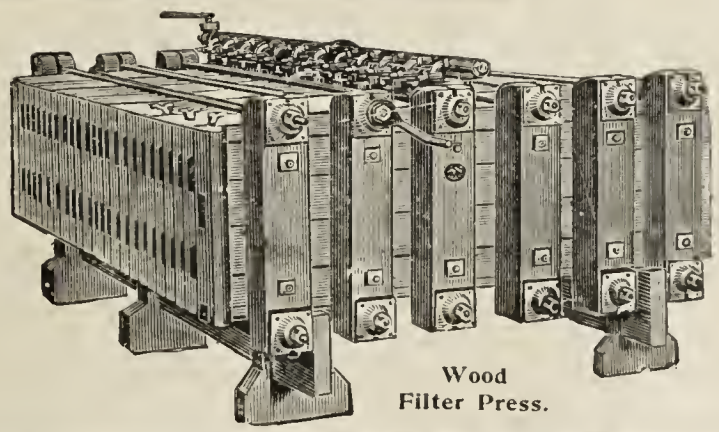


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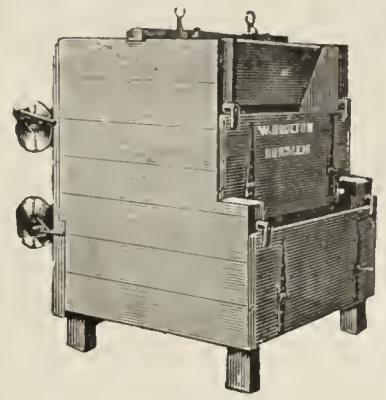
(Patent No. 16215 1908.)



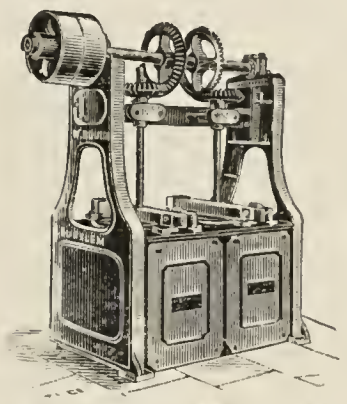
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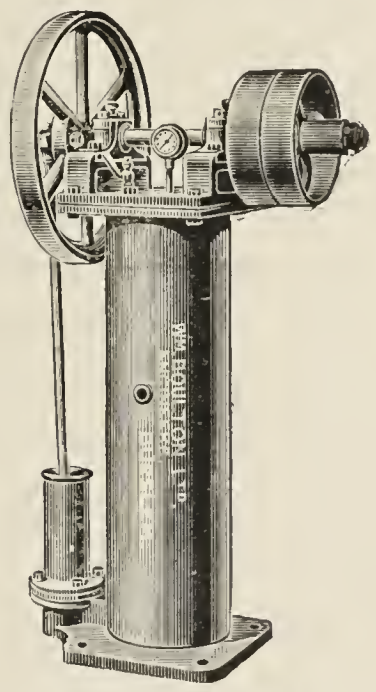
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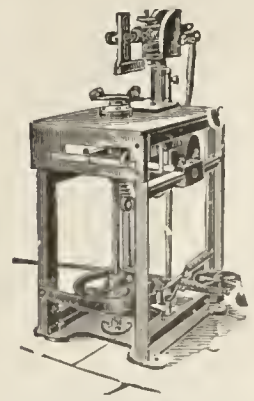
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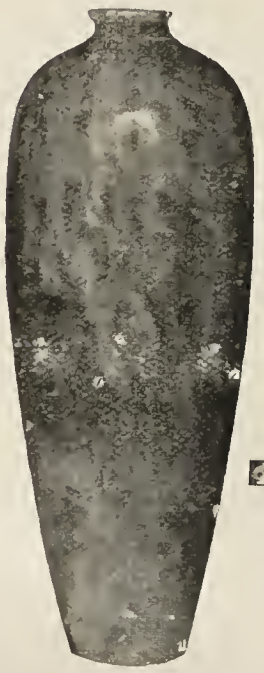
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Editorial Notes.

WHAT IS FAÏENCE?

"WHAT is faïence?" and "How did it get its name?" are questions that are frequently asked, but seldom answered with any certainty. Persons who have been long in the trade sometimes use the word without any distinct idea of the origin or real meaning of it. Majolica and other painted pottery was made in many Italian towns in the latter half of the fifteenth century. If not the most ancient, one of the most celebrated manufactories of majolica was at Faenza. But Faenza was also a place of considerable commercial importance, and had a regular trade with many foreign places. Its special majolica productions in time became known to the French by the name of "faïence," a corruption of the name of the town. This name was ultimately applied in the European markets to every kind of pottery, without distinction of origin, which presented any similarity to the glazed porcelain embellished with painted designs which came from "Faenza," whether majolica or not. Faïence is, therefore, a word manufactured from the name of the town "Faenza," just as majolica was derived from "Majorca" in Italy. In the same manner the glazed pottery of Delft, so celebrated all over Europe in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, gave the name of delft to similar ware made in England. The Faenza potteries produced one of the most beautiful of the many varieties of majolica, chiefly in plates with wide flat rims and deep centres, the borders decorated with delicate and minute arabesques, painted in several tints of deep ultramarine blue of remarkable richness and decorative effect. A very fine specimen of majolica painting from the Faenza workshops is now in the British Museum. This specimen of majolica painting is treated with all the delicate minuteness of an illuminated MS. It is a scene of the death of the Virgin, surrounded by Apostles, copied from an engraving by a great German master—Martin Schongauer. The execution is very delicate and miniature-like, and is almost entirely done in different tints of blue, with a little yellow to suggest flesh colour, and high lights introduced in pure white enamel, the main enamel ground, being white, slightly tinged with pink. This is a fine early specimen of "Faenza" majolica which was exported with other wares. Foreigners made no distinction between the Faenza productions but called them all Faenza, and in course of time "faïence." The name faïence remains, but many changes have taken place in the application of it to pottery.

To-day, "faïence" is by common consent understood to be something between fine porcelain and majolica—any kind of artistic pottery with painted, incised, or applied embellishments. In addition to vases, nicknacks, and fancy pieces, we have now plaques, tiles, and slabs for architectural purposes described as "in faïence." Perhaps a short answer to the question (and a dealer tells us he has been often asked it) "What is faïence?" would be—"A pottery body, between majolica and porcelain, artistically decorated and coloured." The process of evolution has given to all ware of this character the name of "faïence." We admit this is a very wide—far too wide—definition, but the indiscriminate, the injudicious, use of the term—without remonstrance—seems to justify it.

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MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

THE relations between agents and buyers in our trade have been commented upon in our pages for some months past, and it is now the subject of correspondence between the persons directly concerned. We have inserted several letters from "Agents," formulating what we know is their complaint. Last month we inserted four such letters, and we then invited "Buyers" to state their view of the matter. We have received several letters from "Buyers" which we have pleasure in publishing in this issue. We invite further correspondence from both sides, and hope the result will be a better understanding and an end to the unpleasantness referred to. In the course of the discussion of this subject last year, a correspondent pointed out (in our June issue) that some London buyers seldom visit the show-rooms of any but their particular friends, and he added, "not only in the licensing trade, but in the pottery trade also, there are tied houses and tied buyers."

In our July issue we commented upon the reported treatment of "agents" by "buyers," and we added :—

> "The annoyance in the pottery and glass trade is so great that some steps should be taken to remedy it. If the same annoyance exists in other trades, we think we see a way out of the difficulty. The 'buyers' have an association—why should not the 'agents' have one? If the Commercial Travellers' Association could be induced to take up the question of the unfair treatment of commercial travellers some good would result. If it is not within the scope of that organisation, why should not the agents (in all industries) unite to secure fair treatment?"

We hoped that some one in our trade would say something about this suggestion, but have been disappointed. However, we find that agents in another industry have commenced a movement on the lines we suggested, and we recommend agents in our trades to seek permission to co-operate with them.

Under the title of "Manufacturers' Agents' Association" an organisation has been formed with Mr. H. J. Veitch, Brook House, Walbrook, as secretary. Amongst many objects enumerated are these :—"To raise the status of agents by the adoption of rules and regulations for the conduct of the members"; "to secure for the members more satisfactory agreements as between manufacturers and agents, and to promote the interests of the members by doing all such other things as may, from time to time, seem to the council to be expedient." We suggest that representatives in the glass and pottery trades meet at once to consider the advisability of approaching the new organisation with a view to co-operating with its members if permitted to do so.

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF.

THE Tariff Bill so long expected is now in the hands of the United States Congress, and the text of it has become known, though it has not been officially published. The reports that came by cable as to contemplated reductions on certain classes of earthenware do not appear to have been well founded. As now published, the duties on "earths, earthenware, and glassware," are to be the same in the new as in the present tariff, but disquiet is occasioned by a new provision for values, which may possibly be made to apply to pottery, china and glassware. The Bill provides that "the actual market value or wholesale price as defined by law of any imported merchandise. . . . . shall not in any case be appraised at less than the wholesale price at which such merchandise is offered for sale in usual wholesale quantities in the United States. . . . . allowance being made for estimated duties thereon." In the course of the proceedings before the Ways and Means Committee—an abstract of which was published in THE POTTERY GAZETTE—this question of making values was more than once referred to. At the time, it was considered in this country that the change was contemplated with a special view to the importation of pottery. There seems to be no reason for that contention, for it is pointed out that while the imports of all classes of pottery in 1907 amounted in value to less than 14,000,000 dollars, the importation of silks of all kinds were valued at 110,000,000 dollars, and the importations of hosiery and cotton were valued at 100,000,000 dollars in the same year. There is, therefore, little reason to think that the Ways and Means Committee had the pottery trade in mind when making this suggestion.

A feeling of greater uneasiness, however, has been created by the rumour, not yet confirmed, that it is contemplated to assess the duty on pottery by weight, instead of by value. This would be a heavy charge on cheap British wares, and would be naturally an additional "protection" to American pottery manufacturers, who make the cheaper qualities of ware. A message from the "Times" New York correspondent last week refers to a suggested reduction in the tariff on foreign pottery—but that also needs confirmation. We hope we shall get it.

HINTS TO RETAIL DEALERS.

SELLING PRICES.

THERE are so many "wide-awake" dealers amongst the readers of the POTTERY GAZETTE (perhaps they are wide-awake because they are our readers) that we must repeat what we said last month—that these hints are not intended for them. They are for the assistance of beginners, and especially for those who have not been trained to the business. If we could have spoken to these good people before they embarked on the trade, we should have probably advised them not to do so. But as they have invested their capital and are honestly doing their best to make a living in the trade, we want to help them all we can. We have pointed out the necessity of knowing how to buy at the right prices—it is quite as important to understand the right prices at which to offer goods for sale.

To the beginner it seems an easy, and also a profitable arrangement to add 25 per cent. to the invoice price, and make the total the selling price. Threepence profit on every shilling seems a good return, but in practice it is not. It is too small for a glass and china dealer to live upon. Experience proves that 33⅓ per cent. is the very lowest profit that a dealer in our trades should charge on invoice prices. The dealer has other payments to cover besides the cost price of the goods he pays to the manufacturer. There is the heavy charge for carriage, the charge for crates and packing, and the loss by breakage, which is inevitable to some extent, in the trade. It may pay a draper or an ironmonger to sell at a profit of 20 per cent. on cost price, but it would simply ruin a glass and china dealer to do so. The china dealer cannot turn his stock over so often as the draper can. Some drapers turn their stock over four times a year—many of them do so three times. There are very few pottery and glass dealers who turn their whole stock over twice a year—except in white and gold, pheasant ware, pie dishes, half-pint tumblers, glass dishes, and

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other stock lines. The quicker sale of these goods has a "set off" in the slower demand for tea and breakfast sets, dinner services, dessert sets, and toilet services. This fact must be borne in mind when fixing the selling price.

We are speaking just now of the selling prices of goods just bought. When a dealer has been in business for a few years he will find that "circumstances alter prices," and that occasions will arise when it will be not only desirable, but necessary, to alter some prices that were quite correct when originally fixed. It is of no use to keep goods that will not sell at the regulation price. If you have any old stock of this class do not let it accumulate. Get rid of it in some way at a reduction. Announce a "clearance sale" for a particular day (or days). At the time named fill a window with "Goods at cost price." Let one half of these be your old stock that you want to get rid of, and the other half selected from new goods, of good value. If you mark the lot at invoice prices, and announce the fact boldly in your window, and in your local paper, you will stand a good chance of turning over stock that has become stale. The discount off your invoices will cover the cost of carriage, so that if you do not make profit by this special sale you will not lose much, and by getting rid of goods that have hung fire, you will make room for others that will sell at a profit.

Watch Your Stock.

The classes of goods and the quantities of each class to be kept in stock in a particular shop can only be ascertained by experience. A dealer should not order a large stock of any line until he understands the requirements of his neighbourhood. No matter what the character of your general trade may be, you will find it advantageous to keep some better class goods in stock. What proportion of these you should keep can only be ascertained when you have acquired a knowledge of your customers, and of their requirements. Best goods bear a larger profit than the common quality—but they do not sell so quickly. If you find you can get better profits, try and make your business a high-class one, but do not attempt to do a trade in high-class goods, if you cannot get a better profit on them than on your cheaper goods, because they will not sell so quickly. It is not wise to stock much of any one line in best goods unless you are sure of a high-class trade. It is well to be in friendly touch with a good wholesale house from whom you can obtain quick delivery of small quantities of almost any of the best makers' goods. Dealers like to boast about "buying direct," but it is more profitable to pay the little extra price that wholesale houses charge than to keep a stock of expensive goods yourself. You will learn all this by that best of all teachers—experience. As your business expands and you make regular customers and become familiar with their requirements, you will be justified in keeping a larger stock of better class goods, but even as a beginner you should keep a well assorted stock of cheaper goods at reasonable prices. You should well advertise the fact by circular or otherwise, according to the situation of your shop.

Commercial Travellers' Licences.—It is pointed out by the British Vice-Consul at Zurich that the tax of £6 a year or £4 a half year levied on commercial travellers carrying on their operations in Switzerland applies only to licences issued to travellers who call upon private people, or who deliver goods, for which they take orders, from stock they bring with them. Travellers who call upon Swiss commercial firms who buy goods to re-sell, or to use for industrial purposes, are granted licences free of charge.

Correspondence.

These columns are open to members of the trade for the discussion of trade topics. There are many questions affecting the trade which will be the better for a free discussion.

POTTERY GLAZE AND ENAMEL.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

Sirs,—In your issue for April you refer to a question asked in the Journal of Royal Society of Arts.

"Is it possible to distinguish, scientifically, pottery glaze and enamel from glass, and to say definitely where glass ends and they begin. If not, what is to prevent our saying that the art of enamelling is as ancient as glass making?"

The writer, being interested in the manufacture of vitreous enamels, would like to convey an answer to the problem in conjunction with Sir Boverton Redwood's remarks.

The difference between pottery glaze and enamel is, the former when applied to a ceramic base produces a transparent coating of glass.

Enamel is an opaque body rendered so by oxides, compounds, processes of, preparation, and by certain degrees of heat. It differs physically from glass and glaze by its opacity and properties of obscuring the surface of an object without chipping or crazing.

Glass is a body in itself and is a raw material to enamel. If an object is coated with a glass it is sometimes termed "glass coated," "glass lined," but the word "glazed" is used in pottery. When pottery is coated or decorated with white or coloured opaque vitreous matter it is really enamelled as in the case of enamelled metals.

White opaque glass in the trade is known as "enamel." Enamel and glass are so much akin to each other that their relationship is only distinguished by light.

The ancients in the fusion of their glass mixtures produced at certain times opaque, semi-opaque, and translucent masses which could be used as enamels, and finally a transparent substance—glass; consequently the degree of transparency distinguishes glass glaze from enamels.

When glass, porcelain, china, pottery and glaze materials are fused by the requisite temperatures they become in appearance similar to glass or enamels; even some slags from metallurgical operations are transparent, whilst others are opaque.

Silica, such as quartz, not so long ago said to be infusible, is now fused in the electric arc, forming transparent to opaque masses resembling glass and enamel.

Enamel is the intermediate substance between glass and pottery. Similar materials are used in its composition, and is more or less a vitrified body.

Glass, a transparent vitrified body used in itself.

Glaze is glass, forming a transparent coating. "Enamel glazed" is a wrong term; when articles are described as such it is intended to convey that they are enamelled. Enamels which do not contain metallic compounds are termed "porcelain enamels," which after application to a metal base imitate the ordinary porcelain. However, in the trade the true "porcelain enamel" does not exist, and if it did would not be worth looking at on certain articles.

The term "porcelain enamel" on metals was really invented by one or two firms of repute to distinguish a non-poisonous enamel from those containing lead; but owing to the increase of enamelling establishments during the last 15 years the term "porcelain enamel" has been so much corrupted that it now means that the article is coated with a white enamel irrespective of its being free

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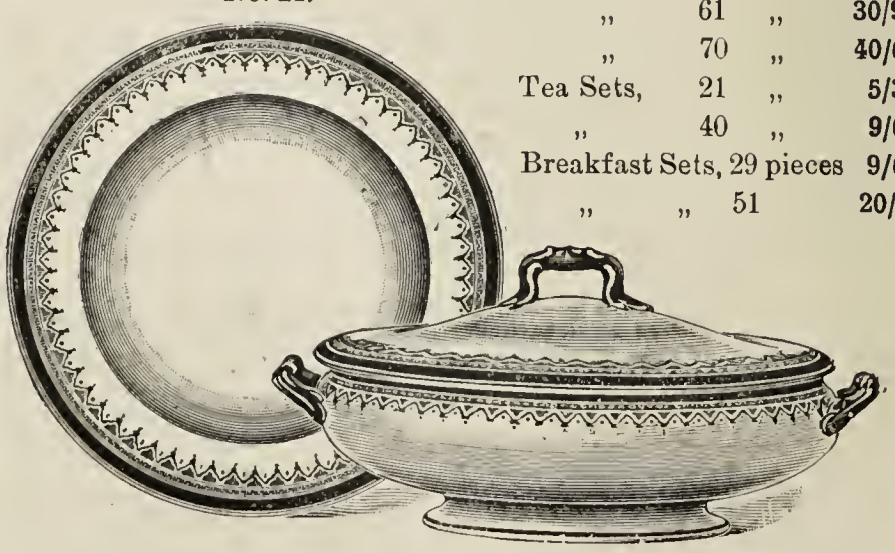


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from deleterious matter. A few firms use the term to convey that their enamels are non-poisonous, especially in connection with cast-iron enamelling.

The term glass enamelling is sometimes used to distinguish a common enamel other than a white one from "porcelain enamel," also from the enamel paint; the true meaning, however, should be, a vitreous transparent coating or glaze.—Yours truly, HENRY B. STEWARD.

Rose Hill House, Coseley, Nr. Bilston,
April 8, 1909.

BUYERS AND AGENTS.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—As buyer for a large firm, I recently visited the Potteries, calling on more than fifty manufacturers. I revised my patterns and returned home to get out the spring issue of our list.

Do you think I was permitted to do this?

No! emphatically! Our good friends the agents (more than fifty of them) have literally besieged my office for weeks following my return, rendering it impossible for me to give that concentrated attention to the work of compilation which is essential, and so retarded the work that the spring issue list is still incomplete, and everyone will suffer in consequence.

In justice to my house, I am prepared to say in future "Not at home" to anxious inquirers, when once the makers have had a fair show.

In similar justice to agents, I am arranging that all unfamiliar show-rooms shall be visited during the next season, so that nothing suitable or of special merit shall be missed.—Yours faithfully,

April 22, 1909. "BESIEGED."

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—As manager and buyer for the past 15 years for one of the leading firms, I would like to express my views regarding the above question. The apparent rudeness of the buyer about which some of the travellers complain is not altogether due to his lack of courtesy, but to the unbusiness-like methods adopted by many of the wholesale firms, who make hard and fast rules to which they expect everyone to conform, and cavil with customers over small matters such as cash premiums, empties, &c. Naturally, buyers harbour resentment against such pettiness, and hesitate to receive their representatives. The latter often take it that the buyer is rude to them, which in many cases is not so. Again, it must be admitted that there are travellers unsuited to their work, who are not capable salesmen. Finally, in my experience, a traveller ought to be a man of tact, even temper, and of good address, combined with a thorough knowledge of his business, and not, as is frequently the case, a nominee of an influential member of the firm, lacking the qualities above mentioned, and entirely unsuited for the post to which he has been pitchforked. These are the men who irritate buyers and cause all the trouble.

Dublin, April 5, 1909. "OUTCAST'S FRIEND."

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—My experience of this morning may be worth recording in your Gazette.

I arrived at Holborn-circus at 9.30, and entered Gamage's-buildings, ascending to one of the upper floors by lift, the agent I wanted had not arrived; on reaching the street I walked to Ely-place, the agent again was not yet in evidence.

I then crossed the Circus and entered Thavies-inn, ascended by stairs to a top-floor, but the agent was not there yet; from there I walked past Wallis's and turned into Buchanan-buildings from Fetter-lane, by the lift to one of the floors, agent not arrived; I walked down to the second floor, and at 9.59 found some one up and ready for business in the Holborn district. Not then the agent, but a young lady assistant, who was ready and eager for orders.

You will see I practically lost half-an-hour, and had my ground to cover a second time. Being a fine bright morning, I was anxious to get my City work done, and be back ready for customers.

Surely it is not too much to expect that business should be in full swing by 9.30 a.m.—Yours truly,

CHINA, GLASS, AND IRONMONGERY "BUYER."

Tuesday, April 20, 1909.

[We have made three slight alterations in our correspondent's letter, by indicating indefinitely the particular floors he visited instead of definitely as he does.—ED. P.G.]

"THE POTTERY GAZETTE" ENQUIRY DEPARTMENT.

Enquiries must be accompanied by THREE PENNY STAMPS, and replies are sent ONLY TO SUBSCRIBERS to "The Pottery Gazette."

When a registered number appears on any article, particulars of this (without any further explanation as to style of ware or design) will enable us to trace the makers. It is important that the figures be correctly given. If any of the figures are indistinct, the most likely alternative figures should be given.

Occasionally we require pieces of Ware to assist us in identification, but these must not be sent unless at our request. When a pattern is submitted, the name and address of sender should be affixed, and a tie-on label bearing the necessary stamps for return postage enclosed.

We cannot undertake to value or identify old china, as "The Pottery Gazette" is published in the interests of modern pottery, and is not a china collector's or connoisseur's magazine.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. (Leicester).—The matter shall be commented upon at the right time. We are always glad of suggestions, and thank you for yours.

Beginner.—It is an established and approved custom of the trade. The manufacturers are not acting unreasonably, as you suggest.

M. D. L.—The firm you mention do not now announce that their ware is all leadless glazed. They will supply you with goods glazed without lead, if you order them, but they will charge you rather more than for lead-glazed ware.

"John B."—We have sent you the names of several manufacturers who can supply you. We never give the names of inquirers to manufacturers, but are pleased when our subscribers mention the "Gazette" when writing to manufacturers whose names we have given them. Unfortunately they seldom do.

J. D.—The only ways to obtain the illustrations you want are by photograph, lithography, or hand drawing. They would all come comparatively expensive for one copy only. Manufacturers frequently issue illustrations of new shapes in toilet and dinner ware. If your manufacturers do so, they would give you a few copies.

CORRESPONDENT'S INQUIRY.

J. D. asks for makers of a machine that flutes the stems of wine-glasses, &c.

Charging for Packages.—This vexed question is the subject of the letter quoted below, as received by an American agent from a country customer:—"Dir Sire, Mr. B—— solt me the goods and i never toth dad you goen sharme 50 for the berels dath kame out for me too deir if you wont to shach me for the berals i shal kanshal the ordher.—You tryle ——."

BURLEIGH WARE

in 1909.

Toilet Sets

An unique display in effective decorations at moderate prices. . . . . .

Fancy "Suites" OUR SPECIALITY.

We again submit an entirely new range, treated with our new **"ARTOIS"** decoration,

Original, Elegant, Effective, and Cheap.

SAMPLES ON DISPLAY IN LONDON AND THE VARIOUS CENTRES.

AGENCIES

LONDON: 44, Farringdon Street, E.C. . . . MR. WILLIAM H. LEIGH.
MR. A. H. HOLDCROFT.

COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVES . . { MR. R. J. HEATH.
MR. E. D. LEIGH.

AUSTRALIA: 51, Palings Buildings, Sydney, Messrs. T. W. HEATH & CO.
NEW ZEALAND: 41, Fort Street, Auckland, Messrs. THOMAS WEBB & CO.

ILLUSTRATED SHEETS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION TO

BURGESS & LEIGH,

Middleport Pottery. *BURSLEM.*

Buyers' Notes.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVES.)

Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem, and 14, St. Andrew-st., Holborn-circus, London, E.C., are making their us al display of novelties for the coming season at their London art galleries. There is always an abundance of novelties to be seen at the company's London address, but their representative, Mr. J. T. Bourne, has received an exceptionally choice assortment of samples of new goods within the last week or two. Those who saw the samples that were displayed at the end of last year may think there was no necessity for any additional shapes or patterns for some time to come. If firms like Doulton's supplied the public direct, I am quite sure they would not find it necessary to bring out one-half the number of new shapes and decorations they are now producing annually. Buyers insist upon having novelties frequently, and manufacturers must make them. It is very desirable that dealers should introduce variety into their stock of ornamental and fancy lines that customers look at every week and buy, more or less, several times a year. But a dealer's customers do not buy toilet sets or dinner services or tea sets every year, and consequently do not look at the samples of them every week, or even every month. When a couple buy a dinner service, either for their own use, or as a wedding present for their friends, they will, if left to their own judgment, select one because they are pleased with its form or ornamentation, or most likely with both. As long as it is in accordance with modern taste, they will not ask if it is this year's pattern or last year's. They are not likely to abandon their choice because it was one of last year's novelties. But there are retailers who think the highest praise they can bestow upon a dinner set or a toilet service, is to assure their customer (who probably never bought a toilet service for his own use before, and is not likely to buy another for some years to come) that "it only came from the works last week." If dealers would only remember the number of new moulds manufacturers have to make for every new shape in toilet ware or dinner ware, they would run a good shape as long as it would sell. There are many shapes, in all lines, that would run much longer than they do, if dealers would only give them the chance. These reflections always occur to me when I see at Doulton's and other show-rooms, half a dozen new shapes in toilet ware shown together with half-a-dozen other good shapes, which I had only seen once before. One of the new toilets shown me was the "Anthea," a fine tall model ewer with flat panels from shoulder to foot, variously ornamented with patterns engraved expressly for these panels. The basin is ornamented both inside and outside. The form is well adapted for many very different styles of decoration. The "Pomona" is an original and graceful shape, with many pleasing decorations. The "Mayfair" is another quite new form—a tall ewer—with deep round basin decorated in the "Adam" style, festoons, enamelled and gilt. The "Aldwych," another toilet service, is also shown with the "Adam" decoration in a pretty green colour. An interesting series of decorations is applied to the "Mayfair" shape. Landscapes and woods are shown with very natural effect. The trees are bare and leafless, and snow is on the ground — quite a Canadian scene. A Sheraton design is applied to toilet sets with great success, and is variously coloured. While the decorations are all in good taste, design has evidently the first consideration with Messrs. Doulton, and their toilet services are characterised by grace and beauty of form. Ornamentation is an accessory to a pleasant effect, and should not be the main feature aimed at. Mr. Bourne is showing some beautiful china toilet services, with handsomely painted ornamentations. These, of course, can only be seen to advantage when the surrounding furnishings are all equally good. The company have several novelties in dinner ware. The "Madeley" is one of the best. It has a full-sized oblong vegetable dish, and has a pretty printed pattern. It is shown in blue, blue and gold, and enamelled and gilt. The "Egerton" is a new shape dinner service with oval vegetable dish, and is decorated with a neat border pattern. Another dinner shape is the "Leeds," with the Countess pattern upon it. This pattern has medallions and festoon decorations with coloured edges. Some rich acid gold borders are shown, and many neat banded decorations in various colours. There are many pleasing series of decorations to miscellaneous pieces, such as jugs, plates, trays, loving cups, tobacco jars, vases, &c. The names of most of them suggest the decoration. These are the "Charles Dickens" ware—scenes or characters from the popular novelist's works—"The Artful Dodger,"



THE DANTE VASE: DOULTON & CO., LTD.

"Sam Weller," and others. "King Arthur's Knights," English landscapes, the "Gondoliers," the "Cavaliers," and scenes from the famous "Bayeux Tapestry," representing the conquest of England by William the Conqueror. Another pleasing range shows pictures of country life, depicted on vases, &c. I can only just mention the large collection of after-dinner coffee sets, tête-à-tête sets, jugs, bowls, teapots, trays, candlesticks, and miscellaneous pieces. As usual, I have left myself far too little space to speak of the company's artistic productions. Another time I must commence with them, for they should have extended notice occasionally. The Burslem works are principally engaged in the production of high-class china and earthenware for household use, from the most elaborate designs and rich decorations down to simple printed tea ware, and in these the best traditions of the Staffordshire Potteries are maintained. But Messrs. Doultons also produce exquisite ceramics of the highest class. Samples of these in all their beauty of form and richness of colouring are now to be seen at the London show-rooms. Vases, pots, figures, bowls, plaques—marvellous specimens of the designer's ability, the potter's skill, and the painter's art—are now on show. Some beautiful results of the latest discoveries in ceramic science are displayed. There are fine examples of rouge *flambé*—the old Chinese effect which has for so long puzzled our chemist potters. Whether the secret of the Chinese has been discovered or not, the glowing blood-red colour Doultons are showing on vases and other art forms is a glorious tone. These pieces are exceedingly beautiful, but they are unique, and necessarily costly. They are for the few who can both appreciate and afford them. There are other artistic pieces which, while not exactly for the "million," are at such comparatively reasonable prices that most of us can obtain possession of specimens of them. A thoroughly artistic stock line for the average dealer is shown in the firm's blue and gold decorated vases. These have the "Iris" and "Jonquil" on many good shapes. Well modelled bowls in several sizes are painted in "Antique" styles. Some of these are supplied in handsome cases lined with silk or plush, and are intended for presentation purposes. China afternoon tea sets, beautifully painted, are supplied in the same way. I have notes of many other interesting pieces—useful and ornamental—but I must conclude with a short reference to one, perhaps the most ornate specimen of Doulton ware in the collection. "Buyers" of pieces of this class are never influenced in their appreciation of them by the circumstance that they are not new, while those who clamour for new forms in toilet and dinner ware would have to wait a long time for something new in the style of the beautiful Dante vase which we illustrate. This noble piece occupies a central position in the company's art collection, and is now quite historical. Its history is brief, but interesting. I omitted to ask who designed it, but many artists must have taken part in the execution of it, each an expert in his particular branch. The vase is about three feet high, and is in perfect proportion. It is classical in conception, and full of allegorical detail. There are eleven exquisitely modelled figures. The body is nearly oviform, with two figure handles at the top and a neck curving outwards to a circular top. The base of the vase rests on a pedestal with four spreading feet. On the pedestal sit four finely-modelled figures—Dante and Beatrice, supported by "Poetry" holding a lyre, and "Fame," a male figure crowned with a wreath of laurel. The handles are appropriately formed by the figures of "Knowledge," represented by an old man holding a crucible, and "Power," symbolised by a gladiator. Surmounting each panel are cupids holding masks symbolical of the Inferno, and the whole is perfected by the figure of Jupiter at the top of the vase, seated, and with his right hand resting on the outspread wings of an eagle. We have reproduced a photograph lent us by the firm. The vase at present in the show-room at London is, of course, exactly the same model, but is even more elaborate, and is painted by G. White, illustrating Dante's poem. The amount of detail in the work is enormous in each case, and the care which has been bestowed upon the least features is indicative of the true artist. This beautiful work of art will, we are sure, prove of considerable interest to visitors to Messrs. Doultons' gallery in St. Andrew-street.



[*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

R. Sudlow & Sons, Burslem.

Robert Sudlow & Sons, Adelaide-street Pottery, Burslem, are manufacturers of jet Rockingham and Samian ware, who have a high reputation for the superior quality of their "body." So much depends upon the soundness of these goods that dealers appreciate tea pots that give their customers satisfaction in use. The productions of the Adelaide-street Pottery may be relied upon to do this. The firm are represented in London by Messrs. Mogridge & Underhay, 10, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn-circus, E.C., who have always on show at their rooms a complete assortment of samples in all lines. The firm make a great number of shapes in tea pots, and are frequently adding new ones, while the variety of their decorations—in all makes—is large enough to meet all tastes. There is a fine show of

jet goods—plain jet, jet and gold, and enamelled floral, and other pleasing decorations. They are showing many pretty shapes in jet tea pots. Rockingham is a very strong line with Messrs. Sudlow, and they have a multiplicity of pleasing shapes. Sudlows' Rockingham is a popular line with dealers and the firm claim that their goods are full value for money. That is to say, that the prices are as low as they can be considering the high quality of the ware, which the firm always maintain even in their less expensively decorated goods. Their safety "nesting" tea pot is not a novelty, but it is a constant seller. It is a strong pot with sunk knob lid. Each pot has a circular foot that fits exactly over the neck of any other "safety nesting" pot, so that they can be stacked one upon another to almost any height in a store cupboard, and will stand firm without risk of toppling over. This effects great saving of room in storing them. Another advantage in this "nesting" arrangement is that waiters in hotels, restaurants, or on board ship, can carry three or more of these pots at once with perfect safety. The nesting pot is supplied in Rockingham, Samian, Salmon band, and also in plain jet, jet and gold, and decorated jet. The firm make a large variety of shapes in jugs, including "Toby" jugs, and other fancy shapes. Sets of jugs and hot water jugs can be supplied to match any of their teapot decorations. We illustrate a tea pot "Clifton" shape (2108), another tea pot "Pearl" shape (2100), and a hot water jug Norwich shape (2113). These are representative of many other good forms and pleasing decorations.

"Ridgways," Bedford Works, Stoke-on-Trent. The name of Ridgway is well known in connection with the manufacture and the literature of pottery. For many years the family of Ridgway have controlled the Bedford Works, Shelton, and to-day they hold a high position as manufacturers of high-class semi-porcelain dinner ware, toilet ware, and all descriptions of table ware and useful pottery requisites for the household. They have London show rooms at 17, Thavies Inn, Holborn-circus, where their representative, Mr. W. Wheeler, has a large assortment of samples of their productions always displayed. These include the very latest novelties—some had arrived from the works just before I called. Mr. Wheeler says he is constantly receiving new shapes or new decorations—often both in combination—and dealers may always see the latest productions of the firm at the London rooms. The samples include dinner ware and toilet ware, printed and enamelled in many pleasing patterns, on excellent shapes. Though a very old firm their productions are up to date in accordance with the best modern tastes. There is a large assortment of shapes and patterns in dinner ware. The new "Alberta" decoration is one of the most attractive. It has a pretty floral border in an effective combination of colours on the firm's "Dover" shape. The border is not continuous, but is broken in several places with a key. The decoration is seen to advantage on the nicely modelled oval vegetable dish. The "Alberta" is supplied in printed and in enamelled and gilt decorations. Amongst many other dinner patterns, the "Oxford" is an excellent one in the "Adam" style. It has a very neat husk border, with festoons, and is supplied in various colours. There is ample choice in pretty border patterns and in bands of various colours. Ridgways are famous for their "flow blue" which is used on dinner, toilet, and other wares, but is especially pleasing on high-class dinner services. The collection of samples of toilet ware is a comprehensive one, including many new shapes on modern lines. But perhaps the most pleasing toilet services are the reproductions of some of the firm's very early shapes. Several of these are shown. One of them—the "Chintz"—is, as its name implies, a pretty "all-over" floral pattern, enamelled and gilt. Several other old-style decorations are on show. In toilet and dinner ware especially the firm are producing a number of good enamelled patterns at moderate prices. A feature in Ridgways' show rooms is the number of very pretty decorations en suite. Several attractive decorative schemes are shown applied to everything they make in their semi-porcelain ware. One of these is the "Royal Vista" decoration. The ground is dark brown, shaded to light; on this shaded ground there are various decorations—landscapes, sea views, animals, &c. Of the latter there are some good groups, particularly one in which donkeys are introduced. This "Royal Vista" decoration is shown on jugs, teapots, vases, dessert ware, fern pots, fruit dishes, plaques, lager-beer jugs, steins, and also on toilet services. The ware has a beautiful glaze, and the bronze handles and knobs to the pieces that have them are in perfect keeping with the dark shadings. We illustrate three pieces of this Royal Vista Ware. A vase with a sea scene; a plaque with three donkeys and a youth, and a square deep dish



RIDGWAYS' ROYAL VISTA WARE. *[Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

with landscape and figures. Another of the decorations en suite is "The Lady Margaret," a neat scheme with pale green ground, floral decorations and green bands and gold, while a third prominent one is called "Orlando" ware. It is a blue, red, and gold coloured combination on gold ground, and is a rich "all-over" pattern on Japanese lines. The "Orlando" ornamentation is shown on fancy pieces generally. The firm make a good display with salad-bowls and bulb-bowls. These they supply in four sizes and in many decorations. The "Chintz" is very suitable to these shapes. The "Willow" pattern, in old flow-blue, and the "Meissen," also in blue, are applied to these bowls. I was shown some quaint shapes in jugs. One, a Dutch shape, is supplied in several sizes. It has a rich blue ground, with gold panels in which there are scenes from Dickens in pink on white ground. "Queen Ann" shape tea-pots, sugars and creams and jugs are shown, silver outside and gilt inside—realistic imitations of metal ware. Ridgways make a large variety of domestic pottery in neat enamelled patterns at reasonable prices.

James Macintyre & Co., Ltd., Washington China Works, Burslem, are extensive manufacturers of many descriptions of pottery, and they are specialists in each. It is a characteristic of the company that they do not "do anything by halves." If they undertake to do a thing it may be taken for granted that they will do it well. They manufacture for very different classes of consumers, and the productions of their several departments are so dissimilar that a customer visiting one of them has no occasion to come in contact with any of the others. Each department is so complete, and everything in it is so perfect in its way that customers dealing with it consider Macintyres specialists in that line, and probably are not aware that the company are just as much specialists in three or four other branches of pottery manufacture. For instance, they are specialists in the production of pottery accessories for electrical purposes, and that is probably the most extensive of their departments, and yet readers of THE POTTERY GAZETTE, who are regular customers of the company, know very little of it. Although china dealers are seldom asked the question, it may be well for them to remember that Macintyre & Co. are manufacturers of every kind (and there are hundreds of them) of pottery insulating, fitting, and other accessories in electrical installations. They are "pottery," and a dealer in pottery should know as much as possible about his industry. I am not directly concerned in the electrical department of these great works, but I have several times been conducted round it, and if any of our readers are visiting the works for buying domestic pottery they will be interested, and I anticipate astonished, by a look round it. As usual, during a recent visit, I did not go beyond the section of the works in which are produced the goods our readers handle, and which is under the control of Mr. W. Moorcroft. The company are well known as manufacturers of specially designed high-class ceramics, not only for purely ornamental purposes, but for everyday use. One of the results of the production of enterprising manufacturers like Messrs. Macintyre is that in these days "art" is not limited to "ornament." Twenty years ago we had very little artistic pottery on our breakfast, dining, or tea tables, and what we had was probably limited to a flower vase. Now we can have tea and breakfast ware, dinner ware and dessert ware artistic in design and decoration, at moderate prices. In the company's "Dura," "Florian," "Aurelian," "Hesperian," and other designs we have tea and breakfast ware, dessert sets and trinket sets on strictly artistic lines and at reasonable prices. A full line of samples of these can be seen at the company's showrooms, Thavies Inn, Holborn-circus, London, E.C., and there is a fine assortment always displayed at the showrooms at the works. When at the works Mr. Moorcroft showed me his newest conceptions for the decoration of tea and breakfast ware. The company are contributing largely to the comfort of living by giving us useful pottery which is at the same time artistic and inexpensive. There is a joy in using, say, a beautiful teapot and a beautiful cup; they have a happy, refining influence on the user. The samples shown are hand-made, and have original freehand ornamenation, each piece having individual characterstics of the artist who produced it. This feeling is never conveyed by pieces produced mechanically. Dealers should explain to their customers the charm of such productions as these. In the pieces shown me the shapes and applied ornament are in perfect relation one with the other. The combination of utility and beauty gives pleasure when in use, and when not in use add to the decorations of the house. In purely artistic productions great advances have been made, particularly in new colour schemes, on classical and other artistic forms. Effects that are new since my last visit to the works are shown on original forms of great beauty. The colour schemes are bright, yet restful. In some there is perfect harmony—in others effective contrast. They illustrate forcibly the advances made in experimental work by the company's artists. Some say the beautiful glaze effects which are produced by chemist-potters of to-day are "mere accidents." They are the outcome of intelligent and often laborious research. The "accident," as it is called, is noted, and if the result is satisfactory to the artist similar "accidents" are provided for; but only a skilled artist could provide for such repetition. In the large pieces shown most of the new art forms are Mr. Moorcroft's own designs, and the ornamentations are by his own hands. We illustrate one of the latest, a vase of exceedingly graceful outline, exactly proportional, with a decoration drawn direct upon the thrown vase, delicately coloured under a beautiful glaze. The vase is unique in character, and is remarkable as an illustration of the adaptation of ornament to design. This beautiful conception is thoroughly representative of many of the recent productions of the company.



MACINTYRE & CO., LTD., BURSLEM.

Burtles, Tate & Co., glass manufacturers, Poland-st., Manchester, are specialists in epergnes and fancy flower holders generallly, but they are also manufacturers of practically everything that can be made in glass. They have been so successful in their fancy department that some dealers are not aware of the extent of other branches of their business. They are still adding to their fancy lines and their new emerald coil glass is a very attractive combination that is seen in various forms at their rooms just now.

The London representative of the firm, Mr. John Burtles, shows samples of all the principal lines at Buchanan Buildings, Holborn, E.C. These include table glass of all kinds, many specialities for mounting, and shades for gas, meandescent, and electric lighting purposes. This last is an extensive branch of their business, and they give special attention to the production of shades for tram cars, public institutions, and offices, and for domestic use. Changes are being constantly made in electric lighting arrangements, and the firm aim at meeting these by adopting glass shades to the new schemes. But they continue the manufacture of table-glass just as before, and they are showing samples of pleasing suites at the London rooms. They make a number of small pieces called in the trade "penny lines," and they have a very good assortment of them. Though small pieces, these are not unimportant—since the demand for them is very great. They are certainly good value.

Bourne & Leigh, Albion Pottery, Burslem, are manufacturers of high-class earthenware of all descriptions. They have recently appointed Mr. J. H. Service their representative for London and the South of England. Their London show rooms are still at 21, Charterhouse-st., E.C., and Mr. Service has removed the samples of his other agencies from No. 19 to rooms at No. 21, Charterhouse-st., on the same floor as Bourne & Leigh's rooms. Mr. Service has now a fine suite of sample rooms occupying two floors, in the centre of the wholesale pottery and glass trades. He is well known in the trade, and we are sure his manufacturers, and his wholesale and retail customers, will find the new arrangement mutually advantageous. Dealers who have not yet handled Bourne & Leigh's goods should call and see the attractive, saleable lines Mr. Service has now displayed at his show rooms, 21, Charterhouse-st., which are always open. Bourne & Leigh have a good reputation for their high-class dinner, toilet, and tea ware, in semi-porcelain and ivory, and they make frequent additions to their samples in all lines. They number their shapes and decorations consecutively, and, as in the ordinary course, one of their new patterns for this year would have been numbered 1909, they have made that designation answer the two purposes, and thus it happens that the most attractive decoration for this season is "1909," and it is appropriate to almost any shape. Their new toilet shapes are tall and graceful, and are furnished with many excellent decorations, expressly designed for the shape. The relation of ornamentation to form is not always considered, but having a due regard to this artistic principle, Bourne & Leigh are showing some lines in toilet ware and dinner ware that cannot fail to please. The "Cecil" tall toilet ewer has a pretty embossment which admits of a variety of decorative treatments. It is shown in an attractive pattern, the "Flora." Another especially neat decoration on the "Cecil" shape is the "May." As its name implies, this is a hawthorn decoration, and with its sweet colour treatment it is a most agreeable change from the ubiquitous "roses." The "Ritz" Toilet is another very saleable shape, and is shown in many decorations. It makes a handsome toilet service in white and gold, and another, decorated with the "Orient" decoration—a bright enamelled pattern with pheasant and foliage. The same shape, is also supplied treated with a pretty sprig decoration. The "Russell" toilet shape is variously treated in neat and attractive lines at popular prices. The firm's decorations are all in good taste, although some of them are inexpensive. They are showing a number of decorations applied en suite; some are elaborate, but not gaudy, while others are at once simple and effective. One of these, in the "Adam" style, with medalion and pendants, is a remarkably chaste design. The firm's "Bon Ton" decoration has been, and is still, a great favourite. It is quite artistic. A hand-work pattern, conventional in design, covers the whole piece in a striking colour combination of red, brown, green and blue. The "Bon Ton" is a most suitable decoration to accompany certain styles of furniture that are popular just now. It is a hand decoration with freedom of treatment. The same decoration is shown on flower pots in various sizes. The range of dinner ware is as extensive as that of toilet ware, and includes a number of dainty patterns on good shapes. The "Cecil" shape has a useful oblong vegetable dish with sunk lid. It is treated in many pretty ways, the "Sylvia" pattern being one of the most pleasing. It is a charming ornamentation in many colours. The "Garland" is an essentially neat pattern, and neatness is now the correct thing. Another dinner shape to admire is the "Chelsea"—a good form, in many patterns. Blue bands and gold are shown on dinner ware, and many printed and enamelled patterns. Tea-pots, sets of jugs, fruit dishes, bread trays, salad bowls, and all other table requisites are shown with the firm's samples.

THE INDIVIDUAL TRADER.

WE have frequently expressed our regret that individual retail dealers in the china and glass trades were becoming fewer year by year. If the remark is as true of other industries the elimination of the individual shopkeeper seems to be threatened, and that, we are quite sure, would be a disadvantage to the purchasing public as a whole. We have given our reasons for this belief in former issues of the GAZETTE. There are probably many retail dealers who do not know that there is an organisation, one of whose objects is the maintenance of their position, and the protection of their trading interests. The annual conference of the National Chamber of Trade, which was opened at Gloucester on Monday, was attended by upwards of one hundred delegates, representing one hundred thousand members in all parts of the Kingdom. The report referred to the attention the Council had bestowed on a number of private members' bills introduced into Parliament, adding that owing to the pressure on Parliament, these bills would have otherwise made no progress. The report explained how the extended influence and power of the Chamber had been demonstrated in the arena of trade enterprise. Quite recently it was announced that a Minister of the Crown intended to publicly associate himself with some proceedings at one of the great London stores. The Council at once made a courteous and dignified protest against the presence of a Cabinet Minister at a public function of a trading company, however large. They did not receive any acknowledgment of their protest, but the gentleman referred to cancelled the engagement.

The Chamber supported the opposition to the Railway Amalgamation Bill, which was withdrawn. That Bill would have favoured large trading companies at the expense of the individual traders. If individual traders are not to be wiped out, they will have to unite for self-preservation. One of the speakers at the conference said he believed the distributing traders of the country would not receive the attention they deserved of Parliament till they returned special representatives to voice their interests. The miners have their members, and there are many representatives of labourers in other industries. Why should not retail dealers also have a member to look after their interests? At the meeting of the Chamber on Tuesday a resolution was passed condemning coupon trading. The National Chamber of Trade is just the organisation to assist retail dealers in stopping the competition of "present giving tea shops."

THE BUILDING EXHIBITION.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE.)

THE biennial Building Trades Exhibition was opened at Olympia, in the West of London, on April 17, and closes this evening, May 1. If it concerned itself solely with building houses the exhibition would have no interest for a trade journal like THE POTTERY GAZETTE, but the sub-title of the display, "The House Beautiful" interests us all, whether we have any connection with the building industry or not. A visit to this exhibition reveals the extent of the revolution that is quietly taking place in our homes, not merely in the style of dwelling houses, but in the materials used in their construction, in the decoration, the heating, the ventilation, the cleanliness, and the healthiness; all these are now studiously provided for on quite new lines. There are examples of countless devices for making the home beautiful, comfortable, and healthy, and the industries we represent contribute no small part to the attainment of that object. Beautiful tiles for the walls of halls, corridors, and kitchens, mosaics for the floors, artistic roofing tiles and faïence for the porches, and terra cotta pavilions and artistic pedestals and pots for the gardens all go to make the home beautiful. The exhibition shows how houses can now be built with hollow brick and tubular compositions that render them practically damp-proof, fireproof, and sound-proof. The development of domestic bath-rooms has been very remarkable. They can now be supplied with tasteful fittings, even in moderately rented houses, while for those who can afford it sanitary science provides a bath-room with the most complete and ornate fittings used by medical specialists in modern methods of treatment, and expressly designed baths for treatments requiring sudden changes of temperature. Novel varieties of useful and ornamental glass, bricks, tiles, faïence, vases, and other forms of clay goods, with marble mosaics and parquetry, are all exhibited, doing their share to make the house beautiful. The number of exhibits is larger than at the former exhibitions, and many of the exhibitors have spent hundreds of pounds in the construction and ornamentation of their pavilions. We can only notice the exhibits of firms connected with the industries we represent.

Doulton & Co., Ltd., Royal Doulton Potteries, Lambeth, show many branches of their manufactures, but they give the most prominent position to sanitary appliances. The company's large stand is divided into a series of rooms devoted to specialities. There is, for instance, a bath-room fitted up in the most luxurious manner compatible with good taste. There are several other bath-rooms, one a modest one illustrating how a cottage can be supplied with a bath-room as appropriately as a palace. The walls of the principal bath-room are lined with ivory coloured "Parian" tiles with small artistically painted festoon decoration. The floor is mosaic, and in one corner is a fireplace tiled in harmony with the walls. The walls of the cottage bath-room are treated with hard opaque enamelled tiles, decorated with narrow vertical lines forming panels. The company's exhibit of Carrara is very interesting. This material is now extensively used for shop premises, hotels, and public buildings. Doulton's Carrara is probably one of the hardest fired and finest ceramic materials on the market. The fireplaces in this section are very interesting. They are produced in salt-glazed ware, and, when fixed, have a high-class and artistic effect. These fireplaces are submitted as showing the best effect at the least possible cost, and as ensuring the utmost cleanliness with the minimum of labour.

Carter & Co., Ltd., Poole, Dorset, and 29, Albert Embankment, London, S.E., have a large stand at which they exhibit all kinds of floor, wall and fireplace tiles. The production of tiles for these purposes is one of the eldest branches of pottery. Messrs. Carter & Co. have done much for the extension of it. In addition to tiles, they are showing a fine collection of constructional faïence and semi-glazed terra cotta. They show a number of specialities in red, buff, gray and salmon terra cotta. Fireplaces with tiled hearths and jambs, and constructed on the company's own lines, are shown in several styles. Variety is given to the exhibits by the display of lustres, monastic, and Anglo-Dutch glazed tiles. Marble and ceramic mosaics with petropine flooring, and a number of garden and roofing specialities are included in the company's exhibit.

S. & E. Collier, Ltd., Grovelands Potteries, Reading, exhibited a large and special selection of their productions having direct connection with the building trades. Roofing tiles (machine and hand made), eaves tiles, small tiles for porches, red ridge tiles in ornamental patterns, red and buff architectural terra cotta, chimney pots, drain pipes and agricultural pipes were shown in abundance, but they are not of trade interest to glass and china dealers. The company, however, exhibited a choice variety of red garden pottery, vases, &c., and of art pottery in various colours and designs that are well known in the trade. They also presented a pleasing collection of "Silchester ware," reminding builders and architects that they are able to supply ornamental pottery, as well as superior useful and decorative building requisites.

Minton's, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent, and 25, Farringdon-avenue, London, E.C., showed many of their newest productions in wall tiling. Amongst the exhibits "Eburite" is a particularly suitable lining for bath-rooms. It has a thoroughly vitreous surface, and is supplied in plain tints and also in various printed and painted patterns. The dull surface is specially adapted for painted ornamentation, as is shown by a beautifully painted fish panel on the side of the stand. Glazed tiles were shown with plain surfaces and embossments, also in raised outline schemes in different colours. Some artistically painted figure panels were shown. Antique styles in green and white, and in colours and white, with dados in greens and reds, both rough and smooth, were included in the exhibits.

The Leeds Pottery and Middleton Fireclay Works, Ltd., Middleton, Leeds, had a good display—in the gallery—of faïence, terra cotta, and "Ceramo" ware, illustrating the adaptability of these materials for interior and exterior decorative purposes. The exhibit shows the possibility of obtaining a permanent colour scheme under adverse atmospheric conditions. The company showed glazed bricks in white and ivory, made by the plastic process, which renders them thoroughly homogeneous, while it is claimed that the glaze will neither chip off nor discolour under any conditions. Fancy bricks and tiles, with sanitary arrangements of special design and in white glazed fireclay and brown salt-glazed mangers, were also shown. The pottery is under the management of Mr. James Holroyd, who will be remembered by many of our readers as associated with the "Burmantoft's" productions. Some pieces of fancy pottery were shown, which seems to indicate that the company may develop the artistic side of their business in time. They are represented in London by Mr. W. P. Corby, whose address is 10 and 11, Finsbury-sq., E.C.

George Woolliscroft & Sons, Ltd., Hanley, had an elaborate display of constructional faïence, terra cotta, red and blue goods, and every description of tiles used in the building trade. Their stand was in itself a striking exhibit of their wares. Faïence and terra cotta were used on the front of it, while the entrance was of constructional faïence, the doorway showed a scheme of Carrara glazes;

There were panels to the pilasters, and a frieze in rich majolica glazes. A number of modern fireplaces, with surrounds and slabbed tiles in faïence, in a large variety of designs and colours. The floors are specimens of what can be done with tesselated and adamant tiles in many designs. Tile panels and dado tiling, suitable for private houses and public buildings, were arranged round the walls. The "Patent Grip Back Tiles," as supplied to underground electric railways, were shown. An interesting exhibit was a tile-topped oak table for hotels and restaurants. It is very pretty, while its strength and sanitary advantages are self-evident.

Julius Hulsen & Co., Collingwood-buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne, exhibited specimens treated with their glazes and colours for manufacturers of glazed tiles, earthenware, sanitary ware, etc. They supply leadless glazes and also glazes containing lead suitable for all pottery purposes. They have special majolica, art, matt, lustre, and flowing glazes, and under glaze and enamel colours. They exhibited potters' oxides, and colouring bodies or stains for dips and glazes. Many pieces of pottery, decorated with the firm's colours and glazes, were shown. Their special preparations for the prevention of scum and discolouration, do not interest our branches of the industry so much as those dealing with constructive pottery.

WORDSLEY ART AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE annual exhibition of the work of the students of the Wordsley School of Art and Technical Institute, was held on April 3, and was attended by a large number of visitors, who were greatly interested in the exhibits. The annual meeting of the Institute was also held, Mr. Owen Gibbons presiding. He was well supported by well-known ladies and gentlemen who take an active interest in the work of the Institute. The company included many local manufacturers, while letters were read from others expressing regret at their inability to attend. The Secretary read the report of the committee. The number of students was about the same as in the preceding year. An important feature of the past year was the number of conferences that had been held with the view of advancing the utility of the Institute. At one of these conferences, the County Education Authority had met the managers of the different evening classes. The committee gratefully acknowledge the gift of new scholarships by Mr. W. H. Richardson, and also tender their thanks to Mr. H. Stavely-Hill, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Owen Gibbons, and the Misses Richardson, donors of special prizes. The results of the art examination were generally satisfactory, and the committee draw special attention to the designs submitted by glass makers for glass decorations. The committee have it under consideration to invite all the day schools in the district to show some specimens of their ordinary work at the annual exhibition. To further this end, the committee will award two scholarships to each school.

The Chairman, in his address, referred to the growth of art instruction in this country, and said it was now recognised that if there was to be any success in the elementary schools in art the instruction must be co-ordinated with that given in the schools above, and in the technical schools. In many cases the teaching in the elementary schools was thrown away; after much had been done for the children a great deal of it was lost in three or four years. He contrasted German educational methods with our own, and said that in England most children left off all learning at the earliest possible moment and the remainder of their lives was without any education at all. He hoped that a better system of education would come to pass in this country. He then introduced

MR. H. WATSON SMITH, who said he was pleased to see Mr. Richardson on the platform, because the name of Richardson there must be universally beloved. (Applause.) Whenever he heard anything about the history of Wordsley it was always associated with the name of Richardson. He was extremely interested in the works exhibited, which were very good indeed. What remarks he was going to make that night were really not to the students; his intention was to speak a few

PLAIN WORDS ON ART.

He would paraphrase a very famous expression, and say, "Art, how many crimes are committed in thy name!" It might seem extraordinary for him to say that, but it was warranted when they thought of how in late years art had been degraded into a mere shop term—art muslins, art curtains, art paper, and art everything else almost. Although it was dragged in the mud by persons who were anxious to make money by the use of the word, it meant something else, and he would define art as the expression of the beauty that is in a man's soul made manifest by the work of his hand. Art was an old matter. There was no such matter as *art nouveau*, the new art they had heard so much about. Art was as old as the human race, it had the primeval instinct. As far as they could tell art was one of the earliest instincts; the savage was not satisfied with simply making an article for use; he always endeavoured to ornament it. His bowls and cups, his body for instance, his attire, even the images of his gods and the shrines in which those gods were supposed to dwell were, as far as he could make them, beautiful, and some of them were decidedly very beautiful. As he said before there was no such thing as new art. Going back to the earliest civilisations—Assyria, Egypt, Greece, and Rome, and then coming down to the Middle Ages, to Italy, and then in France, Germany, Spain, and England—all these great civilisations had their art, and a very noble art frequently it was. Every picture gallery, every museum they went into had some specimen of old art, and these old things were collected because they were beautiful and because they were supposed to be patterns to us. Was modern art equally beautiful? Did they suppose posterity would collect our art and put it in museums and put our pictures in galleries? Would people be prepared to pay the same price for high things of present manufacture as they now did for those of the older manufacture? He doubted it.

ORIGIN OF ART SCHOOLS.

Why were art schools founded? In 1851 there was a great exhibition in London, the first of its kind, and it was thought to be a wonderful and mighty effort to bring together all nations into a peaceful competition. The things there shown by our own people were really so bad, so distinctly inferior to others, that they were ashamed of themselves. He had illustrations of some of them, and of all the ugly, abominable things they could not conceive a more representative collection; it was dreadful to look at. He was reading the other day that a young man, who in after times did a great deal for the resuscitation of real art in England, William Morris, was taken as a boy of seventeen to that exhibition, and having wandered in the courts for a few moments he sat down and positively refused to go any further because everything was so hideously ugly; Morris had a feeling for beauty in his soul that was not satisfied with anything he saw there. The public mind was moved and the public authorities decided there should be some kind of art teaching. Schools known as schools of design were started. He would like to say that we in this country were a set of consummate

hypocrites; the schools started were not to educate English people in art, but there was some commercial object in view—they were to make good students for manufacture. It seemed the only practical thing in life was making money, and any institution brought forward, unless it made money, was no good. He wanted to show them a better way. Owing to William Morris and John Ruskin we were as we were to-day. The movement had worked a great revolution, and he supposed at the present day this country was not at all unworthy among the nations of Europe. He believed in certain things we stood at the head. No doubt our art education had vastly improved; our schools were quite different from what they used to be, but had the ordinary man, the man who was not an art student, changed as they would like to see? He very much doubted it. . . . . The fact was, their Institution aimed at profit, rather than perfection in art. If they decided that personal benefit should be first and art second, then good-bye to art. . . . . Few people had any idea of the amount of pleasure to be derived from the

LOVE OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

Why was this so? Because children were not taught anything about beauty. He would not say children were not taught to draw, because they were; but they were not surrounded by beautiful things. They might say it was impossible to teach small children about beauty, but it was as easy as possible. They might not teach the principles of beauty like A B C, but they could surround the children by beautiful things. He supposed he should have the ratepayers coming down upon him, but he should like to see all schools made as beautiful as they could be made. He would rather have churches left absolutely unadorned and bare than he would have schools left ugly, unadorned, and bare. The school was the place to capture the young mind, to give the children some idea of beauty, and they should have many beautiful things about them, as costly as they could afford to get. That was the way to spend money. Mr. Watson Smith explained how the old Greeks, and the more modern Japanese, spared no expense in developing the love of the beautiful in their people. He went on to show that we do not take the trouble to educate the public to appreciate beautiful things. He remembered some years ago going into a local glass works; he suggested certain things to one of the principals, but was told it was all very well, they could not get people to buy the things he suggested. Many beautiful things were shown him, but the firm had discontinued making them because the public made no demand for them. But for things which he (Mr. Watson Smith) would not have in his house there was demand. Education was certainly necessary to understand art; without education they did not get the pleasure which art offered. Everyone should be encouraged to take a keen pleasure in the many things placed here for enjoyment. . . . . There was one thing always before them—nature. They could not look at a flower without getting an idea of beauty. Nature had provided them with something which was entirely beautiful. He often looked at the monotonous dwellings he had previously referred to, and it was pathetic to see the intense desire on the part of the dwellers to have something beautiful about them. They very often found beautiful flowers in the windows of these houses; these were the only beautiful things they had, and it was a pleasure to them that they could have them. It was said "beauty is in the eye of the beholder." That was quite true, and therefore they should educate the beholder so that his eyes should see that which was beautiful. He was always sorry to think that the love of beauty and of art were a possession confined to so few, the privileged few. To be able to enjoy the beauties of art and nature was a birthright everyone should possess; it was our fault, as a nation and as individuals, if we did not allow everybody that birthright. The poet Keats studied the beautiful more than anybody he knew. Beauty was a religion with him, and he said, "Beauty is truth, truth beauty, that is all ye know on earth, and all ye need know."

The CHAIRMAN expressed the satisfaction with which they had all listened to the address. They might not agree with everything Mr. Watson Smith had said, but he had given them plenty to think about. He said he had great pleasure in asking Mrs. Benjamin Richardson to present the prizes to the successful students.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

MRS. RICHARDSON, who was cordially received, said she would like to say a few words to the students before she performed that duty. She referred to technical education in cookery as revolutionising the working men's homes and domestic service in general. With regard to art, she would like to tell the students of a few places she had visited, and she hoped some day a scholarship from that school would take them to some of the places she referred to. She had had the pleasure of visiting nearly all the great galleries of the world, not only those galleries open to the public, but while residing abroad she was enabled through their ambassador to view many fine private collections. She spent one winter in Rome. She never looked at an Italian painting without thinking there was tragedy beneath, and she felt this sadness ran throughout all art in Rome. After references to visits to other places, she referred to the wonders of Milan Cathedral. There were things in that cathedral which would interest the students of the Wordsley school, and she hoped some day a scholarship from that school would take some students to see these things. She remembered having her first paint-box, and the first thing she attempted to paint was an ugly "golliwog." She remembered her father asking her why she did not try to paint the lily. She never forgot that advice. They should never do the ugly in art, but select beautiful subjects, which would cleanse, clear, and elevate the mind. In their work why not select the beautiful, why not select something equal in purity to the lily?

Mrs. Richardson then presented the prizes.

Mr. J. T. HAMBREY proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Richardson for presenting the prizes, and to the various glass manufacturers who had allowed students to produce specimens at their works. The vote was agreed to unanimously, and Mrs. Richardson responded.

Mr. BENJAMIN RICHARDSON proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Watson Smith for his instructive address. He had certainly given them plenty to think about. They might not all see things in the same line of view as Mr. Watson Smith, but his remarks had been extremely interesting. Those who had visited the different museums in various parts of the country must have been struck by the very beautiful effects produced thousands of years ago. By Mrs. North's scholarship several students from that school had been enabled to visit these galleries, and they had secured very valuable information, from which a great deal of benefit would in all probability accrue. If there was not so great a demand for cheapness, art would be more appreciated and more encouragement given to persons willing to attend.

The proposition was seconded and heartily agreed to. Mr. Watson Smith responded, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE TEAPOT.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

THE rise and development of the taste for tea among Western nations offers a subject of much curious interest. What the particular feature of the herb is that has taken such an enduring hold on the palates of some nationalities, and has failed to attract others, is difficult to understand. Why the Frenchman, German, and American should prefer coffee, and the Englishman tea, is one of those small unfathomable mysteries that offer no clue to elucidation. Among the English, whose forefathers were nurtured on beer, it is, to say the least of it, extraordinary that a beverage alien alike to the nature and habits of a people, and of itself of a nondescript character, neither narcotic nor intoxicating, should have become practically our national drink. It is unexplainable on any ordinary hypothesis. It is true that its initial progress was not encouraging, and one would be inclined to think that it must contain some inherent virtue particularly suited to the English constitution, or it never would have overcome the prejudice and odium attached to it by the majority of our countrymen for many years. Its progress in public favour was indeed slow. Introduced by the Dutch East India Co. almost exactly four hundred years ago, it would seem to have been regarded as neither more nor less than an interesting drug, and, no doubt, by the fanatical and superstitious herbalist of the period was credited with some extraordinary healing properties. It was sold in extremely small quantities, probably in the form of a dust or powder; such, indeed, was its rarity, that fifty years after its introduction it was still sold at the prohibitive price of fifty shillings a pound. One can imagine that it yielded a fair margin of profit to all concerned at this price. As it became more popular and began to threaten, as we may conjecture, vested interests, a crusade of ridicule and invective was enlisted against it. Its use was condemned as effeminate and un-English, and an invention, strange to say, of the hated Turk. Ballads and drinking songs—the popular press of the day—were requisitioned against it, as may be gathered from the following lines from one of the ballads of the period :—

"Let Mohammedan fools follow heathenish rules,
And get drunk over teacups and coffee," &c.

Another writer with curious ingenuity condemns it on account of its reviving effects on the toper after a prolonged debauch, enabling him to recommence his orgies in a shorter time than otherwise attainable.

But it was of little avail; the teapot not only maintained, but consistently improved its position on the tables of the people, and, whether for our ultimate good or ill, has attained its present unequalled popularity among all classes.

But whether or not beneficial in itself, there is no doubt about its beneficent influence on the potting trade. Whether the introduction of tea coincided with that of the teapot into England is a moot point. The old question of which existed first, the hen or the egg, is applicable to the teapot and the tea, so far as this country is concerned. It is quite possible that teapots found their way here in the collections of oriental pottery, which were a fashionable craze early in the seventeenth century, before the use of them was appreciated. Historic lore is silent on the point. One thing is certain, that the teapot was not the original receptacle for the decoction in China and Japan, whatever it might have been in England. It is probable that the introduction of the teapot came with the preparation of the leaf as we know it. Formerly tea was used in the form of a powder, and in this form the spout with its perforated base would not be required, as a small sediment would be all that remained at the bottom of the utensil. We know, beyond doubt, that in the fifteenth century, both in Japan and China, bowls were used for the making and serving of tea, often of the most elaborate description. The ceremony of Chanoyu, or state tea-drinking, was a great feature of the high life of this period. At these functions the guests were limited to five, and it was understood that the conversation should have reference only to the ceremony, and that any departure from the strict truth, or any flattery, should be avoided. It is to be feared that our modern afternoon tea ceremonies would lose much of their piquancy and interest if such a rule were observed. The tea, powdered, was made in a bowl, which was passed round to each guest in succession. It seems as though the teapot, if used at all at this period, was only requisitioned for individual domestic use, as it is to be observed that nearly all specimens of early oriental teapots are of small size.

There is, however, no evidence of any other article except the teapot having been adopted in England to any noticeable extent. The custom of tea-drinking was soon taken advantage of by the early English potters, and one of the greatest ceramic authorities points out the immense impetus it gave to the promotion and improvement of pottery in Europe generally. The teapot was an important item in the list of articles made by the early Continental potters, and probably was our source of supply before their manufacture commenced in this country. It is curious to relate that the first perfect article produced by the great Bottcher in hard glazed porcelain was a teapot. It is told that he stayed by the side of his oven for five days and nights, and at the finish of the firing, in the presence of the King, the kiln was opened, and a saggar containing a teapot was drawn out and thrown into a vessel of cold water, to test the durability of the glaze. We can imagine the gratification of this intrepid potter on finding that it stood this critical experiment successfully. It was probably not without set purpose that the teapot was chosen specially for these final experiments, as it seems to have been a great point with the early potters to produce teapots that would stand the sudden change of temperature which is a special feature of the use of this article. We know that some of the early English potters were very keen on acquiring a body that would answer this purpose. In a diary of Dwight, of Fulham, found after his decease, we read of numerous experiments with clays for his teapots, calculated, as he says, "to endure boiling water."

Whether the Brothers Elers were absolutely the first to make teapots in England may, perhaps, be questioned; but there is no doubt that these enterprising and secretive potters elevated and refined their manufacture to an astonishing degree. Their productions, mostly teapots and teaware, as early as 1680, or thereabouts, are, as quoted by an eminent authority, "perhaps unsurpassed in finish and neatness by any made subsequently." Made of the local red Bradwell (Longport) clay, thrown and turned, they were decorated with small raised figures and scrolls, by the simple process of placing a piece of wet clay on the side of the pot and stamping it with a metal die, afterwards clearing away the superfluous clay with a knife. The glaze was what is known as salt glaze. The excellent workmanship and fine finish of these teapots, and the lack of competition, enabled the Elers to command high prices for their goods. We are told that as much as a guinea was often asked for their best teapots. It is safe to say that there is not a teapot manufactured in the Pottery district to-day for which a manufacturer would dare to ask such a price. That the success of their productions must have been very great is evidenced by the

strenuous efforts of other potters to discover the secret of their manufacture. We all know the tale of Astbury and another, feigning a kind of idiocy or exaggerated simplicity in order to get employed by the Elers, who only engaged workers of this character, with the result that in time the astute Dutchmen were superseded, and eventually returned to Holland. Astbury and Twyford became the leading teapot makers in salt glaze, and produced excellent specimens, but of a frailer nature than their predecessors. They departed more from the severe shapes and styles of the Elers, and were the first to commence the practice, in questionable taste, of making teapots in imitation of various fruits and animals. Later, when the process of casting was discovered, and the use of plaster of Paris understood in connection with it, much more freedom of design was available, and in the white salt glazed ware the invention of the various competing potters ran riot. A great deal of this inventive faculty was devoted to teapots, and the most extraordinary ideas were carried out. The majority of these did more credit to the ingenuity of the designers than to their conception of beauty. Among specimens existing now, there may be noted the form of a camel or dromedary, crouching on his haunches, with his neck stretched out forming the spout, his curved tail the handle, while the hump formed the neck and cover of the pot. The squirrel was a favourite theme for design, likewise the bear, cat, monkey, and many other animals, while in vegetables, the cauliflower—this was afterwards adopted by Wedgwood, and forms an admirable specimen of natural design—the pineapple, melon, and many plant forms. At one time the craze seems to have been directed to architectural forms, a favourite shape being a house with a Royal Arms over the door, and a sentry on each side. The teapot at this period was, in fact, the embodiment of the most extraordinary fancies, and was often intended to convey a special meaning. We have teapots in the shape of a heart, which no doubt formed a convenient indication, by way of a present, of the affection of that organ. Again, political and other important events were commemorated in this form. There is a famous one of a hexagonal shape, decorated with ships and men in relief, in Mr. Willett's collection, made in commemoration of the taking of Portobello by Admiral Vernon.

Another class of teapots were of a peculiar shape in the form of fruit or flowers in relief, in imitation of the Japanese; these were without covers, and were filled from an aperture underneath, which was stopped with a cork or plug; they were called Cadogans. The manufacture of these Cadogans was continued to within the last thirty years, and may possibly be made occasionally at the present day. Some ingenious individual also conceived and carried out the idea of a teapot with two divisions, one for black and one for green tea. Still another development was the introduction of mottoes, engraved or embossed on the side of the pot, such as "Fear God," "Keep within Compass," &c. At the Lowestoft works many teapots were made with the names of persons inscribed beneath, no doubt ordered specially as presents for the persons indicated, which accounts, no doubt, for the many specimens still in existence, as they would unquestionably be prized and carefully preserved by the recipients. The evidence of a constant demand for these freak teapots points to the existence of somewhat of a craze by the middle of the eighteenth century, when tea-drinking had become an almost general practice.

Among celebrated men, Dr. Johnson stands out prominently as a devotee of the teapot. He says of himself that he was "a hardened and shameless tea-drinker, who for twenty years diluted his meals with only the infusion of this fascinating plant." He is said to have used a teapot of three quarts capacity. It is a pity that one of these teapots has not been preserved and handed down as an interesting and characteristic relic of the great man.

(To be continued.)

EMPLOYMENT IN THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN MARCH.

Employment generally was bad, and on the whole showed little change compared with the previous month. It was worse than a year ago.

The Pottery Trades.—Employment during March was generally bad in Staffordshire; it showed a slight improvement on the previous month, but was worse than a year ago. It continued moderate on the whole in Devonshire. In Scotland it was generally slack, with much short time. It was fairly good with earthenware potters at Bristol. With earthenware makers in the South Yorkshire and River Aire districts employment continued bad, and worse than a year ago. With clay tobacco pipe makers it was fair and better than a month ago at Glasgow; it was good at Manchester, but bad on the Tyne.

The Glass Trades.—Employment was moderate on the whole, and better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,062 workpeople in the week ended March 27, and paying £9,729 in wages, showed an increase of 2·4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2·1 per cent. in the total earnings, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 4·9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4·3 per cent. in the total earnings.

Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire and Lancashire, though dull on the whole, was generally better than in the previous month. Employment was moderate and about the same as a month ago with glass bottle makers in the North of England. In Scotland employment was moderate; at Bristol it was good; and at Dublin it was dull. With flint glassmakers and cutters employment was fair on the whole, but at Birmingham it was bad with cutters. It continued moderate with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens.

Table showing the number of persons employed and the amount of wages paid them in the week ending March 27 :—

Branches.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
Glass bottle	5,278	£6,635
Plate glass	706	859
Flint glass ware (not bottles)..	1.721	1,827
Other branches	357	408
Total	8,062	£9,729

The number of persons employed in each district and the amount of wages paid them in the week ending March 27 :—

Districts.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
North of England	772	£833
Yorkshire	4,292	5,438
Lancashire	710	754
Worcester and Warwick ..	1,202	1,457
Scotland	757	924
Other parts of United Kingdom	329	323
Total	8,062	£9,729

Earthenware jars and glass bottles of curious design have been found in the course of the excavations at Hampton Court Palace, which have re-opened part of the old moat and led to the discovery of a fine Tudor bridge across it.

THE TURNERS' EXHIBITION.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE.)

ON April 21 and 22 there was on view at the Mansion Hall, London, a number of specimens of turning in wood and pottery, executed by competitors for prizes offered by the Worshipful Company of Turners of London, and on Friday, April 23, the Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, Mr. Past Master Smithers, Sir George M. Birdwood, Mr. H. Llewellyn Howell, and Mr. Sheriff Baddeley, presented the prizes to the successful competitors in the presence of a number of persons interested in the art of turning in wood and pottery. The Turners' Company is one of the seventy companies, or "guilds," originally founded in the City of London to assist members of their crafts. At one time they assumed control over their trades and made by-laws for the regulation of them. In the course of time they discontinued these duties, and for a considerable period many of them had no other connection with their trade than the retention of its name as the title of their corporation. About fifty years ago public attention was called to the anomalous position of those companies, and several of them woke up to the necessity for once more identifying themselves with the ancient crafts from which they sprang. The Turners' Company was one of the first to do this, and, though it was one of the poorest of the companies, it endeavoured to stimulate the art and mystery of turning by offering prizes for the best specimens of work by apprentices, journeymen, or masters in the trades in which "turning" was employed. Their first effort was not a success, for only two specimens were sent in competition for the prizes offered, and they were fishing rods. However, after the lapse of a dozen years, the company again offered prizes for the encouragement of the art, and they have done so annually ever since. The exhibition just held was the thirty-second of the series, and though the full measure of success has not been attained, the company may be congratulated on doing very excellent work.

The prizes offered are for the best specimens of turning in hard and soft wood and in pottery. The examples sent in competition for this year's prizes for wood turning are numerous, exceedingly interesting, and highly creditable to the executants, but we have only space to deal with the pottery exhibits and awards. Manufacturers and artisans in the pottery trade should appreciate the efforts of this ancient City of London Guild to encourage and improve the art of

THROWING AND TURNING POTTERY.

All pottery, except the rudest and most primitive sorts, is thrown or turned by the aid of a wheel—a very simple contrivance. The method of operating it has been wonderfully improved, but the principle of the potter's wheel of to-day is practically the same as it was in that used by the Egyptians about 4,000 B.C. No process in any handicraft is more beautiful than that of a potter throwing or turning a vessel on the wheel. The ease with which the plastic clay answers to the touch of the hand of the worker, taking a variety of symmetrical shapes, and, as it rises or falls, seeming, as it were, instinct with the life and thought of the potter, makes this art beautiful and striking beyond all others in which the desired form can only be attained by comparatively slow and laborious methods. The Turners' Company are seeking to encourage the intelligent cultivation of this art by offering prizes annually for the best specimens submitted, under certain conditions. There are also prizes for specimens of turning in wood and metal.

The competition in pottery includes terra-cotta, stoneware, earthenware and porcelain; and specimens may be sent in in any or all of these classes.

In Class A—The Freedom of the Company and five guineas will be given, and (subject to the consent of the Court of Aldermen) the Freedom of the City of London will be obtained for the best piece of pottery *thrown* on the wheel, in one piece, without joints, not exceeding 30 ins. in height, and *not* afterwards *shaved* or *turned* in any way, nor glazed.

In Class B—A silver medal and a sum of money will be given for the best piece of *turned* pottery, permission being given to the turner to have the block thrown for him, but the design must be his own.

In Class C—A silver medal and a sum of money will be given for the best piece of *turned* or *shaved* pottery, ornamented by the runner or other hand-tool only; in this class incised work will be permitted, and the specimens may be glazed and coloured, permission being given to the turner to have the block thrown for him, but the design must be his own.

In awarding the prizes the judges consider: (1) Beauty of design, symmetry of shape, utility, novelty, and general excellence of workmanship. (2) Fitness of the work and design for the purpose proposed. (3) Objects of real usefulness for table, domestic, or other purposes, will be considered of the first importance. (4) Good copying—as requisite for a pair of any objects.

A bronze medal and money will be given to the competitor second in merit in each class, and certificates of merit and other money prizes will also be awarded at the discretion of the judges The awarding of the prizes is absolutely above suspicion. They are given solely on the merits of the specimens. Each exhibit is marked with a private mark, a motto, and is accompanied by a sealed envelope similarly marked, and containing the name and address of the competitor. These envelopes are not opened until the awards have been made. There are other conditions to be observed, but intending competitors can obtain a copy of them on application to the Hon. Secretary of the Turners' Company, 53, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

The pottery exhibits were not numerous, but many of the forms were graceful, though they did not disclose much originality of design. Most of the prize pieces were reminiscent of models made use of in schools of art and technical training classes. They were to a large extent on the lines of archaic pottery, Roman pottery, and Greek vases. Amongst the last named were the familiar forms, Amphora, Hydria and Crater. As the competitors had a free choice of subjects it may be inferred that modern training does not emphasise the desirable combination of art with utility, since no useful domestic piece was shown.

There was no list of the exhibits or of the awards available, but the names of the winners of the prizes were appended to their works, and from that source we quote the following:—The first prize in Class A of the pottery exhibit was awarded to John Edward Shone, 39, Westcote-rd., Streatham, S.W., for a tall classical vase. It is no mean honour to receive £5 5s., the Freedom of the Turners' Company, and the Freedom of the City of London, and pottery students in any part of the country may compete for it.

The second prize—£5 5s. and a bronze medal—went to W. L. Hopkins, 208. South Lambeth-rd., S.E., for a pair of vases. The third and fourth prizes of £3 3s. were won by Thomas Blyth Lewis, Jun., 36, Tradescent-rd., S.E., and Thomas Blyth Lewis, of 3, Fisher-rd., Newton Abbot, respectively. The fifth, sixth and seventh prizes of £2 2s. each, went respectievly to H. W. Rathbone,

23, The Oval, Kennington, London, S.E.; Henry Peacock, 179, Tyers-st., Vauxhall-road, S.E.; and Walter F. Martin, The Pottery, Southall, Middlesex.

In Class B (pottery) the first prize—£3 3s. and a silver medal—was awarded to Fred Payne (address not given); prizes of £2 2s. each to W. L. Hopkins, 208, Lambeth-rd., S.E., and S. Stock, 23, Mountford-place, Kennington, S.E.; and prizes of £1 1s. each to William Titchford, 30, Orchard-st., Wolstanton; A. G. Kirrage, 85, Ethelred-st., S.E.; C. Haskins, 14, South-place, Kennington; and Henry Bolton, Jun., 35, Etruria-st., Battersea, S.W. A prize of £1 1s. was also awarded to C. R. Cranley, Jun., 39, Ethelred-st., S.E., for a tall glazed vase—blue neck and mouth, brown body, with incised floral design.

In Class C, the first prize—£3 3s. and silver medal—went to H. L. Hopkins, 208, Lambeth-rd., S.E.; the second prize, £2 2s. and bronze medal, to H. J. Hughes, 19, Oakham-st., S.E.; and the third prize of £1 1s. to E. B. Martin, 31, Grosvenor-rd., Southall, Middlesex. The last, for a mottled blue vase, salt glaze, with inlay markings. A fourth prize of £1 1s. was given to Robert Smith, 81, St. Philip-st., Queen's-rd., Battersea.

We have not space to mention the many unsuccessful exhibits, though there were several creditable specimens of work amongst them. In Class C, however, there was a well-modelled salt glazed vase—thrown from one ball of clay and none added. It was pierced round the neck to form handles. In this class there were several pieces with splashed and mottled effects and with incised patterns.

The names of unsuccessful competitors were not given.

THE SOUTH DEVON CLAY TRADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE sale of some clay lands, being part of the estate of the late Rev. N. Watts, at Preston, near Newton, took place at Newton Abbot on April 14, 1909. The land, some 160 acres, producing an agricultural rental of £320 19s., is supposed to contain valuable deposits of pipe and potters' clay. In the case of some of the fields, the clay and minerals only were offered; with others, the surface only was for sale; whilst, in the remainder, clay, minerals, and surface were offered. The lands were said to adjoin valuable workings, and to be in the middle of the clay district. About six years ago some Kingsteignton fields were described as in the "centre of the clay country," whilst in an advertisement, May 2, 1836, in the matter of J. and T. Honeychurch, and the sale of the Folly Pottery, Bovey Tracey, Devon, its situation is described as "in the land of clay" "from which all the potters in Staffordshire draw their supplies." Some of the Watts' estate had been worked many years ago, and some recently, all, it is said, having proved most remunerative to the owners. In plots of which the surface only was offered for sale, and the clay and minerals under such surface were not offered for sale, were the property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. The right to work pipe clay, potters' clay, black clay, alumine, seggar, drain clay, and other marketable clay under the whole of the property, was held by Watts Blake, Bearne & Co., clay merchants, under a ten years' lease, expiring Sept. 29, 1908. The same firm held these rights during a 20 years' lease from 1877, and under a six months' lease dated Nov. 16, 1908, expiring March 25, 1909. This six months' lease explains the increase in the number of shafts, and accounts for the heavy stocks held by the firm. Every effort seems to have been made to get as much clay as possible during the six months, in case anything should occur, which was not likely, as for several reasons. The sale does not seem to have been taken very seriously. The orchard adjoining the Teign was bought by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for £60, and "Overteign" purchased by Mr. H. St. Maur (who owns much clay land) for £240. It is understood that in the case of the remaining lots the reserves were not reached.

A good deal of boring has recently taken place, which, it is said, has not furnished quite such satisfactory results as were anticipated, and now the searching for china clay near Ashburton has been stopped. Clay searching and boring requires money and patience, and anyone inclined to lose heart should profit by the example of that typical clay searcher, Richard Chaffers, the Liverpool potter. About 150 years ago he started off with a thousand golden guineas in his wallet on a long journey to the West country via London.



TRIAL PIT FOR CHINA CLAY.

Obtaining permission to bore for "soap rock," he commenced his search, but failed; again and again he tried, but still without success, and at last, although not giving up, he decided to discontinue operations for a time, and, calling his little band of miners together, he paid them their wages. One man, however, was absent, so his money was left with the ganger, and, with a heavy heart, Chaffers mounted his horse to set out on the return journey. Before he had gone far, however, a shout informed him of a discovery of clay. The absent miner had been up the slope to try another spot, and had made an important discovery. Very soon the foreman was able to report "We raise half a ton a day," with good prospects of much "cleay." The clay was sent to "Hail," and, in due course, a vessel gaudily dressed in colours entered Liverpool harbour amid the cheers of spectators, with a cargo of this clay.

American Glass Manufacturers.—On the first of April the Glass Association, which has done good service for the pressed and blown glass manufacturers of the United States, commenced to wind up its affairs. As an organisation, it ceased operations on that day, but it will take some months to clear up all business matters. Meanwhile manufacturers of table glass ware are working independently, as there is now no organisation for the regulation of prices. Mr. Lambie, the secretary of the Association, is closing matters up as speedily as possible. It is more than probable that another organisation will be formed in which the methods of the now defunct association will be largely followed. One of its features was to grant rebates at the end of each year to customers who had placed all their orders for certain classes of ware with manufacturers who were members of the association.

THE ENGLISH CERAMIC SOCIETY.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)

DURING recent months the leading lights of the potting industry in Staffordshire have had considerable opportunity for considering from its many aspects the question of firing, the merits of gas-firing as compared with solid fuel firing, and the continuous as distinguished from the intermittent method, and the lecture delivered before the English Ceramic Society on Saturday, April 24, at the Hanley Municipal Secondary School, by Mr. H. Ansell (formerly of Glasgow, but now resident in the North of France) on the subject of "Continuous Kilns for Pottery, Coal and Gas-Fired," was another thoroughly interesting and eminently instructive discourse. It evidenced a wide experience of the subject, and a thorough mastery of the principles involved. Speaking for nearly two hours, Mr. Ansell strove to prove the merits of the continuous system, and in a retrospect of over twenty years aimed at showing steady progress in this branch of firing. Going back to 1885–1886 the lecturer first described the ordinary type of coal-fired muffle kiln, as used in the manufacture of fireclay sanitary goods, with which he became acquainted in the Leeds district. These kilns, varying from 24 ft. long by 8 ft. wide to 32 ft. long by 10 ft. wide, turned out some good work, but had their faults, and were heavy on fuel. One of the smaller ones would consume from 28 tons to 32 tons of medium fuel to fire it to cone 9 with biscuit goods, and a little more if the pieces were being fired for the first time, and to the same temperature. They required from four to five days for biscuit, and from seven to eight days for previously fired goods. The construction of the kiln was carefully explained by diagram. The ordinary Newcastle kiln was then described, in which the first sanitary ware was fired in the North, and following this was a reference to the end-fired Newcastle kiln, the natural outcome of the previous type. Owing to the difficulty of securing uniformity of heat at the top and bottom of this kiln the muffles were kept low, and generally rather small at first, but owing to considerations of economy they were later increased in length, width, and height, a usual size being 27 ft. long by 10 ft. wide, and 9 ft. high to the centre of the arch. With careful finishing, and given ample time and the necessary amount of air, very regular results with this kiln could be obtained. It was estimated that a muffle kiln of this type, constructed with bricks of standard firebrick width (4½ in.), and of size say 24 ft. by 9 ft., would consume from 20 to 24 tons of good quality fuel, and would require four days from lighting off to finishing at cone 9, but recently by using thinner tiles in the construction of the muffles and other improvements in detail, they could now be finished with from 16 to 18 tons of similar fuel in 3½ days, or one shift sooner, though the full eight shifts was preferable. It was soon after the Hoffmann system became generally known that a serious attempt was made to utilise in these kilns the heat going to waste by heating another or more chambers. Here the lecturer described the twin muffle built at Messrs. Gibsons' Works at Scotswood-on-Tyne, and which was patented in 1891. This was a muffled kiln of the side fired type, having a muffle about 24 ft. long by 8 ft. wide, and about 7 ft. to the crown of the arch, which was of Gothic form. This worked successfully for some years, and gave a large economy in fuel, the waste heat from the first kiln being directed round the second. The lecturer explained that it was from the constant use of various types of continuous kilns used for the firing of common bricks that he was led to consider seriously the adaptation of the continuous system to fireclay sanitary goods and similar products, such as salt-glazed stoneware, and glazed bricks, and after carefully studying the various designs in use at home, later visited a number of plants in Belgium, France and Denmark, where he became acquainted with a considerable variety of types. The "Sturne" kiln with revolving base, and one of which was employed in firing ware in saggars, at a pottery in the North of France, here came under his notice, but the faults in this kiln were considerable, and it was a perfect and complete failure, though it was of much interest considered as an attempt upon a very large scale to work a travelling platform for high temperatures. The main defects were the impossibility of keeping it comparatively air-tight, owing to the expansion of the ironwork, and refractory parts, and the consequent jamming of the revolving apparatus, and great difficulty in securing uniformity of heat in the section under fire.

It was during the year 1900, the lecturer said, that he designed his first semi-continuous muffle kiln for biscuiting sanitary goods, though he had previously designed and erected several for bricks. Being experimental, it was confined to six chambers, all muffled. Rapidly built, and in very wet weather, it was finished in December, and lit off. Firing was undertaken slowly, and four or five days were allowed to finish the first chamber, which was successfully accomplished. It was at the third chamber, where it was wetter below, that time and patience were needed, but, as the stack began now to warm a little, the worst was over, and as the draught improved the results were all that had been expected. The fuel burned well, and, with some slight improvement in draught, made after a few firings, intense combustion was experienced, and the firing chambers became brilliantly incandescent. Lighting off the first chamber, containing some 160 pieces of sanitary ware, five shifts were allowed for this to finish. The fires for the second chamber were lit off three or four hours before finishing the first, and the remaining chambers were about 21 hours average under fire. A comparison of the costs between this semi-continuous kiln and the Newcastle kiln previously in use showed a reduction of from 9d. per piece to 3¼d. per piece of the same class and size. The kiln cost in round figures £680 sterling, and in three years it had shown a full saving of £965 sterling, having returned the cost of construction and outfit in 31 months time, and having paid 10 per cent. profit over the time in work. Cost of repairs was exceedingly low. Since its erection the first muffle and the furnaces had only been repaired on one or two occasions, but the superstructure has needed no repair of moment, and the kiln biscuited 16,000 pieces per annum. The lecturer proceeded to say that the success of this biscuit kiln paved the way for the construction on the same principle of a glost kiln, which he fully described. Its main feature was simplicity, and its operation proved as satisfactory as its design was simple. (Mr. Ansell had long been of the opinion that, particularly for anything subjected to extreme temperatures, the two things went generally hand in hand.) By this kiln an economy of about 50 per cent. of fuel was secured, and as regarded quality of output, it might be sufficient to mention that as much as 99 per cent. of absolutely first-class pieces had been recorded from it, on a total of over 700 pieces of heavy sanitary ware. Commencing building about the third week in March, it was completed about the last week in June, and was erected by Mr. John Jones, of Buckley, and four other bricklayers, the kiln thus being built complete with stack and motor in some 14 or 15 weeks by 5½ average bricklayers, and the lecturer could not refrain from mentioning that in the North of France another kiln of the same design took eighteen bricklayers eleven weeks to build the kiln alone, without stack, &c. He had found that the English workmen did about 2½ times the amount of work for the same money as was done in France and Germany, which was the price he paid for his "free trade" and fiscal policy—or lack of one. When the kiln was fired, the first and last chambers were filled with biscuit pieces, and the whole of the remainder with glost, and ever since it had been in use. Its circuit was made in fourteen days, and it contained approximately 800 glazed pieces and 250 biscuit at each firing. It was lit off each alternate Saturday. The working of the kiln was lucidly explained. As regarded comparison of costs with the kilns previously in use, it might be sufficient to say that over £200 had been saved in six months' working, or at the rate of over £400 per annum on a capital of approximately £1,000. The only drawback which the lecturer knew of in connection with this kiln was that the goods fired therein were usually about two days longer in finishing than by the use of the most rapid single kiln. The kiln in question stood out in the open and was not housed at all. Before it was actually proved a little fear was entertained that the colour of the finished product might not possibly be as good as with the independent kilns, but results proved the contrary, the colour and gloss being if anything better than obtained from the intermittent kiln. Up to this period the lecture had been solely concerned with solid fuel kilns, and the lecturer's subsequent remarks were directed towards the gas-fired type. So long ago as 1884 the Farnley Iron Co., Leeds, fitted up one of their glazed brick kilns for firing by gas from their old Siemens gas producers, and with this they experimented for some time, until a serious explosion occurred, damaging the crown of the kiln, and shooting the manager out through the wicket, which probably saved his life. After this it was discarded. Returning to the matter (1893–1894) they built two very large kilns with a suitable gas producer, and went to a large expense. Filled with glazed bricks they were fired two or three times, and proved a complete failure, eventually being dismantled and removed at considerable loss. The Coltness Iron Co., N.B., also had used producer gas for firing independent kilns, but the lecturer affirmed that it had been shown and could be demonstrated that under the conditions under which potters' work is carried out little or no economy of fuel might result. He had maintained persistently for some years that the continuous principle was the one upon which potters' ovens of the future must be worked, and before long, if not at home, at any rate abroad, this would be done, and works laid out on such a scale that a kiln of this type could be kept going regularly, when it would mean such a margin as the result of the reduced fuel bill that firms in a small way, making ordinary everyday ware, would have to succumb. It was coming as surely as it came in the brick trade! At some length an eight chambered gas-kiln designed by Mr. Ansell was here described, the overall dimensions of which were 110 ft. length, 24 ft. 3 in. width, and 16 ft. 6 in. height from foundation to top of side wall, and the eight chambers of which were each 18 ft. 9 in. long, by 8ft. wide, and 8 ft. 3 in. high. After fully explaining the nature of the working, the lecturer claimed that the final result was that the colour of the pieces was better than with the coal-fired kiln, the purity of the white body being marked, and the glaze being more brilliant and the fusion of it more perfect. The whole kiln finished firing in from 174 to

176 hours, and the cost worked out at about ·54d. per cubic foot with muffled kilns, though if open fired with saggars it would not be more than half, or say ·27d., a full farthing per cubic foot. It was understood that the bottle necked kilns burning to cone 5 for sanitary and general white biscuit cost about ·75d., or three-farthings per cubic foot. As to kilns for general pottery, Mr. Ansell was of the very strong opinion that little success and slight final economy would be secured without the adoption of the continuous principle, which foreshadowed that the pottery of the future would be upon a larger scale than at present. The smaller class of works might exist, but only for specialities. He was afraid he would be considered as a "Balaam," but he must say that from his experience the gas-fired kiln required at least double the watchfulness and care required by the coal-fired kiln, which was due firstly to the producer, and secondly to the rapid rise of temperature in the chamber, as also to other various causes. The kilns he had described were remarkably smokeless. Two per cent. would, he thought, cover the time during which black smoke was emitted, and this had been a matter of marked comment by visitors and proprietors. Wear and tear was much less with a gas-fired kiln, and was less in the coal-fired continuous than in the coal-fired intermittent. The lecturer never experienced any difficulty in securing suitable bricks with which to construct his kilns, and did not understand the remarks of some that bricks of extraordinary refractoriness were required. Any maker of repute could satisfy all his requirements, though he used a brick of good quality in the neighbourhood of the burners, and always advised the makers of the purpose for which they were needed, and requested them to send him a highly refractory brick.

A short, though lively discussion ensued at the termination of the lecture, which was thoroughly appreciated.

Trade Notes.

The Editors are always glad to receive items of trade intelligence, such as removals, new premises, personal items, &c.; also marked local newspapers.

Clarke's China and Glass Stores have been opened at 15A, Turnpike-lane, Hornsey, N.

Sawyer's Stores (china and glass) have been opened at 3, New King's-rd., Fulham, S.W.

Mr. R. Johnson, china and glass merchant, has acquired the premises 285, High-st., Stratford, E.

The "Household" China and Glass Stores have been opened at 2, Gassiott-rd., Tooting, S.W.

Mr. H. W. Linnell, china and glass dealer, has relinquished the business at 137, High-st., Clapham, S.W.

Mr. Barker, china and glass merchant, has relinquished the business at 249, Kentish Town-rd., N.W.

The North London China and Glass Stores have recently been opened at 35, Chapel-st., Pentonville, N.

The St. Ann's Stores (china and glass) have recently been opened at 6, St. Ann's-rd., South Tottenham, N.

Alexander's China and Glass Stores will shorly be opened at 179-181, Finchley-rd., South Hampstead, N.W.

Mr. I. Grunhaus, china dealer, has removed from 29, Houndsditch, E., to 145 in the same thoroughfare.

Mr. H. R. Liddell informs us that his china, glass, &c., business at 144, Wimborne-rd., Bournemouth, is now closed.

Mr. J. Cohen, china and glass dealer, is about to transfer his business from 456, Mile End-rd., E., to 460 in the same thoroughfare.

Mr. George Bellchambers, of 71, Ronalds-rd., Highbury, N., and of the Belmont Glass Works, left estate valued at £10,779 gross.

Frank & Co., china and earthenware dealers, have opened new premises at 11, The Broadway, Gleneagle-rd., Streatham, S.W.

The Duchess of Teck has given a large china bowl as a wedding present to Lady Rosemary Cairns and Mr. Wyndham Portal.

Alfred Alexander & Co., glass bottle makers, have removed their London offices from 63, Fenehurch-st., E.C., to 85, Gracechurch-st., E.C.

Mr. W. A. Dolling, china and glass merchant, announces his intention of shortly vacating the premises 142, Fulham-rd., S.W., the lease being for disposal.

Mr. W. E. Riley, of Birmingham, informs us that, owing to re-numbering of premises, his branch pottery store at Harborne will, in future, be No. 323, High-st.

Mr. J. A. Arrowsmith has been appointed secretary of the English China Manufacturers' Association in place of Mr. R. Jamieson, who had resigned owing to having left the Pottery district.

Philp & Co., 172, The Broadway, Cricklewood, N.W., have extended their premises by the addition of 170 in the same thoroughfare, which they have opened as a china and glass department.

We regret to announce that Mr. E. W. Locke, the well-known china manufacturer, formerly of Worcester, died at his residence at Malvern on April 25. We shall give some particulars of the career of the deceased in our next issue.

Bankruptcy Statistics just published show that two china, glass and earthenware dealers were gazetted as bankrupt in England and Wales during the first quarter of 1909, being one less than in the corresponding period of last year.

J. H. Awmack, Ltd.—Private company. Registered capital of £5,000 in £1 shares (2,500 preference). Objects: To take over the business of a glass, china, and general dealer, carried on at 8 and 10, New Briggate, Leeds, by Mr. J. H. Awmack.

Swinnertons, earthenware manufacturers, Vulcan Works, Hanley, have changed their London address from 106, Hatton-garden, to 16, Hatton-garden, E.C. At the new address they have more commodious premises, and are now making a fine display with their new productions.

German Clay Workers.—A party of German clay workers—not potters—have been on a visit to this country, with the view to see the Building Exhibition at Olympia. They have visited several brick yards in the provinces, and were officially received at the Council House, Birmingham.

All British Goods.—Friday, of last week, was St. George's Day. The directors of Harrods Stores celebrated the festival of England's patron saint in a becoming manner. All through "St. George's week," the windows of their stores were stocked exclusively with "All British" goods.

Enterprise in Glasgow.—Copland & Lye, Caledonian House, Sauchiehall-st., Glasgow, have opened a new restaurant for their customers. It is handsomely fitted on an extensive scale, and during the popular shopping hours, 12.30 to 4 o'clock, the "Caledonian House" Orchestra will discourse musical selections daily.

Dudley & Co., window ticket experts, 558, Holloway-rd., N., have issued a comprehensive price list (No. 69), of the numerous articles which they supply to shopkeepers. Besides window tickets these include account books, show cases, shelves and brackets, ticket-holders, rubber stamps, mirrors, cash tills, clips, &c., &c.

Fire at a Pottery.—On April 2 a fire occurred in the crate-making shed of Pountney & Co.'s pottery, the Causeway, Fishponds, Bristol. The company's private fire brigade extinguished the flames. Considerable damage was caused to the shed and crates. The fire is supposed to have arisen from some hot ashes left in the shed.

Airostyle and Lithos, Ltd.—Registered capital, £5,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with R. W. Dixon and F. Dixon, and to carry on the business of manufacturers and sellers of colour spraying, colour collecting and other instruments and apparatus, dealers in china, earthenware, majolica and pottery ware, &c. Private company.

Barfs Silica Co., Ltd.—Registered capital, £4,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with T. Fletcher, Jane Brown and J. G. Fletcher, and to carry on the business of brick, tile, sanitary and other pipe, earthenware pot, china or glass manufacturers, &c. Private company. Registered office, The Works, Barfs, Workington, Cumberland.

Dartmoor China Clay Co., Ltd.—Registered capital, £35,000 in £1 shares (16,500 preference). Objects: To adopt an agreement with W. C. Punchard and H. C. Stewart for the acquisition of the business of clay and stone merchants, brick makers, blacksmiths, and dealers in coal and manure carried on by Sellick & Sons, Ltd., at Watter Combe, Shaugh Prior, Devon, and to carry on the said business. Private company.

British Clay Exports.—Unmanufactured clay to the weight of 133,417 tons, valued at £147,750, including 6,715 tons of fireclay, valued at £5,037, was exported from the United Kingdom during the first three months of the present year. For the corresponding period in 1908 the exports were:—143,029 tons, valued at £156,728, including 8,488 tons of fireclay, valued at £8,302, and in 1907, 146,525 tons valued at £159,477.

Polesworth Electrical Appliances Co., Ltd.—Registered capital, £5,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To take over the business of a brick, tile and electrical appliance manufacturer carried on by C. W. Shackleton, at Polesworth, Warwick, as the Electrical Appliance Co., together with the lease of the premises where the said business is carried on, and his secret process for making glaze and enamel, and for glazing and enamelling goods. Private company.

Hydraulic Separating and Crading Co., Ltd.—Registered capital, £75,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire from the W.G. Patents Syndicate, Ltd., the right to use a certain invention relating to the production, treatment, application, and use of kaolin or china clay and like substances, to adopt an agreement with the said syndicate and to carry on the business of miners, winners, quarriers, manipulators and preparers for market of such substances as aforesaid. The first directors are L. C. Bernacchi, Pound Farm, Ditton-hill, Surbiton; W. J. Lee, 14, Hatton-wall, Hatton-garden, E.C.; and G. Riley, Walton-on-Thames.

Anglo-Continental Glassworks, Ltd.—Registered capital £60,000, in £1 shares. Objects, to acquire the benefit of certain existing inventions for the treatment of glass and the production of glass bottles, to develop and turn to account the same, to adopt agreements (1) with F. Schadde (on behalf of himself and all other shareholders of the Niederrheinische Glashuetten Gesellschaft, m.b.H.); (2) with the said F. Schadde, and (3) with the Standard Financial Association, Ltd., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of, agents for the sale of, and dealers in, bottles, cups, vases, glass and ware of all kinds, &c.

China Wedding Presents.—Lord Dalmeny and his bride, Miss Dorothy Grosvenor, received three hundred and twenty wedding presents (counting the numerous pieces of jewellery given by Lord Rosebery as one present). Sixteen presents were furnished by the trade we represent. A china dessert service, a Sevres china ink stand, a silver and glass claret jug, a set of liquor bottles, a china bowl, a pair of china candlesticks, a china breakfast service, another china dessert service, an old china writing set, a cut glass bowl, another china bowl, an old Derby china dish, a china tea service, an old cut glass cup in case, a pair of glass vases and an old china bowl.

The History of the Staffordshire Potteries.—The Staffordshire "Sentinel" of April 13 says: "Mr. Simeon Shaw, LL.D., the author of 'The History of the Staffordshire Potteries,' 'The Chemistry of Potting,' and many other works, was buried in the graveyard attached to Hanley Bethesda Chapel, just fifty years back to-day. Mr. Shaw lived in Hanley during a portion of his career, which was much chequered towards its close, his mind eventually giving way, death taking place a few days previous to the interment in the County Asylum at Stafford. Both the works mentioned are held in esteem even to-day, the history of the Potteries having been reprinted recently."

Mr. Ernest Syer, 101, Hatton-garden, London, E.C., and Brockley-rd., S.E., has issued a comprehensive catalogue of his various specialities in Bohemian crystal glassware, and sundries. He makes a feature of flower tubes, and has a number of special lines, which are well illustrated in his booklet. These he can supply from loose stock in assorted cases, or in original packages. Pickle jars and stoppers, preserve jars, and cut glass suites, sugar and creams, butter dishes, finger bowls, ice-plates, cut and engraved tumblers, cruets, custard cups, and a large variety of English pressed glassware go to make up his stock. Some good shapes in toilet ware, queens white china tea ware, milk jugs, &c., are included in his lists. Mr. Syer has such confidence in the quality and prices of his goods that he invites comparison with others in the market.

The "Rapid" Magnetting Machine Co., Ltd., of Birmingham, who a year ago introduced their patent "Rapid" electro magnetic separators for removal of iron from slip glaze, &c., and also from calcined bone and similar dry material, inform us that they have decided to make several smaller sizes. Based on information kindly supplied by an important firm using the "Rapid" apparatus during the last seven or eight months, they propose to list sizes capable of treating outputs of 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, and 24 tons of slip per working day, and as the price of the three tons apparatus is only about £13 or £14, they hope this will induce some firms who at the demonstration given at Burslem last autumn expressed their approval of same, but remarked that the price of the one then exhibited was "too expensive for them" to adopt one or other of the sizes.

Company Liens.—S. W. Dean, Ltd., potters, Burlsem. Particulars of £4,000 debentures have been filed the whole amount being now issued. Property charged: The company's undertaking and property present and future including uncalled and unpaid capital.——F. H. Barker Rhead & Co., Ltd., pottery manufacturers, Hanley and Manchester. Particulars of £2,500 debentures have been filed, the amount of the present issue being £1,150. Property charged: the company's undertaking and property present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to a mortgage securing £600). A memorandum of satisfaction in full on March 25, 1909, of debentures securing £1,000 has also been filed.——Osborne China Co., Ltd. A debenture to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, has been registered. Holder, H. J. Colclough, Hill Crest, Lightwood, Longton, Staffs.

The Prince of Wales on Advertising.—His Royal Highness, as President of the Royal Commission for the Brussels, Rome, and Turin Exhibition, explained the facilities that will be afforded British exhibitors. He said the benefits from a display at such exhibitions could not be measured solely by the amount of the direct orders received by individual exhibitors. Experience had shown even in the case of firms having an established reputation and world-wide connections that attempts to discontinue advertising had usually been followed by a diminution in the sales effected, and the neglect by Great Britain of one of the most important forms of national advertisement would be equally detrimental to her interests as a manufacturing country. His Royal Highness explained that to remedy the lack of uniformity in the arrangement and decoration of the British section noticeable at previous exhibitions

it had been proposed that the Royal Commission should undertake the entire cost of the decoration of the British section, and supply all showcases, stands, &c. Special care, however, would be taken to avoid any suppression of individuality in connection with this scheme.

Lead Poisoning.—The total number of cases of lead poisoning, reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshops Act, during March last, was 42 as compared with 46 cases in February. There were 3 deaths from this cause in March, against 2 deaths in February. Two of the deaths from lead poisoning in March were in connection with coach making. In addition to the above, 15 cases of lead poisoning (2 of which were fatal) were reported during March among house painters and plumbers. The total number of cases of lead poisoning reported during the first three months of the year was 126, and there were 8 deaths, as compared with 150 reported cases and 4 deaths in the same three months last year. In addition to these there were 56 cases of lead poisoning (including 11 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first three months of 1909, as compared with 49 cases (including 9 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1908. Three cases were reported from the china and earthenware trades during the past month, and there was no death. In the month of February there were 5 cases from our trades and no death. In the first three months of this year there were 12 reported cases in connection with china and earthenware and no death, compared with 25 reported cases and 2 deaths in the same period last year.

Tenders Accepted.—For the supply of crockeryware to the Mutford and Lothingland Board of Guardians:—Mr. W. B. Cooper, Lowestoft.——For the supply of earthenware to the Staines Union:—Atkinson & Co.——For the supply of earthenware to the workhouse and hospital for the Halifax Guardians for six months ending Oct. 2:—Mr. W. Neaverson, per schedule.——The Richmond Joint Hospital Board have accepted the tender of Atkinson & Co., Lambeth, for the supply of china and earthenware to the Mogden and Dockwell Hospitals.——The Wandsworth Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. J. W. Beswick, Gold-st. Works, Longton, for earthenware.——The Down District Asylum have accepted the tender of Mr. J. C. Hughes, Belfast, for earthenware.——The Visiting Committee of the Plymouth Borough Asylum have accepted Mr. T. R. Painting's tender for the supply of crockery.——The Chester Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. R. B. Whittingham for crockery.——The tender of Payne & Son, High-st., Southampton, has been recommended for acceptance for the supply of crockeryware to the Southampton Guardians.——Heston and Isleworth District Council has accepted the tender of Atkinson & Co., Ltd., London, for annual supplies of earthenware and china for the Isolation Hospital.

Old Pottery.—On April 19 Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold a number of works of art from the collection of Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt. Amongst them an old Worcester bell-shaped mug, printed in black, on one side a portrait of George II., on the other side ships, and between them a military trophy, &c. The piece is signed "A. H. Worcester." Bought by Mr. Amor for £32 10s.——An old Worcester oval-shaped dish, scale blue and gold ground, painted with flowers in white panels, square mark, Mr. Williams, £20 10s. A pair of old Worcester plates, dark blue and gold borders, painted with exotic birds in centres, crescent mark, £22, Mr. James. A pair of Bow groups of sheep and ram, with floral backgrounds, fitted with candle sconces, marked with dagger and anchor, Mr. James £20. A Zurich shaped ewer and cover, painted with a large panel of flowers in centre, and small sprays at the side, the cover surmounted by a pear, the border and base and cover picked out in purple and white flutings, with the original china hinge (very rare) Mr. Amor, £32 10s. ——Christie & Co. sold a collection of salt glaze and other pottery, belonging to the late Mr. J. E. Wilkinson, of Market Drayton. A salt-glaze teapot, with formal flowers, the strapwork in relief, a blue teapot, and one with flowers in white on blue ground, made as much as 100 guineas (Ashburton). Another salt-glaze teapot, with flowers on red ground, and with branch handle and spot, reached 30 guineas; for a salt-glaze figure of a man in Eastern costume, 5½in. high, the same price was paid; a cream-jug, cover, with shells in relief, and a muffineer, with Chinese figures, realised 31 guineas, and other similar salt-glaze specimens fetched high prices. Other English pottery included such forgotten examples as a Whieldon agate figure of a cat with that of a dog, 4 in. high, 21 guineas; and a teapot and canister, 15 guineas.

A Matching.—The following recently appeared in the "agony" column of several London papers:—

> "£100 REWARD.—An OLD CHINA VASE, the property of a client, has unfortunately been smashed to atoms by a careless servant; the lid of the vase, however, was saved; the above sum will be paid to anyone possessing and willing to sell a VASE of a somewhat SIMILAR CHARACTER, or for a Vase to match the lid, which may be seen by appointment.—Please write, &c."

Pottery and Glass in European Turkey.—Considering the events now transpiring in Turkey, the report of Mr. A. Tinayre, the French vice-consul at Adrianople, has considerable topical interest. According to this report Adrianople is a very receptive market for glassware. The days have now gone by when exclusive use was made of metal cups, goblets and plates. Nowadays, in all houses, glass cups, dishes, plates, goblets and the like are common, and their use is increasing daily. The houses here, as in all cases throughout the East, are built with several windows, and as oil lamps are the only means of lighting used, there is a great demand for window glass and lamp chimneys. If it be borne in mind that there is not one glass factory in Turkey it can easily be imagined that these goods are extensively imported from abroad. Glass ware properly so-called comes from Austria-Hungary and Germany; glass hollow ware from Belgium, lamp glasses from Austria and Germany, window glass from Belgium, crockery from Alsace and Lorraine, china ware from Austria and Germany. A small quantity of glass and china also comes from France. German glass and china is sent over by railway in bulk, *i.e.*, wrapped round with straw and placed in trucks; hollow ware and good china are put up in casks; crockery arrives in bulk and lamp glasses in cases. Belgian goods are sent by sea. The breakage averages from 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. in bulk and 10 per cent. when sent by sea. The customs duty amounts to 11 per cent. *ad valorem*. Cost of transport:—From Germany to Adrianople, 890 to 900 fcs. per truck; from Austria-Hungary to Adrianople, 700 to 750 fcs. per truck. By sea: From Antwerp to Dedeagatch, 200 cases of window glass, 3·08 fcs. per 100 kilos. For transport by railway from Dedeagatch to Adrianople 116 fcs. per truck must be added. Prices: These vary according to quality, size, &c., but German and Austrian goods are mostly cheapest. Payments are made in cash with 3 per cent. discount, or net at 4 or 6 months. The consul concludes by saying that if French firms would only study the requirements of the Turkish market and send over competent travellers, a good trade could be secured. More carefully made lines, delivered about on the lines indicated above, would meet with a good reception.

MUFFLE KILNS: THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND USE.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

(*Continued from page* 311.)

Gas Fired Muffles.

GAS-FIRED muffle kilns have the great advantage of better use of the fuel, resulting in less fuel being needed, and in an easier regulation of the temperature of the kiln. The best gas-fired kilns do not employ the ordinary town-gas delivered by the mains from a gas-works, but manufacture their own gas in a special "producer." The gas producers ordinarily employed consist chiefly of a firebox with a much greater fuel capacity than usual, but otherwise similar to an ordinary one. Owing to the great depth of fuel it does not burn in the ordinary way, but the portion nearest the grate burns and the products of its combustion passing through the upper unburnt fuel are reduced to a combustible gas (carbon monoxide), which, with other neutral and incombustible gases, forms the "producer gas" used for firing the kiln. Consequently, the alteration of a kiln from coal-fired to gas-fired is exceedingly simple in principle, though it may, in some cases, prove costly in practice. In erecting a new kiln there is little or no difference in cost. In using gas instead of a solid fuel the regulation of the amount of gas and air is much more easily and accurately made, and consequently better results can be obtained, with less danger of overheating and a smaller amount of attention on the part of the firemen. Gas-fired muffle kilns are of two distinct types—the ones in which the goods are stationary and the other in which the goods travel through the kiln. These types of kiln may also be fired with coal in the ordinary manner, but the use of gas in connection with them is so great an improvement as to render a description of the coal-fired type unnecessary. When the goods are stationary, being placed in chambers as in the ordinary continuous brick kiln, the gases travel from one chamber to another in a manner very similar to the Hoffman kiln used in so many brickyards at the present time. Moeldner and Kreibsch were among the first to successfully use gas-fired muffle kilns, and their pattern is well adapted for some firms. In others it is inconvenient, as the three chambers composing it are placed one above the other instead of side by side as is found most convenient at the present time. The Mendheim gas-fired muffle kiln is also well known on the Continent and is convenient where there is a large quantity of goods to be fired in a works having a regular output. It does not use regenerators, and so is not so efficient as the Schmatolla kiln, to be described later, but for large regular outputs is distinctly more economical in fuel than any of the kilns previously mentioned. For small outputs and very low temperatures it is less valuable.

The original patent of George Mendheim was taken out in Germany in 1867, but the application to muffle kilns followed much later. though the same principle was employed. The gas and air streams unite under the muffle, rise around it, and are taken away by a special fuse to the next chamber, where they heat up another muffle and proceed to another chamber, this being continued until practically all their heat is used up, when they enter the main chimney flue. The main disadvantage of the Mendheim kiln is the greater heat at the bottom of the kiln; this is serious with goods which are heated to near their softening point or which soften during some stage in the firing. It may be avoided by taking the gases into the upper part of the kiln and letting them work downwards, but this would practically convert the Mendheim into one of the Newcastle type but gas-fired. The application of regenerative firing, or the use of highly heated air and gas, was originally made by Siemens to furnaces used in the steel industry. It was first used for firing clay goods by Dunnachie about 1875 in his patent brick kiln, and has been applied with great success to muffle kilns by Schmatolla during the last few years. A serious defect in ordinary gas-firing is that the air supply is only slightly heated and then its temperature is not under very good control, whereas by the use of the regenerative principles to heat both gas and air much higher temperatures and far more complete combustion can be obtained. This means a direct saving of fuel, or, what is more important technically, the realisation of higher temperatures in a shorter space of time. The temperature to which the gas and air are heated is anything up to 1,000 degrees Cent., or for some purposes even higher. The regenerating chamber is usually several feet in height and consists of a space filled with chequer work. The hot gases travel through this chequer work on their way to the chimney and after they have left the kiln. As a result the chequer work becomes intensely heated. As soon as it is hot enough the dampers are changed, the hot flue-gases cut off and their place is taken by air which is to be used in the combustion of the fuel and known as the "secondary air supply." When the passage of this air through the regenerator has cooled it, the dampers are again changed, and the regenerator is reheated with flue gases.

It will be understood that for this purpose two regenerating chambers are necessary, so that whilst one is heating the air the other may be being heated by the flue-gases passing through it, so that when the dampers are changed their effect is simply to substitute one regenerator for the other. The gas from the producer enters the combustion chamber at a high temperature, because the producer is so placed that the gas from it never becomes cool. Thus, in the muffle kiln designed and patented by E. Schmatolla (Fig. 11) the producer (*c*) is placed directly under the muffle (*a*), so that the producer, muffle, and regenerators all form one single block of masonry, and the loss of heat by radiation is kept remarkably low, and losses from the generator or flues are practically impossible. The producer (*c*) is arranged so that it can at first be used as an ordinary grate, and, when the fuel in it is well burning, can be converted into a producer by the simple process of adding more fuel. The two heat accumulators or regenerators reach from the level of the bottom of the producer to the level of the top of the muffle, and are connected at the bottom end to conduits b^1, b^2, b^3, b^4, which can be brought into communication either with the chimney channel (b^5) or with the outer air by means of a special damper, not shown. The producer is connected to the chamber at both sides by means of the flues (*d*, *e*), between which are arranged the dampers (*f*) which render possible the closing of one or other of the flues *d*.

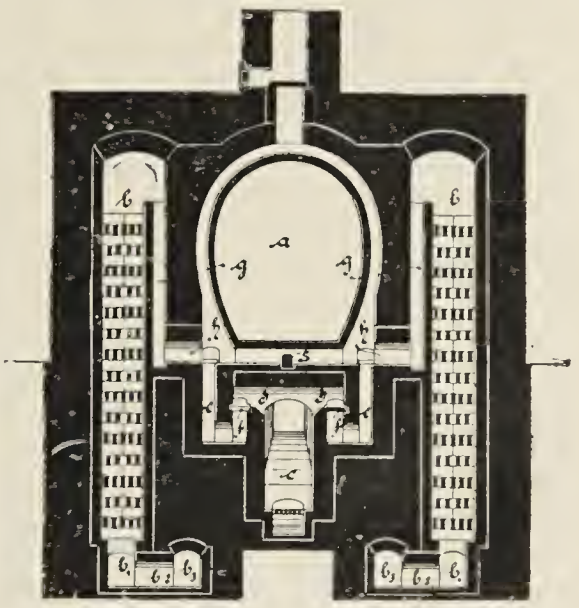


FIG. 11.—SCHMATOLLA MUFFLE.

When the damper (*f*) on the left-hand side is closed, the corresponding damper (f^1) on the right being open, and the damper which changes over the direction of the gases

in the regenerator is position "*A*," the flue on the right-hand side (b^4) is in connection with the outer air and the flue *b* on the left-hand side is connected with the chimney, and assuming, further, that the producer is in full working order, the producer-gas will then pass through the right-hand flues (*d*, *e*) into the heating space around the muffle, and the air through the right-hand flues (b^4, b^3, b^2, b^1), the checker work of the right-hand heat accumulator or regenerator and the flues *g*, *h* also into the heating chamber. The gas and air become mixed in the space surrounding the muffle (*a*) and pass out through the flues *h*, *g* and the heat accumulator or regenerator (*h*) as well as the flues b^1, b^2, b^3, b^4, on the left hand, into the chimney. The combustion gases escaping from the chamber give off the greatest portion of their heat, which is not employed in raising the temperature of the muffle to the chequer work in the regenerator arranged on the left-hand side of the figure. When this regenerator is as hot as it can become, the changing dampers are moved over so that the left flue (b^4) is open and the right-hand channels (b^1, b^2, b^3, b^4), with the chimney closed, whilst the right-hand flue system (b^1, b^2, b^3) is connected to the chimney. If, then, the right-hand damper (*f*) is closed and the left-hand damper opened, the producer gas will pass through the left-hand side flues (*e*, *g*) into the combustion chamber outside the muffle, and the air will pass through the left-hand side flues (b^4, b^3, b,^{2} b^1), the chequer work of the left-hand side regenerator and the right-hand flues (*g*, *h*) into the chamber. The flame in the latter will follow the opposite path to that previously followed, and will pass on the other side through the flues (*g*, *h*), the chequer work of the regenerator, and, after having given up to the latter the greater portion of its heat through the right-hand side flues (b^1, b^2, b^3), into the chimney.

The air is, of course, highly heated on the way by the previously highly heated chequer work in the left-hand regenerator, and passes into the combustion chamber with a very high temperature. As the gas from the producer is also at a high temperature, it is possible in an arrangement of this kind to obtain a much higher temperature than was hitherto possible in the muffle furnaces generally used. As the direction of the flames can be altered at given intervals of time, the temperature of the muffle can be raised as much as may be desired up to the limit of the dissociation of the carbon dioxide produced—viz., 2,000 deg. C. Needless to say, this maximum temperature is far higher than anything ever required to be heated in muffles. Although such high temperatures are seldom required in practice, the value of the arrangement shown is great in that all ordinary losses are so carefully prevented that for ordinary work much less fuel is needed than is the case with other muffle furnaces in which heat regeneration is not used. One matter must not be omitted in connection with regeneratively heated kilns—viz., the necessity of having two kilns or a kiln and a boiler working at the same time during the earlier stages of the firing, otherwise much of the heat will be lost during the heating of the kiln during the first few hours, or until the gases passing from it are sufficient to heat the regenerator rapidly.

Tunnel Kilns.

The tunnel kiln is a form of muffle kiln which is as valuable to the porcelain and china and earthenware manufacturer as the regenerative muffle kiln just described is to the maker of glazed bricks and sanitary ware. The tunnel kiln differs from all the foregoing in that the goods are pushed or drawn slowly through the kiln instead of the fire travelling forward. This form of kiln is less applicable to temperatures above 1,200 deg. C., but for enamelling, hardening, and other processes carried on at moderate temperatures it is in every way admirable. As the goods can be raised rapidly in temperature, it is especially valuable for glazed goods, as the slower heating necessary in some other forms of kilns is liable to be detrimental to the gloss of the glaze. There are a number of patents (particularly of France and Belgian origin) in connection with the design of tunnel kilns, but the general type is predominant in each. Credit should probably be given to Fuerbringer as the inventor of the tunnel kiln, but the application to it of gas-firing has been claimed by a number of different patentees, all of whom were working at about the same time, though in different countries. The general principle of the tunnel kiln is best understood by a reference to Fig. 12, which shows in diagram form the direction of the goods in this kind of kiln. The left-hand portion (*a*) forms the part where the preliminary heating of the goods is effected, and has a door at the points marked *O*, *O*, through which the goods enter, being usually placed in an iron basket. This basket is pushed on to the square 1, and then begins to be heated. A special pushing arrangement is placed at *a*, and pushes the basket forward on to the square marked 2, another basket taking its place on 1. In this way the insertion of a fresh basket of goods causes the others to be pushed along in the direction *ab*. A second pushing level at *b* takes them in the direction *bc*, and a third pushing apparatus from *c* to the discharging plate 18. The hottest part of the kiln is at 9, but as soon as the goods reach 5 or 6, they arrive at a dull red heat. At 12 the goods are still at a bright red heat though they are really cooling, and on passing out of the kiln at 18, they are so cool as not to be damaged by being exposed to the ordinary room temperature, and can easily be removed from the kiln with the naked hands. The tunnel kiln consists of an outer case, shaped like a tube with puan as shown in Fig. 12, inside which is another tube (the muffle), the burnt gases passing between them. From 10 to 18 this internal tube is not necessary except foı delicate goods, as the air drawn in at 18 is gradually heated by its contact with the cooling goods, and is not needed for combustion until it reaches 9, where it mixes with the gas used as fuel, or with the solid fuel if such is used, and serves to heat the goods still further, though from this stage on it does not come into contact with them, this being prevented by the inner tube or muffle.

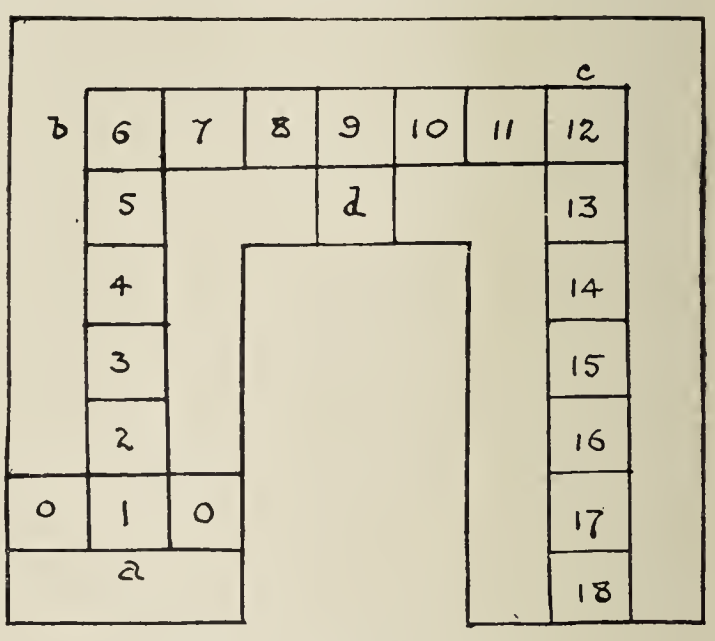


Fig. 12.—Tunnel Kiln.

In one form of tunnel kiln the muffle itself is extremely short, being only about 10 ft. in length, and the hot gases resulting from the combustion of the fuel are carried in a broad, shallow flue immediately below the portions 1 to 6. Instead of the whole of this being practically a muffle, it thereby becomes a tube heated from below. This construction may be similarly applied to the arm 12 to 18, particularly where the goods must cool less rapidly, and the direct drawing of the air through the tunnel would shatter them. The chimney is usually arranged to draw off the flue gases through a downcast immediately below *a*.

Other modifications of the tunnel kiln have special arrangements, such as trollies on wheels, for moving the goods, but these minor improvements (?) should be considered in relation to special cases. The general principle described is used in all, even in those which, like the Helzel kiln, are circular in shape, or the Geith, which is quite straight. The complaint is often made that the pushing of the crates along in a tunnel kiln frequently causes damage to the goods, owing to the shocks produced during transit. If they are well packed, little or no damage occurs, but where this is not practicable a device such as that shown in Fig. 13 may be used, or the crates may be mounted on small ball castors. The cars used in the Mayer kiln (Fig 13) can only be used when the goods can be fired in a comparatively short kiln, and the Mayer kiln has also the disadvantage that it makes no use of the heat evolved from the cooling goods. It consists, as shown, of a straight

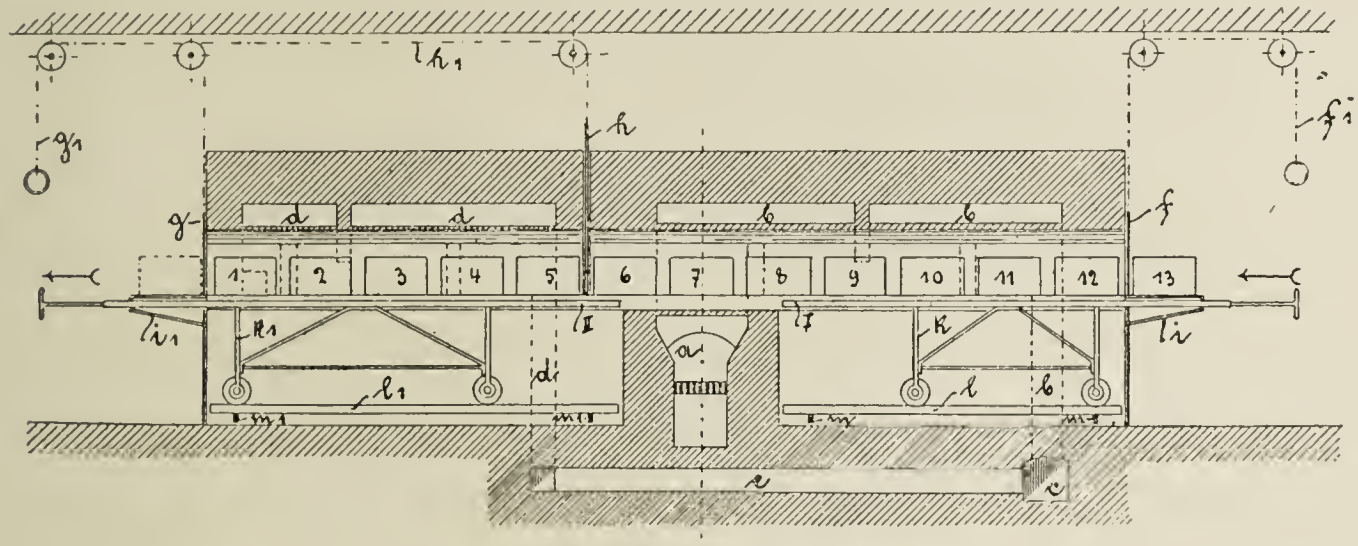


FIG. 13.—MAYER TUNNEL KILN.

tube or tunnel capable of holding twelve crates, six of which are cooling, the seventh is just finishing firing, and the remainder are increasing in temperature. The crates rest on two ledges or rails running the whole length of the kiln, and are not pushed forward as in the Furbringer type of kiln, but are lifted from the rails, carried forward, and again placed on the rails by means of the special cars (*k*, *k*). The goods travel from left to right, in the direction of the arrows, No. 13 crate being about to enter the kiln, and No. 1 about to leave it. The furnace or producer is situated at *a*, and the hot gases travel through the flues *b*, *b*, which surround the tunnel and finally pass to the chimney-flue *c*. Air which has been drawn around the cooling goods through the flues *d*, *d* is also carried to the chimney-flue *c*, as shown. This is an error in design ; the flues *d*, *d*, ought to discharge into the combustion chamber above *a*, where the heat would be utilised instead of lost. A damper *h* is used to separate the heating portion of the tunnel from the part which is cooling, and *f* and *g* are the balanced inlet and outlet doors respectively.

THE USES OF MUFFLE KILNS

are so numerous and well known as to make detailed descriptions unnecessary. They are, in fact, used in all cases where it is necessary to protect the goods being fired from the action of flame, which would affect either the surface or colour of the goods. As has already been pointed out, they are used for all temperatures from the dull red heat of the hardening-on kiln to the intense white heat of the muffles used in the manufacture of sanitary and other hard glazed goods. They are also used to a very large extent for heating small articles such as tobacco-pipes, and for enamelling, varnishing, and other processes in industries widely removed from pottery. With these latter the present article has nothing to do, but there are certain precautions which are necessary with all muffle kilns which may be conveniently mentioned here. In the first place, the fuel used must not contain any ingredient, such as sulphur, which will damage the goods in any way. Moisture in it is of less importance, though undesirable in large quantities. Furthermore, the firing must be rapid as soon as ever the goods are in a condition to stand it, as the glaze is much brighter and better when rapidly melted and cooled. This is one great argument in favour of glazing goods which have been previously converted into "biscuit" instead of applying the glaze to the unfired clay, as is common in certain districts. The atmosphere inside a muffle kiln is almost always oxidising, as it is difficult to get reducing conditions. Before being used, a muffle should be glazed inside with a colourless or white waste glaze, partly to reduce the porosity of the muffle and so keep out flue gases, and partly to prevent any "matting" or "starving" of the glaze owing to its proximity to an unglazed surface. After glazing, the muffle should be fired empty or with goods that do not matter, and should be raised to a rather higher temperature than that used in practice, so as to fully "settle" the masonry of the kiln.

The goods are best placed in "cupboards" or on shelves made of fireclay slabs or quarries, permanent ones being built all round the inside walls, and temporary ones for the remaining spaces. The inside surfaces of this work should also be glazed for the same reason as the muffle is so treated. In firing muffle kilns the burner must exercise his skill just as in the heating of other kilns and ovens, and where the kilns are of the periodic or single type Seger cones may be conveniently used as temperature indicators. The Holdcroft thermoscopes answer the same purpose, though not always so readily visible in large muffles. These pyrometers should be placed in different parts of the kiln and spy-holes used to enable them to be seen without opening the kiln and letting in cold air. When used at low temperatures, as for enamelling, gilding, or hardening-on, "trial bits" will often be more convenient, especially in continuous and tunnel kilns. Indeed, trial pieces should generally be used in addition to cones or thermoscopes, as these latter are only indirect indicators, and are at best supplementary to the trials which can be drawn from the kiln. With gas-fired kilns the feeding of the producer can be carried out at much longer intervals than the stoking of an ordinary firebox, as the depth of fuel has but little influence on the heat in the kiln. In gas-fired kilns, therefore, the burners have much lighter work, and less attention is necessary, as, provided the supply of gas and air is maintained constant, the temperature of the kiln will rise steadily, and the burner's chief work will then be to see that the various parts of the kiln are heated at the same rate. The failures and erratic working of certain muffles are often due to faults in the construction of the flues, or to their being choked up, and no simple means of cleaning them existing. Often, too, the lack of skill on the part of the fireman is the cause of trouble. Lack of ventilation inside the muffle itself, whereby steam, oil vapours, &c., accumulate and cannot escape, is also a cause of difficulty and a frequent

source of scummed goods. If several holes are made in the arch of the kiln and covered to prevent any back pressure of the flue gases, this trouble will usually be avoided, the more so if a small supply of highly heated air is allowed to enter near the base of the muffle. This air must, of course, be pure and free from flue-gases.

THE END.

LEGAL.

Place Names as Trade Descriptions.—At the Guildhall recently Rylands & Sons, Ltd., were summoned at the instance of certain blanket manufacturers of Witney for applying a false trade description—"Witney"—to blankets manufactured in Yorkshire. Sir William Treloar, in giving his decision on the case, said that the defendants had not proved to his satisfaction that at the time of the passing of the Merchandise Marks Act in 1887, the trade description "Witney" was or had been applied to certain kinds of blankets to indicate a particular class or method of manufacture. He held that the term "Witney" as applied here was calculated to mislead as to the place where these blankets actually were made. He imposed merely a nominal penalty of 40s. The costs were fixed at 100 guineas. Notice of appeal was given.

Imported Glass Workers.—At North London Police Court, on April 13, O. Nehring, a German subject, described as a glass blower, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt with assaulting Peter Lamberti. The prosecutor, a foreigner, said that he was a foreman in the employment of Crosby Bros., glass bottle manufacturers, of College-st., Homerton. There had been a dispute with the English workmen of the firm and their places had been filled by Austrians, Dutch, and Germans. On April 10 the prisoner, who is a stranger at the works and unable to speak English, was seen in company of the pickets, and later he appeared among the foreign workmen and urged them to strike. The witness requested him to leave and ultimately had to eject him. Later the prisoner returned and created a disturbance outside the works, and when the witness, at the request of the police, spoke to the prisoner in German, urging him to go away, he struck him twice. The prisoner was fined 40s. with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

Wages in Lieu of Notice.—At the County Court, Stoke-on-Trent, on April 14, Alfred Sheen, of 17, Turner-st., Hanley, a jug handler, claimed from Shaw & Copestake, Normacot-rd., Longton, manufacturers, £5 10s., representing 28 days' wages in lieu of notice. The case had been partly heard at the previous court, and additional evidence was now called by each side to show whether the custom was for handlers to receive a week's or a month's notice. Officials of the Pottery Workers' Society, said the custom was for handlers to receive a month's notice. They denied that women and young people were usually employed for that work. After hearing evidence called by the defendants, his Honour said he found that Shaw & Copestake were not justified, through the ineapacity of the plaintiff, in dismissing him without notice. Then as to notice, how much was he entitled to ? Was the plaintiff an operative ? He was engaged in the potting industry and in a branch as essential as any other. Prima facie, His Honour said, the plaintiff was entitled to his month's notice. Then the point had been raised whether, although operatives were usually entitled to a month's wages, the plaintiff was so entitled because he was an assistant to a jollier, and these assistants could be got rid of at a week's notice. But the view his Honour took was that the plaintiff was the servant, not of the jollier, but of the firm. The defendants dismissed him without notice, and they must pay him. He gave judgment for the plaintiff for £3 10s., his wages per week being agreed at 17s. 6d.

Glassworkers and Compensation.—On the 21st ult., at the St. Helens County Court, judgment was delivered in the case of T. A. Roberts, glass-blower, against Pilkington Bros., Ltd., in which the former claimed damages for injury to one of his eyes by a fragment of hot glass striking it while he was cleaning his blow-pipe. The ease, as stated, had been referred to a medical referee, whose report was now read. The referee was of opinion that the condition of Roberts's eye was, in some measure, due to previous injury, and that that injury was probably aggravated by the blow the eye received from the fragment of hot glass. The referee added that if the man was supplied with proper spectacles he would be able to do lighter work than that he had been ordinarily engaged in. If offered this class of work there was some hope that he would regain his full wage-earning capacity. His honour the judge, in finding for the claimant, made an order on Pilkington Bros., for the payment to Roberts of 20s. per week, and said that when the lighter work mentioned by the medical referee was found for the man a reduction in the amount of the order could be arranged.——Sheriff Guy has issued his interlocutor in the action under the Workmen's Compensation Act, raised in Edinburgh Sheriff Court, by George Peffers, bottle manufacturer's employee, 68, Shore, Leith, against the Kinghorn Bottle Co., Ltd., 46, George-st., Edinburgh. Pursuer, who is 15 years of age, claims compensation at the rate of 8s. a week in respect of injuries received in the course of his employment with defenders. He was accidentally struck on the left eye by a piece of hot glass, which was being taken out of a tank of molten glass by another employee. He states that he has lost the sight of the left eye, and partially the sight of the right eye. Sheriff Guy finds that the accident arose out of and in the course of pursuer's employment, and he finds that pursuer is entitled to compensation at the rate of 8s. per week—his wages at the time of the accident.

Claim for Compensation.—At the Burslem County Court, on April 8, a claim was made by Harriet Riley, widow, of 137, Louise-st., against Doulton & Co., Ltd., of Burslem, for compensation in respect of the death of her husband, Henry Riley, of 7, Newport-st. It was stated that deceased was certified by Dr. King Alcock, the certifying surgeon for the district, to be suffering from plumbism, and was therefore disabled from earning full wages at his work. He died on June 13, and the verdict at the inquest was that his death was brought about by disease of the kidneys, but there was not sufficient evidence to show how that was set up. His average earnings had been 30s. per week, and the amount claimed by the widow and her infant son was £234. The respondents' contention was that the certifying surgeon certified provisionally only, and that the disease by which the man's death was alleged to have been caused was not due to the nature of the work in which he was employed by the respondents. Mr. Eley for the plaintiff, said the real issue was whether or no the death was caused by lead poisoning. In April, 1908, the deceased, who was 26 years of age, was taken ill. He had worked for Messrs. Doulton for four years as a glost placer. In April he consulted Dr. Mockett, of Burslem. He was complaining then of swollen ankles. On April 29 Dr. Mockett ordered him to bed, and on May 2, being then satisfied that the man was suffering from lead, communicated with the certifying surgeon. Dr. King Alcock said that he "provisionally certified" the man as suffering from lead poisoning. He died on June 13. His Honour pointed out that Dr. King Alcock did not "provisionally certify." He stated "I am provisionally of opinion." Harriet Riley, widow of the deceased, gave evidence, and stated that her husband was a sober man. Mr. Brough for the respondents, quoting from the evidence given by plaintiff at the inquest, pointed out that she stated he had not suffered from colic, and had not complained of weakness of the wrists. Dr. G. T. Mockett was then called and stated that the deceased first consulted him on April 12 at his surgery. He had swelling of the legs, numbness, and weakness of the forearm. Witness also found a blue line fairly distinct. He examined the deceased on successive days, and in each instance he found lead. The man died from acute disease of the kidneys, caused in the first instance by lead, and then accelerated by cold and inflammation of various organs. Asked by Mr. Brough why he had not told the coroner this, Dr. Mockett said he was asked no questions about the post-mortem. Dr. Mockett was cross-examined at great length and was re-examined on some points. Dr. King Alcock was examined and underwent a long examination in the course of which he said that at the post-mortem he did not find any evidence of lead. Cross-examined by Mr. Eley, witness said that if it had been a lead case, he would have expected to find at the post-mortem a small kidney. Instead of that it was a large kidney. Dr. John Russell was then called, and stated that he found no lead in an examination which he made. He was present at the post-mortem examination, and he took a specimen of each kidney for chemical analysis. He made the analysis, but he found no trace of lead in the tissue of the kidneys. He agreed with Dr. Alcock that the kidney was large and pale and not the small granular kidney associated with lead poisoning Asked by Mr. Brough what was the cause of death, witness replied actute nephritis. He had never seen a case of acute nephritis in a case of lead poisoning, nor had he seen a case recorded of death from acute nephritis due to lead poisoning. His Honour questioned the medical gentleman at length, and in the course of doing so referred to the serious and important chemical tests. If he had known, he would have had the assistance of an expert medical referee. At the conclusion of the evidence, his Honour said the case was so important that he proposed adjourning it, in order to give it further consideration, and he would give judgment at the next Court. The inquiry was resumed at the Burslem Town Hall on April 16. Evidence was given by the widow and brother of the deceased, and Dr. King Alcock, the certifying surgeon for the district, said that in August last he examined the deceased, and found heart disease, but no indication of kidney trouble at that time. He described in detail the result of the post mortem examination at which he found the heart unusually large. The kidneys were found to be granualar, and the immediate cause of death was valvular disease of the heart, while there was kidney trouble brought about naturally by the deceased working in the lead. He thought the heart disease was set up by rheumatic fever, and was of long standing. Dr. H. J. Watts stated that he attended the deceased for about four months, but he did not tell witness that he attributed his condition to lead. In his opinion the cause of death was valvular disease of the heart and kidney disease, the latter being set up by his employment. The jury returned a verdict that the cause of death was valvular disease of the heart and kidney disease, brought about by the deceased working in the lead.

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS AND GLASSWARE (British Products) FOR MARCH, 1909.

		Quantities. Month ended March.		Three Months ended March.		Value. Month ended March.		Three Months ended March.	
China or Porcelain, and Earthenware.		1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
To Germany	cwts.	9,882	4,640	19,066	12,549	£5,194	£4,122	£15,543	£9,833
,, France	,,	4,825	3,091	12,055	8,771	7,033	5,984	20,827	17,855
,, United States of America	,,	38,672	35,239	109,937	86,227	46,515	44,392	142,460	114,087
,, Brazil	,,	17,432	17,496	56,592	31,373	10,157	8,710	33,376	21,420
,, Argentine Republic	,,	23,966	28,112	81,283	82,776	16,380	16,624	52,294	48,269
,, British South Africa	,,	5,893	7,066	26,035	19,193	8,109	7,342	21,871	21,502
,, British East Indies	,,	24,561	25,421	98,581	78,790	14,594	15,057	50,059	43,759
,, Australia	,,	16,970	10,861	53,674	37,920	18,845	15,543	63,213	45,649
,, New Zealand	,,	11,733	4,989	27,572	16,766	8,653	7,080	28,498	22,798
,, Canada	,,	35,122	24,741	75,770	48,553	26,005	21,916	68,146	48,393
,, Other Countries	,,	71,432	72,432	191,584	172,826	48,195	41,078	138,481	114,646
Made up as follows:									
Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian	,,	1,602	1,625	4,943	3,811	10,981	11,281	36,738	30,288
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement	,,	5,753	6,581	19,454	21,597	5,532	6,089	17,613	19,897
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)	,,	8,086	5,705	25,534	20,884	5,363	4,670	18,289	16,419
Sanitary Ware	,,	15,367	17,508	42,546	49,081	22,884	24,874	62,318	66,848
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)	,,	111,531	91,738	328,600	237,096	135,114	117,172	409,815	309,312
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta	,,	282	252	3,168	610	531	525	3,910	1,381
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware	,,	110,463	105,771	306,003	246,820	18,884	16,737	55,687	43,886
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware)	,,	7,404	4,908	21,901	15,845	10,391	6,500	30,398	20,180
Glass.									
To British South Africa	value £	—	—	—	—	5,368	4,515	15,590	12,433
,, Other Countries	,,	—	—	—	—	105,003	98,788	302,973	289,549
Made up as follows:									
Plate Glass	cwts.	13,784	14,606	37,520	42,221	22,838	22,296	59,961	64,994
Flint Glass	,,	4,151	6,379	13,343	16,674	13,496	18,603	42,149	53,271
Glass Bottles	gross	64,085	57,254	198,909	182,419	42,356	37,331	133,481	117,779
Glass Manufactures, other sorts	cwts.	39,623	32,477	100,110	84,620	31,681	25,073	82,972	65,938

IMPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS FOR MARCH.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian	cwts.	4,329	2,804	13,032	9,656	20,862	13,862	58,605	46,542
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement	,,	1,003	1	1,049	498	174	2	269	332
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)	,,	3,058	1,621	11,398	5,323	1,590	1,355	5,515	3,873
Sanitary Ware	,,	50	29	60	121	103	24	131	214
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)	,,	25,806	25,969	65,695	53,487	52,809	52,183	135,741	109,294
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta	,,	12	—	32	32	64	—	168	143
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware	,,	12,211	7,012	23,304	17,674	3,613	3,043	9,730	8,187
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittingsand Chemical Ware)	,,	1,815	1,999	6,775	5,601	2,861	2,897	9,721	8,425
Window and German Sheet Glass	,,	100,485	95,151	321,179	290,862	54,862	52,025	175,069	153,689
Plate Glass	,,	25,970	29,413	84,762	87,751	32,548	37,658	104,868	108,204
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass	,,	56,866	61,148	171,023	152,469	84,710	93,843	252,815	227,584
Glass Bottles	gross	148,944	138,311	399,972	363,662	63,708	55,075	165,747	145,673
Glass Manufactures, other sorts	cwts.	445	160	2,135	585	512	438	2,816	1,057

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS (Foreign and Colonial Merchandise) FOR MARCH.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian	cwts.	862	1,904	3,592	3,427	4,129	9,151	17,295	15,883
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement	,,	5	—	14	—	12	—	43	—
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)	,,	—	—	—	616	—	—	—	387
Sanitary Ware	,,	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	—
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)	,,	536	262	2,102	1,127	1,204	579	5,016	2,169
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta	,,	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	20
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware	,,	22	961	1,204	2,250	102	210	830	406
Other sorts(including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware)	,,	2	50	2	98	12	69	12	144
Window and German Sheet Glass	,,	500	946	1,529	2,262	296	330	798	973
Plate Glass	,,	20	637	535	1,571	27	620	571	1,845
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass	,,	342	729	1,311	1,974	1,283	2,014	4,168	6,140
Glass Bottles	gross	3,447	3,796	12,626	8,690	1,851	1,948	6,997	4,163
Glass Manufactures of other sorts	cwts.	318	121	1,106	509	832	258	3,174	760

EARTHENWARE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Compiled from the returns of D. Inglis & Co.

	Shipments, Jan. 28 to Mar. 27, 1909.	Corresponding period, 1908.	Exports, Jan. 1 to Mar. 27, 1909.	Corresponding period, 1908.
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.
To Boston	655	576	1,584	1,485
,, New York	470	439	1,090	1,662
,, Baltimore	1,607	1,798	3,861	5,309
,, Philadelphia	689	616	1,358	1,128
,, New Orleans	444	560	678	1,648
,, Newport News	217	48	473	148
,, San Francisco	96	19	96	39
,, Portland, Me.	892	918	1,681	2,505
,, Galveston	62	30	161	300
,, Portland, Or.	—	—	—	—
,, Inland Points	132	—	265	36
Total	5,264	5,004	11,247	14,260

INSURANCE OF STOCK IN WINDOWS.

THE fact that no insurance company announces its willingness to insure the goods displayed in a glass and china dealer's window against accidents happening from outside has frequently been commented upon in our columns. It certainly seems inexplicable that while practically every possible contingency that can happen to men or their possessions can be covered by insurance, the window display of a glass and china dealer cannot be insured. Only a few months ago Mr. J. B. Craig, of Arbroath, N.B., a subscriber to THE POTTERY GAZETTE, who had repeatedly tried, but without success, to insure the goods in his window, sustained a heavy loss through a runaway horse dashing into his window. He brought an action against the owner of the horse, through the instrumentality of the China Dealers' Association, and after considerable litigation, the matter was compromised by Mr. Craig (who was wearied with the delay) accepting a much smaller amount than the value of the goods broken, and his law costs.

The case was reported in THE POTTERY GAZETTE, and we have received an interesting letter referring to it from one of our subscribers in New Zealand. Mr. Edward Anderson, director of Edward Anderson & Co., Ltd., glass and china importers, of 68-72, Willis-street, Wellington, N.Z., writes to "The Editor," under date of Feb. 26, as follows :—

"INSURANCE OF STOCK ON SHOW IN WINDOWS.

"I notice in your issue of Oct. 1, a letter from Mr. J. B. Craig on the above question, which assumes that insurance cover is not obtainable on this sort of risk happening through a runaway horse dashing into the window from outside, or from similar causes. I beg to say that the agents here of the 'Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation' (an old-established British institution) have quoted me a reasonable rate for such a risk."

Mr. Anderson's letter seemed to offer a solution to the difficulty our dealers had been contending with so long. We at once wrote to the head office of the "Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation" in Moorgate-st., E.C. We quoted Mr. Anderson's statement, and asked if they were prepared to issue policies of insurance covering this risk in this country also. We ventured to suggest that if they were willing to do this, an announcement to that effect, would, we thought, bring them good business. We naturally concluded that the wishes of glass and china dealers in this respect were about to be complied with. To our surprise, however, we received the following letter from the General Manager of the "Public Liability" section of the company's business. The letter, addressed to the Editor, is dated April 8 :—

"Dear Sir,—I thank you for your letter of the 6th inst., and note the information conveyed to you by a subscriber in this matter; but notwithstanding those facts, it is with regret that I have to inform you that such a description of insurance is not one which we should be prepared to grant within the United Kingdom. Thanking you for your inquiry, nevertheless, I am, dear Sir, yours, &c."

This official statement adds considerably to the perplexity of the situation. We are unable to understand why insurance companies decline this business. It cannot be because it is unusually risky. We have been in close touch with the china and glass shops of this country for much more than a quarter of a century, and our experience is that there are very few accidents of the kind referred to. But we also know that as the liability to such accidents is always present, there are thousands of prudent dealers who are willing—many of them anxious—to insure themselves against loss from one of them by paying a reasonable annual premium. Insurance companies are fond of quoting statistics. Seeing that the number of accidents of this particular kind has been very small, and that the number of probable insurers is very great, where is the objection to the business ? The success of a fraudulent claim for compensation for damages to goods in a china dealer's window resulting from an accident from outside is almost impossible. Considering the multitudinous and often very curious risks which insurance companies accept for what we know must be (as compounded for) a very nominal premium, we are surprised that no company has undertaken the insurance of china in a dealer's window on a business basis. If the China Dealers' Association will devote their energy and some of their funds to this matter we feel sure they will succeed, and if they do succeed they will establish their claim for support by every glass and china dealer in the Kingdom.

Packing Goods for Export.—H.M. Consul-General at Hamburg has forwarded to London a translation of a circular issued by a leading Hamburg steamship company calling the attention of its customers to the insufficient and careless packing of goods sent from Germany, more especially to oversea countries, and giving detailed advice regarding the packing of goods. So it is not only British manufacturers who sometimes give cause for complaint in this respect.

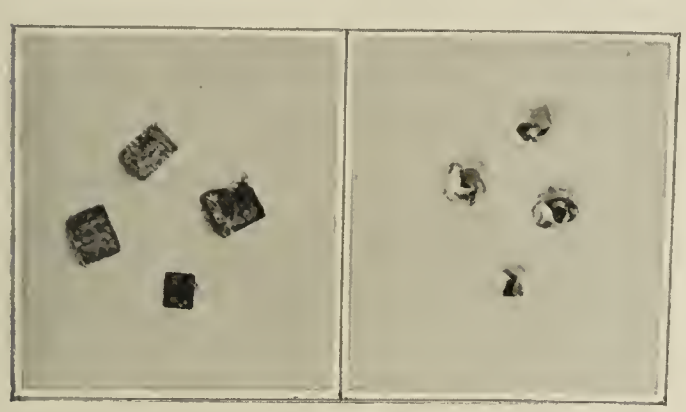
COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE COUNTY POTTERY LABORATORY OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

XXI.—PYRITIFEROUS CLAYS.*

By J. W. Mellor, D.Sc.

1.—*Occurrence of Iron in Clays.*

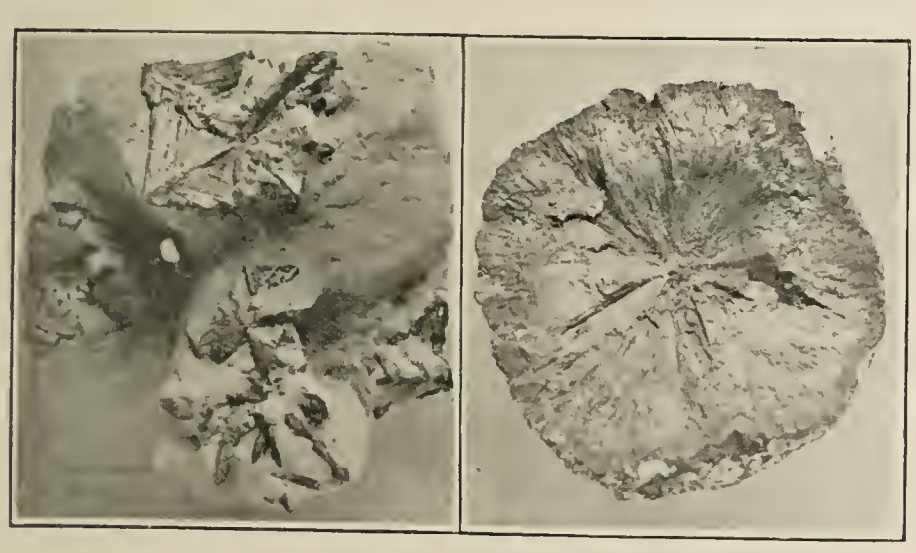
THE "total ferric oxide" in brick clays averages about 3 per cent.; in fireclays, about 1·5 per cent.; and in ball and china clays about 0·5 per cent. The iron may be combined in many of the constituent minerals of clays. For example, in hornblende, biotite (mica), ilmenite, &c. Iron may also replace part of the alumina in kaolin—$Al_2O_3.2SiO_2.2H_2O$—normally present in clays, forming in the extreme case, nontronite—$Fe_2O_3.2SiO_2.2H_2O$. Oxides, carbonates, silicates, and sulphides of iron also occur as limonite, hematite, magnetite, siderite, glauconite, and pyrites.



Figs. 1 and 2.—Crystalline Grains of Pyrite. (Natural size).

The term "iron pyrites" covers three distinct minerals — pyrrhotite, marcasite, and pyrite. The two latter varieties are frequently found in clays. Analyses of the more pure varieties of pyrite and marcasite show approximately: iron, 46·7 per cent. and sulphur, 53·3 per cent. Both minerals have thus the same ultimate composition, which corresponds with the formula FeS_2. Pyrrhotite, or magnetic pyrites, varies in composition between Fe_3S_4 and $Fe_{16}S_{17}$. Pyrrhotite is magnetic.

Figs. 1 and 2 show the general appearance of two varieties of pyrite crystals—cubes (Fig. 1) and dodecahedrons (Fig. 2). Marcasite occurs in rhombic crystals, often twinned together so as to form tooth-like or spear-like aggregates illustrated by the diagram Fig. 3; or in radiating fibrous masses, illustrated by the fractured surface, Fig. 4.



Figs. 3 and 4.—Marcasite. (Slightly reduced).

Marcasite and pyrite are commonly present in clays where they occur in irregularly shaped granules of varying size. In that condition it is not always easy to distinguish the one from the other. Penfield proposes to distinguish the two minerals by treatment with nitric acid. Pyrite dissolves completely, marcasite leaves a residue of sulphur (G. T. Brush, *Manual of Determinative Mineralogy*, S. L. Penfield's edition, New York, 252, 1906). The method obviously fails when both pyrite and marcasite are present in the same piece. Pyrite varies in colour from a golden to a brassy-yellow; marcasite is usually greyish-white, or greenish or greyish-yellow. The specific gravity of pyrite varies from about 4·7 to 5·2, marcasite from 4·7 to 4·9. The hardness of both varieties varies from 6·0 to 6·5.

Cupriferous pyrites, or copper pyrites—chalcopyrite, bornite, or erubescite—are found in some of the fireclays of North Staffordshire, South Scotland, &c. Chalcopyrite resembles pyrite in general appearance, but is deeper in colour, usually more yellow and brassy. Erubescite or bornite is usually a reddish brown colour and a shining metallic surface. Chalcopyrite has a specific gravity varying from 4·1 to 4·3; hardness 3·5 to 4·0. Erubescite or bornite has a specific gravity of 4·9 to 5·4; hardness 3. Copper pyrites is not therefore so hard as iron pyrites; is deeper in colour, and does not emit sparks when struck with a knife. Iron pyrites does. Chalcopyrite has from 32·00 to 34·00 per cent. of copper; iron, 29·50 to 31·25 per cent.; and sulphur, 34·00 to 36·00 per cent. Erubescite has from 50·0 to 71·0 per cent. of copper; 6·5 to 18·0 per cent. of iron; and 21·5 to 28 per cent. of sulphur.

2.—*Effects of Weathering on Pyritiferous Clays.*

The surface of marcasite, on exposure to the air, is rapidly dulled by a greenish-yellow iridescent tarnish, which may ultimately grow into a pale green efflorescence; the surface of pyrite usually retains its original lustre. Marcasite weathers much more rapidly than pyrite. In fact, pyrite sometimes resists weathering in a remarkable manner. This difference is a characteristic trait.

Chalcopyrite—like pyrite—appears to weather slowly, and erubescite (or bornite)—like marcasite—to weather rapidly on exposure to the air. Moist air and aerated water are the agents of attack (A. N. Winchell, *Journ. Econ. Geol.*, 2, 290, 799, 1907; T. T. Read, *ib.*, 2, 505, 1907). To summarise, when pyritiferous clays and shales are "weathered," chalcopyrite and pyrite usually remain unaffected; while erubescite (bornite) and marcasite are rapidly transformed into soluble ferrous and copper sulphates, which are more or less leached from the clays by water.

When pyrite grains have succumbed to weathering influences, the grains are usually enveloped with a brownish film of limonite, admixed with a little yellowish-green free sulphur, and ferric and ferrous sulphates; weathered marcasite may have a crust containing a small quantity of limonite, and a comparatively large quantity of ferrous sulphate* (F. Köhler, *Pogg. Ann.*, 14, 91, 1828) which crystallises in the minute pores and fissures to form an efflorescence on the surface of the grains (A. A. Julien, "The Microscopical Structure of Iron Pyrites," *Journ. New York Micro. Soc.*, 1, 1886; W. Campbell and C. W. Knight, *Journ. Econ. Geol.*, 2, 250, 1907). The expansive force of the growing crystals may disintegrate the grannles more completely. Julien states that the varieties of pyrites which weather easily are intimate mixtures of marcasite and pyrite (A. A. Julien, *Ann. New York Acad. Sciences*, 4, 125, 1887; H. N. Stokes, *Bull. U.S. Geol Sur.*, 186, 39, 1901).

It is generally supposed that when marcasite weathers, the sulphur is oxidised to sulphuric acid, and in the case of pyrite, a little free sulphur separates at the same time. The iron is simultaneously transformed into ferrous sulphate, and subsequently into ferric sulphate and hydrated iron oxide—limonite. The ferrous sulphate may be washed away by underground currents of water as fast as it is formed, leaving the surface of the mineral bright. If calcium, magnesium, barium, or strontium compounds be present, the sulphuric acid may react upon these substances, forming crystals of selenite (calcium sulphate), commonly found in the lias clays of the Midlands; epsomite (magnesium sulphate) in dolomitic clays (Leicestershire); barytes (barium sulphate) in the fuller's earth rock of Nutfield (Kent); and celestine (strontium sulphate) in some of the keuper marls, and the rhætic clays of Leicestershire.

3.—*Action of Heat on Iron and Copper Pyrites.*

Both marcasite and pyrite begin to given off sulphur when heated to 450°, but pyrite commences to oxidise at about 350°, and marcasite a little lower. A mixture of ferric and magnetic oxides remains as a residue when either variety is calcined in air. The loss of sulphur which occurs when pyrite and marcasite are heated to different temperatures is indicated in the following table, where the "percentage loss" columns represent the loss of sulphur calculated on the total sulphur originally present in the respective minerals:—

Hours heating.	Temperature Deg. C.	Marcasite (Kent). Total sulphur (per cent.)	Marcasite (Kent). Per cent. of original sulphur remaining.	Marcasite (Kent). Percentage loss.	Pyrite (Elba). Total sulphur (per cent.)	Pyrite (Elba). Per cent. of original sulphur remaining.	Pyrite (Elba). Percentage loss.
3	150	49·41	100·0	0·0	52·54	100·0	0·0
5	200	49·41	100·0	0·0	52·54	100·0	0·0
2	300	49·08	99·3	0·7	52·50	99·9	0·1
2	400	45·51	92·1	7·9	49·13	93·5	6·5
3	500	28·58	57·8	42·2	35·58	67·7	32·3
2	600	9·33	18·9	81·1	12·50	23·8	76·2
3	750	4·85	9·8	90·2	6·94	13·2	86·8
1	900	1·31	2·7	97·3	3·47	6·6	93·4

The powdered minerals (200's sieve) were thoroughly dried over sulphuric acid and heated in Liebig's crucibles in a nickel wire

† From J. W. Mellor, *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.*, 6. 142, 1907; 7. 112, 1908.

* When marcasite decomposes under pressure, underground, large quantities of limonite are produced.—J. R. Blum, *Die Metamorphosen des Mineralreiches*, Stuttgart, 197, 1843.

electric resistance furnace closed at one end, and a gentle current of air aspirated through the furnace. The furnace was also fitted with a pyrometer, and an automatic regulator for keeping the temperature constant. The marcasite was from Folkestone (Kent), and the pyrite from Riv (Elba). Both varieties were fine clean crystals, containing the following amounts of sulphur: pyrite, 52·54 per cent.; marcasite, 49·61 per cent. The powdered minerals were stirred up and a portion withdrawn for analysis at the times stated.

When a clean crystal of pyrite or marcasite is heated in air, the surface first becomes dull, and a red film of powdered ferric oxide is produced, while the central part of the crystal appears unaffected. Marcasite decomposes first. The rate usually depends upon the accessibility of the air, and the fineness of the particles. The conditions under which the above experiments were made are not the same as those which obtain when pyrites in clays are heated, but at the same time they give an approximate idea how the marcasite and pyrite decompose near the surface when pyritiferous clays are heated in brick kilns, &c., under conditions where air has access to the mineral. The results are graphically shown in Fig. 5. The ordinates representing "per cent. of sulphur" refer to that portion of the total sulphur left in the mineral—representing the original amount of sulphur in the mineral as 100 units. The last traces of sulphur are retained at relatively high temperatures. Marcasite decomposes more rapidly than pyrite.

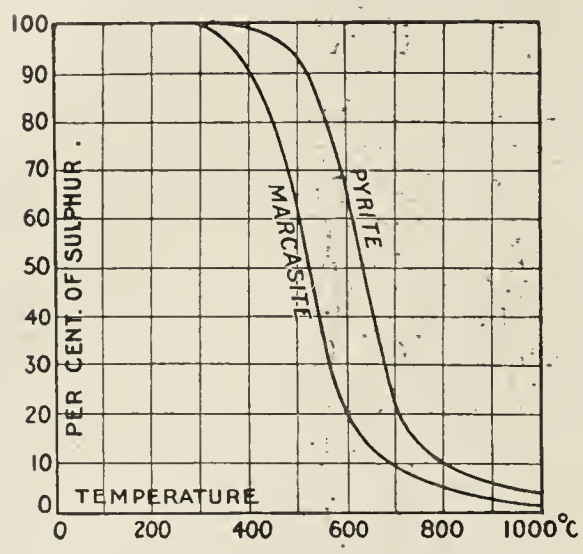


FIG. 5.—ACTION OF HEAT ON PYRITE AND MARCASITE.

The mode of decomposition of pyrites is largely determined by the atmosphere in contact with the surface of the decomposing pyrites, and this in turn is determined by the thickness of the layer of pyrites, the velocity of the stream carrying away the products of decomposition, &c. For example, when pyrites is heated in a limited supply of air, such as occurs when the grains of pyrites are at some distance from the surface of a pyritiferous clay, the sulphur distils off, and burns at the surface of the clay; and a lower iron sulphide appears to be obtained—FeS, according to A. Scheurer-Kestner and Rosenstiehl (*Bull. Soc. Chim.* [2], 9, 43, 1868); Fe_3S_4 according to L. Troost; and Fe_5S_6 according to V. Regnault (*Ann. Chim. Phys.* [2], 62, 379, 1836). (*a*) If air be not in contact with the pyrites, and the temperature rises above 900° to 1000°, the ferrous sulphide fuses to a vitreous vesicular slag. (*b*) If air reaches the surface of the grains of pyrites a film of ferric oxide—Fe_2O_3—is produced, and this, according to A. Lemoine (*Bull. Assoc. Belg. Chim.*, 12, 334, 1899), oxidises the FeS lower down, and the reduced ferric oxide is again re-oxidised to Fe_2O_3. Some ferrous sulphate is formed at low temperatures when pyrites is heated in an excess of air; and, at higher temperatures, ferric and basic ferric sulphates are produced (T. L. Phipson, *Chem. News* 18, 29, 1868; T. Gibb, *ib.*, 31, 165, 1874; F. Bode, *Dingler's Journ.* 218, 327, 1875; E. Richters, *ib.*, 199, 292, 1871; F. L. Knapp, and Fortmann, *ib.*, 187, 155, 1868; B. G. Bredberg, *Pogg. Ann.*, 17, 271, 1829; J. L. Proust, *Scherer's Journ.*, 9, 378, 18; Bräuning, *Preuss. Zeit. Berg. Hütt. Salinenwesen*, 25, 156, 1877; P. Truchot, *Les Pyntes*, Paris, 1907).

Similar sets of experiments were made with a sample of bornite from Kaafjord (Norway), and a sample of chalcopyrite from Littfeld (Kr. Siegen, Germany). The copper pyrites begin to decompose at slightly lower temperatures than iron pyrites; and bornite before chalcopyrite. The bornite sintered to a hard mass at 400°.

Hours heating.	Temperature Deg. C.	Bornite (Kaafjord). Total sulphur (per cent.)	Per cent. of original sulphur remaining.	Percentage loss.	Chalcopyrite (Littfeld). Total sulphur (per cent.)	Per cent. of original sulphur remaining.	Percentage loss.
0	—	27·4	100·0	—	33·2	100·0	—
2	300	25·4	92·8	7·3	31·6	95·3	4·7
5	400	20·1	73·4	26·6	28·7	86·5	13·5
4	550	8·5	30·9	69·1	14·1	42·2	57·8
5	700	2·8	10·2	89·8	4·9	14·7	85·3
3	800–850	1·4	5·0	95·0	2·6	7·7	92·3

These results are shown graphically in Fig. 6 (*Trans.*, 6, 145, 1907).

The sulphur was determined by the Watson-Lunge process (J. Watson, *Journ. Soc. Chem. Ind.*, 7, 305, 1888; J. Lunge, *Zeit. angew. Chem.*, 6, 447, 1892), which appears to give satisfactory results in the absence of zinc. About 1½ grms. of the finely-powdered sample (200's lawn) are intimately mixed with a gram of sodium hydrogen carbonate and heated in a covered nickel crucible over a small flame for 15 minutes to a red heat, without stirring. The temperature must not be sufficiently high to *fuse* the mass. On cooling, the contents of the crucible should appear black and porous. Boil in a flask with water and about 15 cc. of a saturated solution of sodium chloride. The object of the latter is to curdle the precipitated iron oxide and prevent its passage through the filter paper. The filtered solution is titrated with normal acid. The difference between the amount of acid required for the gram of the hydrogen sodium carbonate and that which has been heated in contact with the pyrites represents the amount of sulphur in the sample.

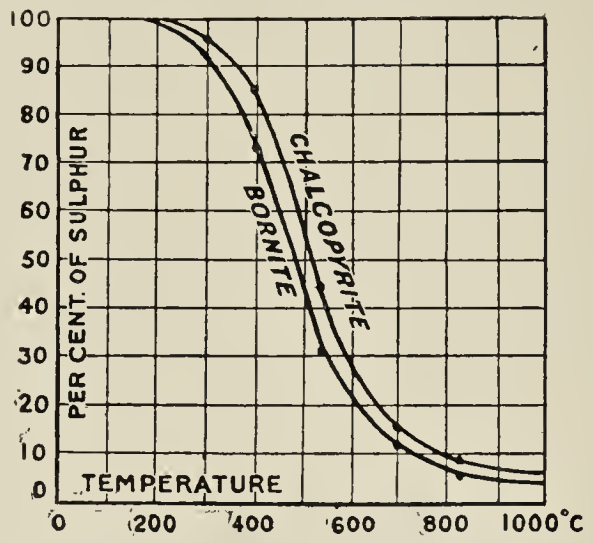


FIG. 6.—ACTION OF HEAT ON BORNITE AND CHALCOPYRITE.

4.—*Effects produced in Firing Pyritiferous Clays.*

We next inquire: Is there any difference in the behaviour of unweathered pyrite and marcasite when pyritiferous clays are fired. It is well known that the presence of iron lowers the vitrification temperature and modifies the colour of the fired clay. If the iron be uniformly diffused throughout the clay in a fine state of division ferruginous clays can be worked with comparative ease. On the contrary, if iron be distributed throughout the clay in granules of iron sulphide (pyrites), or iron carbonate (siderite), even small enough to pass an 80's lawn, special difficulties occur. In firebricks and saggars, for instance, small pockets of ferruginous slag are produced, which bubble and blister on the surface, and in the body of the bricks in firing. The surface of the brick then presents an unsightly speckled appearance. The slag or "efflux" from iron pyrites contains considerable quantities of combined sulphur, and is a mixture of ferrous sulphide with ferrous and aluminium silicates, &c., derived from the clay. The composition of the efflux is, however, determined by the proximity of the grains of pyrites to the surface. On account of the demand for uniformly coloured bricks, firebrick manufacturers frequently put their bricks on the market slightly under-fired, in order to satisfy requirements. Of the two evils, the use of imperfectly fired, and, in consequence, imperfectly shrunk, bricks is the greater.

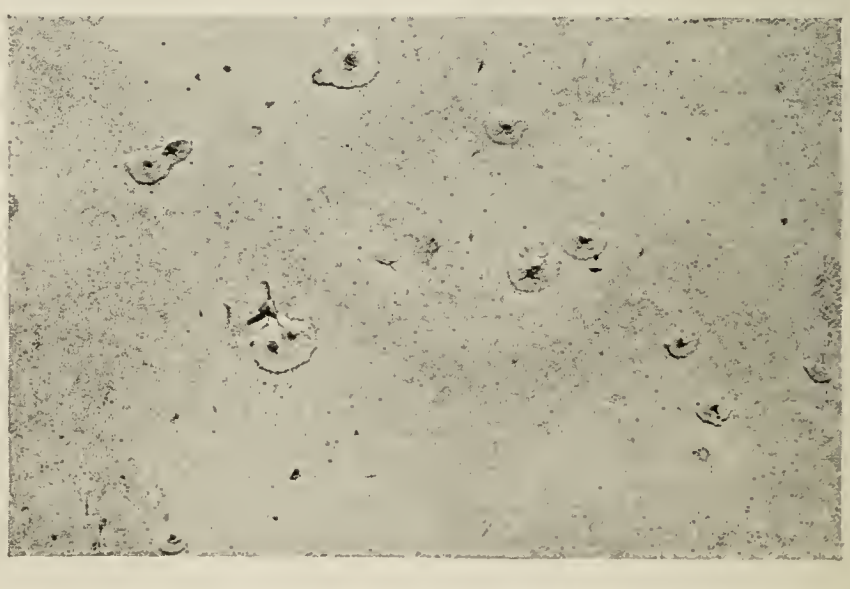


FIG. 7.—PITTING OF ENGOBE BY THE PYRITE GRAINS IN THE FIRECLAY.

The bubbling of the slag may take place comparatively late in the firing. In the case of glazed bricks, the disturbed glaze may not have time to level itself up before the oven is allowed to cool In that case, the effects of the disturbance appear as "pinholes" in the glaze. This defect is very common with stiff, immobile, opaque glazes, such as are generally used on buff bricks and tiles.

Even if marcasito did escapo decomposition in the weathering of tho clay, it is not nearly so dangerous an impurity as pyrite. Mr. C. E. Ramsden kindly made me somo tiles with clay purposely mixed with marcasite, and with pyrite. His experiments showed no difference between the original clay and the marcasite mixture, but the pyrite mixture gave a "pin-holed" glazo. The explanation possibly hingos on tho fact that tho earlier oxidation of the marcasito renders this mineral less liable to form a possible slag of forrous sulphide.

The vitrifiod slag has a smaller co-effieient of thermal expansion than the rest of the brick, and, in consequence, particles of glazo or engobe in tho vicinity of the speck of ferruginous slag may be shot off from the surface on cooling. An examplo of this is illustrated in tho photograph Fig. 7. A small speck of fused iron slag is found as a nucleus wherever a piece of the engobe has been shot off. The strains set up in the body of the brick or saggar may also lead to cracks and final rupture.

The effects produced by granules of cupriferous pyrites on glazed bricks, &c., are very curious. Small grains, near the surface of the body, stain the glaze or engobe green ; stains from larger fragments have a dark iron-grey centre surrounded by a green halo ; and still larger fragments present a very dark coloured blistered cavity surrounded by a greenish halo. The eupriferous pyrites in the latter case has obviously boiled up from the body while being fired in the kilns. The bubbling is more vigorous with copper than with iron pyrites. This agrees with the fact that copper oxide fluxes more readily than iron oxide. The softening point of a mixture of 1 per cent. of eopper oxide with lead mono-silicate—$PbO.SiO_2$—is 510° ; with 1 per cent. of ferric oxide 525°. The silicate alone softened at 560° (J. W. Mellor and A. Latimer).

The fault can bo imitated perfectly by the addition of cupriferous pyrites to the elay. Patches of weathered copper pyrites, if the products of decomposition have not been leached from the clay, may still produce the green stains.

Similar stains are produced by the accidental contamination of the clay with alloys containing eopper, *e.g.*, brass or gunmetal wire, &c.

5.—*Destruction of Pyrites by Chemical Agents.*

Is it possble to separate the pyrites from clay ? Two methods of attack are available—chemical and mechanical. The effect of a number of reagents upon iron pyrites has been tried, but none appear particularly suited for work on a manufacturing scale. For instance, H. St. Claire Deville (*Ann. Chim. Phys.* (5), 61, 309, 1861 ; *Chem. News*, 4, 255, 1861) treated the pyritiferous elay with an aqueous solution of hypochlorous acid ; L. L. de Koninck (*Ann. Soc. Geol. Belgique*, 10, 101, 1883 ; *Zeit. anorg. Chem.*, 26, 123, 1901) and J. H. L. Vogt (*Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Eng.*, 31, 151, 1901) tried the action of aqueous solutions of ferric chloride and iron alum on pyrites ; A. A. Julien (*Ann. New York Acad. Sciences*, 3, 365, 1886 ; 4, 125, 1887) used both bromine water and bromine vapour. The former decomposes the pyrites very rapidly. E. F. Smith (*Journ. Franklin Inst.*, 130, 152, 1892 ; *Ber.*, 23, 2276, 1890 ; E. F. Smith and D. L. Wallace, *ib.*, 24, 2938, 1891) passed an electric current through water containing the pyrites alone in suspension and also mixed with copper oxide ; A. P. Brown (*Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, 33, 225, 1894 ; *Chem. News*, 71, 179, 1895) used an aqueous solution of potassium permanganate, and of copper sulphate ; and H. N. Stokes (*Bull. U.S. Geol. Sur.*, 186, 14, 1901 ; *Journ. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 29, 304, 1907 ; *Journ. Econ. Geol.*, 2, 15, 1907) tried aqueous solutions of ferric sulphates, lead chloride, sodium carbonate, potassium bicarbonate, and alkaline copper, lead, zinc, and silver carbonates. Many of these reagents would of course act injuriously on the clay, and no reagent has yet been proposed for the decomposition of pyrites which can be employed on a manufacturing scale without injuring the clay. The action of aqueous solutions of bromine opens up the most promising line of attack.

6.—*Electromagnetic Separation of Pyritcs from Clays.*

The solution of the problem is by no means hopeless. Magnetism has long been employed for the separation of adventitious particles of metallic iron and magnetic oxide from the raw materials employed in many industries. Thus, the potter uses horse-shoe and electro-magnets for removing these substances from clay slip ; tho glass maker treats charcoal by a similar process ; the miller uses a magnetic separator for removing nails, &c., from the grain passing to the grinding mill ; railway companies subject horse food to magnetic cleansing in order to remove bits of iron from the grain ; and machine shops separate iron and brass turnings, &c., in a similar manner.

It is convenient to divide minerals into three classes : Magnetic, feebly magnetic, and non-magnetic. Among tho feebly magnetic native compounds of iron are : limonite, hematite, chromite, pyrite, arsenical and copper pyrites, &c. (M. Faraday, *Phil. Trans.*, 53, i., 43, 1846). There is no special difficulty in separating magnetic minerals from the non-magnetic clay, but ordinary electromagnets have no appreciablo action on the feebly magnetic and dangerous minerals like iron and cupriferous pyrites, and siderite. But mining engineers have now developed machines which effect separations quite as difficult as would be involved in the removal of siderite and pyrites from clay. Sometimes the mixture requires a preliminary roasting in order to make the iron compounds more susceptible to magnetism, but with others, separations are effected without a preliminary roasting. In the newer types of magnetic separators, the materials are allowed to pass through a very intense magnetic field. Under these conditions, feebly magnetic minerals can be treated economically on a large scale. To quote from H. A. J. Wilkins and B. H. C. Nitze (*Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Eng.*, 26, 351, 1896 ; H. C. McNeill, *Journ. I. S. Inst.*, 56, 18, 1899) :—

"Amongst the minerals which have been found susceptible of attraction by the condensed magnetic power of these machines may be mentioned red and brown hematite, siderite, chromite, menaccanite, rutile, franklinite, pyrolusite, &c. ; in fact, almost all minerals containing iron or manganese, or both, also salts of iron, manganese, and chromium ; and with the introduction of still higher magnetic powers, it is hoped that even iron pyrites will come within the scope of successful separation treatment."

Siderite—ferrous carbonate—is one of the troublesome impurities in the North Staffordshire "marls," and it can thus be removed by magnetic separation at a cost probably approximating 4 tons of clay per hour with a current of 500 watts. Unroasted pyrite, however, has not yet been separated by this treatment, and the roasting of a clay, before working, is too risky to permit of its general application in the clay industries, although it might be applied to "chamotte" or grog.

I sent some packages of china clay purposely admixed with known amounts of powdered pyrites, marcasite, chalcopyrite, and crubiscuit, to the Humbolt Engineering Works, Kalk, near Cologne, Germany, for treatment in their separators, but they report that the pyrites cannot be separated in their machines unless the mixture be previously calcined at a low temperature.

7.—*Electrostatic Separation of Pyrites from Clays.*

Another process is available. In 1901, L. I. Blake, L. N. Morscher, and W. G. Swarte, patented machines for separating electric conductors from non-conductors (L. I. Blake and L. N. Morscher, *U.S. Pat., No.* 668,791 and 668,792, 1901 ; W. G. Swart and L. I. Blake, *ib.*, 701,417, 1902). L. I. Blake (*Eng. Min. Journ.*, 79, 1036, 1905 ; W. G. Swart, *ib.*, 75, 146, 1903 ; Sutton and Steele, *Electrochem. Met. Ind.*, 6, 216, 1908) divides tho regular minerals into two classes : good conductors and bad conductors :—

"Good conductors.—Native minerals, pyrite, chalcopyrite, crubescite, galena, graphite, molybdenite, copper glance, argentite, metallic sulphides, tellurides, and most copper, silver, and manganese minerals.

"Bad conductors.—Quartz, sandstone, granite, porphyry, schist, spinel, blende, calamine, barytes, gypsum, calcite, fluorspar, and silicates."

In the process of electrostatic separation the material is conveyed through an intense electrostatic field, and the difference in the conductivity of the normal clay minerals and the adventitious impurities—pyrite, chalcopyrite—enables a separation to be made. We are, therefore, in a position to separate good conductors, like pyrite, chalcopyrite, and siderite, from bad conducting clays. Unfortunately, I have not facilities for testing this matter experimentally, but the commercial success of electrostatic separators in the mining industries enables me to lay this matter before the Society with some confidence. The way is open for those interested to follow on.

I am indebted to Mr. J. Allen Howe, M.A., curator of the Museum of Practical Geology, for furnishing me with some of the specimens used in this work.

Stained Glass.—Mr. J. Ballantine lectured to the members of the Edinburgh Architectural Association on March 31 on "The Study of Stained Glass." Mr. J. Inch Morrison presided. Mr. Ballantine gave a detailed account of the ingredients, the glass melting pots and furnaces, explaining how the introduction of gas heating into the glass industry made it possible for, sometimes, 600 tons of glass to be kept at a workable condition in tanks above the furnace. It was explained, however, that this method was not employed for the making of antique glass used for stained glass windows, but that small glass pots holding about a cwt. of glass were substituted, which rendered the process capable of more manipulation and supervision. After giving a detailed account of the making of a sheet of glass and showing some specimens to illustrate the points emphasised, the lecturer dealt with the colouring matter, and briefly stated the oxides with which silica forms coloured oxides.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AND GLASSWARE SUPPLIES.

(SPECIAL REPORT.)

SOME interesting sidelights on the all-pervading question of English *v.* foreign goods were given at the meeting of the London County Council on April 5. The Stores Committee stated that they had considered tenders for the annual supply of glassware for use in residential schools, training colleges, &c., the firms tendering being invited to submit alternative tenders for goods of British and foreign manufacture. From examination it appeared that for 8 of the 13 items specified, the lowest tenders were for British glass, but that in the case of the remainder the tenders for foreign glass were considerably lower. The total value of the lowest tenders was £98, and the extra cost which would be involved by passing over the tenders for foreign goods was £32, or nearly 33 per cent. The Committee did not feel justified in asking the Council to incur the additional expense, and therefore recommended that the lowest tender, that of the Anglo-Belge Glass Association, 16, St. Andrews-st., E.C., be accepted.

As an amendment to the adoption of the report Mr. Goslin moved that the recommendation be referred back to the Committee for further consideration. He said that the matter had been before the Council three times already, and he failed to understand the "hot and cold" attitude of some persons concerned.

Mr. Johnson, seconding, suggested that as a further amendment, the recommendation be referred back to the Committee with instructions that they should make full inquiries as to the conditions of labour prevailing in the Belgium workshops. A deputation, he said, might be appointed to go to that country.

The Chairman (Sir. R. Melville Beechcroft) : I am afraid that this course would entail too great an expenditure. You can certainly move that inquiries be made by the Committee into the question.

Mr. Goslin : I understand that you are sending a steamboat to Belgium. I think that the most economical way would be to let the deputation travel on board ; they might make their inquiries, and then work their passage back. After all it is only an exchange. They have our steamboat ; we have their glass.

Mr. Ward, in urging the Council to accept the Committee's recommendation, said that in several recent instances in other trades their patriotism had been put to a severe test. They had put up with 5 per cent., and they could stand 10 or even 25 per cent., but he considered that 30 per cent. was carrying matters too far.

Mr. B. Cooper said that in this question as to where they should purchase their glass a very important principle was involved. If the conditions of labour were equal there would be an end of it, but if they were not it was a different matter. He said that if prefcrence were given it should certainly be given to British goods, manufactured by British workmen.

Mr. Coombe, supporting the proposal that the recommendation be referred back, said that he wondered whether the Committee knew what they were buying. He had looked in vain for some indications that comparison had been made between the two classes of goods. He therefore suggested that samples of both British and foreign glassware be obtained, when it would be an easy matter for the Committee to come to a decision as to which were the better goods.

Sir John Benn said that he had formed one of a deputation visiting the country in question some time back. The glass might be all right certainly, but what were the conditions under which it was manufactured. He assured his hearers that the conditions of labour under which these goods were turned out were deplorable. He hoped that the Council would accept the motion referring the resolution back, in order to inquire more fully into the conditions of labour

Mr. I. Salmon, chairman of the Stores Committee, said that this question had been fully discussed on this and other occasions. He was fully in sympathy with the feeling which prompted most of the speakers in the debate, but he failed entirely to see how the Council could reasonably expect the Committee to go on paying such exorbitant rates, fully 30 per cent. above the lowest tenders, merely to keep the work in the country.

The amendment to refer the matter back was lost, and the report of the Committee was adopted.

THE APPRENTICESHIP QUESTION.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

(COMMUNICATED.)

THERE is a wide-spread opinion (and it has often been expressed in THE POTTERY GAZETTE), that the decadence of the system of apprenticing youths has proved very detrimental to retail trading. How few assistants in any of our trades have been regularly apprenticed, and perhaps fewer in the china and glass trades than in any other. The truth is, our youths think more of the present than the future. They would rather enter a warehouse or a shop as assistant at a salary commencing at once at about 8s. or 10s. a week and rising up to 28s. or 30s. a week, than accept a nominal sum of a few shillings a week for several years, while they are learning a business and qualifying themselves for a salary in the future of anything from 50s. a week and upwards. The reluctance of boys to be bound for a term of years as apprentices was recently made public.

The trustees of a Derby charity applied to the Charity Commissioners for permission to use in other ways some money left to them for the purpose of apprenticeship. The Charity Commissioners thereupon appointed Mr. G. W. Wallace, an assistant commissioner, to inquire into the whole system of apprenticeship in the Borough. That gentleman accordingly held a public inquiry on March 31, in the vestry of All Saints Church, into the system of apprenticeship, and evidence was taken with regard to charities which have endowments for apprentices. A representative of the Trustees of Houghton's Charity explained that the benefits of that charity are confined to residents in the parish of St. Weiburgh, and there was an available income of £143 15s., yet they experienced considerable difficulty in getting boys to accept the benefits of it. During the past eleven years only 104 boys had been apprenticed by the charity, in which period over £400 had been accumulated. The charity paid a premium with each apprentice but the trustees, having full discretion in the matter, will at their next meeting consider the desirability of increasing the amount of it.

Evidence was given respecting other charities whose funds were increasing because apprentices were not forthcoming. Mr. W. G. Haslam (Haslam Engineering Co.), said he thought trade unions were responsible for the decreasing number of apprentices, because they objected to firms employing more than a certain proportion of apprentices to the total number of workmen. Mr. Walker, a builder and contractor, said the conditions in the building trade were similar to those named by Mr. Haslam. He believed a six or seven years' apprenticeship was of great benefit to a youth. The commissioner read a letter from Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., printers and publishers, who expressed the same opinion as to the influence of trade unions. The commissioner said he could not see why the

unions should discourage apprenticeship, and he would like to hear anyone who had anything to say against it. There were persons who said the system was dead. No one made any response to the invitation, and the commissioner said he thought the result of the inquiry showed a strong case in favour of apprenticeship. The inquiry had been held in consequence of the trustees of certain charities asking to be allowed to devote their apprenticeship funds to other purposes, but the Charity Commissioners felt that the system should be supported and encouraged in every possible way, and that only as a very last resource should money bequeathed for that purpose be otherwise used.

Obituary.

JOHN COOPER.—Aged 59.

JUST on going to press with our last issue we received with regret the intelligence of the death of Mr. John Cooper, general manager at the Eastwood pottery of Taylor, Tunnicliff & Co., Ltd., Hanley. Mr. Cooper had not been seriously ailing, and he was not a very old man, so that his sudden death was a painful shock to his many friends both on and off the works. It appears that on Friday, March 26, he was at the works as usual, and did not leave until the duties of the day were finished. At his home at Cobridge, however, he complained of unusual internal pains, and though remedies were resorted to he did not get relief. As the pains became more intense medical aid was sent for, but before the doctor arrived the patient passed away about mid-night. The deceased entered the service of the firm (it was not a company then) as a boy forty-two years ago, and steadily worked his way through all the stages of employment on the works until he became general manager, a position he held at the time of his death. He was held in the highest esteem alike by his employers, the workpeople, and a large circle of acquaintances outside. Deceased took an active part in the social and religious life of Cobridge, and from his youth had been a consistent member of the Providence Chapel, Cobridge. For upwards of twenty years he had been superintendent of the Sunday school there, and for a long time he had conducted a Bible class for young men.

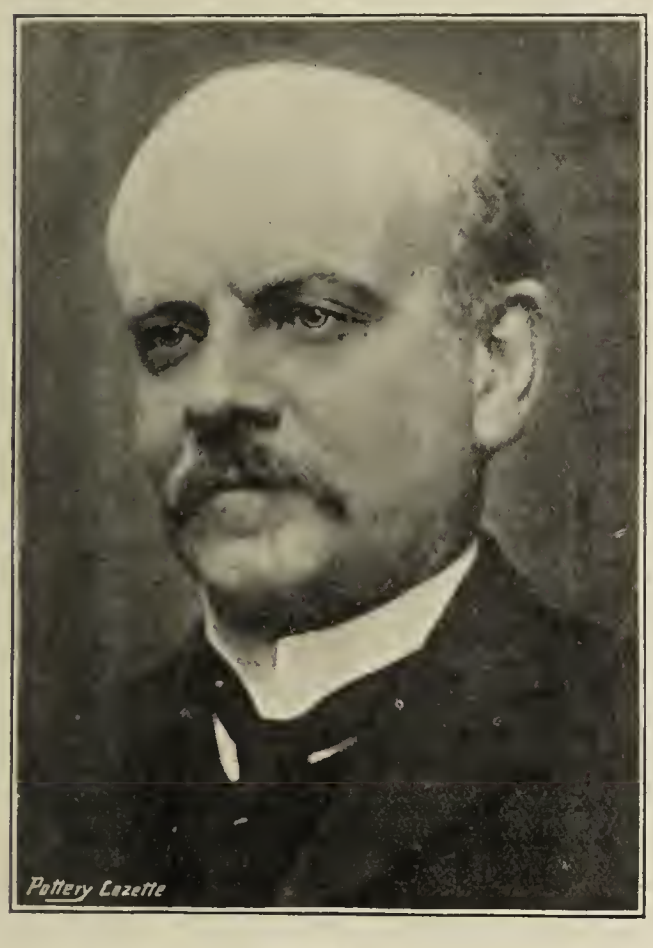


Photo. by W. B. Humphries, Hanley.
MR. JOHN COOPER.

The lesson of such a consistent, useful life is well worth emphasising, and Mr. Thomas Taylor, the managing director of the company, has expressed a frank and generous appreciation of a worthy employee in the following communication to the company's workpeople :—

"It is now over 56 years, shortly after my arrival in the Potteries, that I made the acquaintance of his father, who in those days gave me my first lesson in turning clay on the potter's foot-lathe. He was one of the most worthy men I think I ever met. He was a splendid specimen of an unspoilt English artisan, who took an honest pride in the quality of his work. I am proud to know that he spent the last years of his life in our employ, during which time I don't remember that there was a single difference between us, or that I ever heard a vulgar expression from his lips. Although probably not one of you may remember him, I am quite sure you will be pleased to learn so much of the father of our old friend who has so suddenly left us. With respect to John Cooper himself, perhaps only a few of you are aware that it is over 40 years since he first came among us. Throughout that time he not only professed but practised those sterling principles which I believe endeared him to all he came in contact with in the various capacities and positions he occupied during those long years as an apprentice workman and manager. In the latter position it is only natural that differences should have occurred between him and those he was so closely connected with, but I am convinced that in any of those differences he was universally guided and influenced by a rigidly honest spirit and principle of fairness in the consideration of any question that arose between him and yourselves and a strong desire for justice to you and ourselves. In these affairs I consider he has been uniformly consistent during the whole of the years of his management, and it is these characteristics that have endeared him to myself so that I have for years looked upon him more as a co-worker and friend than an employee. For these reasons I feel I would not like the lamentable event of his death to pass away without bearing my own personal testimony to his character and my own personal regret, which I feel certain is shared by you on the occasion of our mutual loss of a very sincere and dear old friend."

After a service in Providence Chapel, Cobridge, the interment took place in the Borough Cemetery, Burslem, on March 28, in the presence of a large assembly of relatives and friends. Much sympathy is shown with the widow and children on their sad and sudden bereavement.

SAMUEL SEABRIDGE WILSON.
Aged 57.

DOULTON & CO., LTD., of Burslem, have lost one of their most prominent artists by the death of Mr. Samuel Seabridge Wilson, who resided at Blythe Bridge, and for the last quarter of a century had been engaged at the Nile-st. works. His name stands high in the list of contemporary china painters, and examples of his work are deservedly treasured. He painted not only fish and game—in which he specially excelled—but also landscapes and animals. Many of the most costly Doulton vases produced for a number of years past were decorated by him, and high marks of distinction had been conferred upon him at various industrial exhibitions. His paintings on fish and game services for the American market have for many years been the admiration of visitors to the London showrooms. It will be remembered he painted one of the four "Diana" vases which were exhibited at Chicago in 1893. The vase itself was 4ft. 9in. high, in the Renaissance style, and was described as a triumph of the potter's art, in ordinary china body. One vase was painted by M. Labarre, another by H. Piper, a third by E. Mitchell, and the fourth by the deceased. The subjects painted

by Mr. Wilson were "Red Grouse and Ptarmigan."—the former, in a windstorm on the moorlands, was a realistic conception, artistically carried out. In 1894, when the Princess Louise visited the Doulton Works, Her Royal Highness was so much impressed by Mr. Wilson's painting that she commissioned him to paint a dessert service to her order, which was subsequently presented to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee. His brush was very facile, and his portrayal of the movement and character of his subjects always betokened the work of the highly-skilled artist. As a colourist he delighted in greys and tender half-tones, and his work was full of atmospheric suggestions. His knowledge of nature was obtained at first hand. He was a great lover of country, and it was due to this that his work carried with it so strong an impress of fidelity and sincerity to nature. His handiwork was not only that of the clever artist, it was that of the born naturalist; and it is safe to say that, in years to come, his charming productions will command high prices. The late Mr. Wilson was a native of the Potteries, having been born at Dresden in 1852.

Parliamentary Notes.

(FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.)

Pottery Wages and Government Contracts.—In the Hous of Commons on April 1 Mr. John Ward put a number of questions to Ministers with the object of eliciting a promise that, having regard to the new Fair Wages Resolution, they would obtain from the trade unions and employers in the pottery trades a schedule of wages for the different classes of workpeople accepted as fair and insert in the forms of tender to be signed by pottery manufacturers contracting for Government Departments, a statement of the wages they would be required to pay. Mr. M'Kenna, replying for the Admiralty, referred Mr. Ward to an answer he had given to a similar question relating to another trade. He then pointed out that the policy advocated in the question was one of the methods recommended by the Fair Wages Committee which would receive consideration in special cases but was not specified in the Fair Wages Resolution of the House. It was not desirable that the Department should pledge itself to a special course of action in respect of one industry rather than another. Mr. Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works, thought the matter referred to was one which might be considered by the Advisory Committee, which he hoped would immediately be appointed in accordance with the Postmaster-General's promise during the recent debate on this subject, and he promised to see that the matter was submitted to them. Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, said the suggestion of Mr. Ward went beyond the terms of the resolution of March 10 and involved a fixing of schedules of wages by the War Office. This was not contemplated. The new Fair Wages Resolution referred to above is in the following terms :—That in the opinion of this House the Fair Wages Clauses in Government contracts shall be so amended as to provide as follows :—The contractor shall, under a penalty of a fine or otherwise, pay rates of wages and observe hours of labour not less favourable than those commonly recognised by employers and trade societies (or in the absence of such recognised wages and hours those which in practice prevail amongst good employers) in the trade in the district where the work is carried out. Where there are no such wages and hours recognised or prevailing in the district those recognised or prevailing in the nearest district in which the general industrial circumstances are similar shall be adopted. Further, the conditions of employment generally accepted in the district in the trade concerned shall be taken into account in considering how far the terms of the Fair Wages Clauses are being observed. The contractor shall be prohibited from transferring or assigning directly or indirectly to any person or persons whatever any portion of his contract without the written permission of the Department. Sub-letting other than that which may be customary in the trade concerned shall be prohibited. The contractor shall be responsible for the observance of the Fair Wages Clauses by the sub-contractor.

Foreign Notes.

Glass inkstands are dutiable at 25 fr. per 100 kilos. on importation into Switzerland according to a recent tariff decision.

U.S. Imports of earthen, stone, and chinaware during last year were valued at $10,640,000. The value of the import in 1906 was $14,220,000.

Porcelain and Earthenware to the value of £507,800 were exported from Japan during last year. The value is £200,000 less than in either 1907 or 1906.

Crockery and pottery to the weight of 14·8 tons, and valued at £973, were imported into the province of Azerbaijan, Persia, during the year 1907-8. This much-disturbed district imported 23·9 tons of similar goods, valued at £1,698, in the year 1906-7.

A "Teddy Jug."—Just before Mr. Roosevelt sailed for Africa he was presented with a "Toby" jug, designed by Mr. E. Penfield. This is an adaptation of the old Staffordshire Toby jug, and is modelled to resemble the leonine countenance of the ex-President.

Exports from Austria-Hungary during 1908 included china clay, 149,842,700 kilos., valued at £265,333 ; earthenware, 71,110,100 kilos., £972,291 ; including porcelain, 15,626,700 kilos., £6,511 ; hollow glass, 60,249,400 kilos., £1,497,041. A decrease is recorded in each case.

The Belgian Glass Trade.—Reports from Belgium state that the position of glass manufacturers in that country is rather unsatisfactory, as oversea orders are scarce and only Canada, India and China have given orders to the usual extent. The principal cause of the slump in business is over-production. The Association of Mirror-glass Manufacturers intends to cut down its output by about 60 per cent.

Pottery and Glass in Servia.—The spring season has brought with it an increased demand for glass and earthenware goods in Servia, and during the month of March the import of glass goods amounted to 10 waggon-loads, all coming from Austria-Hungary. The import of porcelain, which came from Bohemia, was four waggons, and earthenware amounted to three waggon-loads, Germany being the sole supplier.

Mr. Wm. H. Spooner, pottery and glass dealer, died at his residence in Harrisburg, Pa., U.S.A., on March 4. Mr. Spooner was an Englishman, born at Hanley in October, 1850. His family were connected with the potting trade, and when he was fourteen years of age he went out to America. His brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Hammersley, was already settled there with glass and china stores in Pottsville and Harrisburg. Young Mr. Spooner was employed by him, and remained with him until, in the course of time, he succeeded to the business, from which he retired two years ago.

Glassware in Turkey.—The U.S. Consul-General at Smyrna furnishes the following information in regard to openings in Turkey for glassware. The glassware used in Smyrna is imported chiefly from France, Belgium and

Germany, and consists of all the ordinary services of crystal, smooth, cut out, engraved, pressed, &c. Belgium sends all varieties of services for water, wine and liquor, in crystal and half-crystal glass. It all finds a ready sale for the reason that it is cheaper than the glassware imported from other countries. Many little hamlets among the Vosges Mountains produce fine grades of engraved and coloured glass which brings good prices in Smyrna. Pressed glass is brought from Gateshead on Tyne, England, in the shape of plates, dishes, fruit jars and butter dishes, at very cheap prices. From Cologne and Elberfield pressed glass is also imported in dishes of every variety, and the prices are even cheaper than the same quality of English goods. Fancy Venetian and Bohemian glassware in the shape of vases, chandeliers, &c., are rarely sold in Smyrna by retail dealers, as the price of such articles is too high and there are few customers. The following statistics show the kinds of table service glass sold on this market, together with prices for single articles: Beer glasses, crystal (smooth and light) tumblers 14c., engraved 19c.; beer glasses, small 10c., engraved 14c.; water, large 6c., engraved 9c.; water, small 5c., engraved 8c. Wine crystal (smooth and light) tumblers 4c., engraved 7c.; sherry glasses, 4·2c., engraved 6c.; liquor glasses 3·8c. engraved 5·7c.; champagne 4.2c., engraved 6c. Water glasses, large, glasses of crystal with handles 14c., engraved 16c.; water glass, small 10c., engraved 13c.; Bordeaux wine 9c., engraved 12c. Sherry, glasses of crystal with handles 8c., engraved 10c.; liquor 7c., engraved 9c.; champagne 10c., engraved 14c. There are large glass works at Constantinople and Salonica, but their output is insufficient to supply the demands of the local market.

Cementing Glassware to Metal Fittings.—Though plaster of Paris will, in many cases, form a sufficient cement for the metal tops of glass inkstands and similar articles, Wilhelmy recommends in preference a mixture of sodium silicate and quartz meal, which takes twelve to twenty-four hours to set hard, but is very firm and durable. If the colour of the cementing agent is unimportant a very useful preparation may be obtained by soaking leather scrap glue in water, melting it by heat, and then mixing it with 11 lb. of pitch, 4½ lb. of asphaltum, and 4½ lb. of resin to each 1¾ pints of glue solution. The mass may be loaded with powdered slate, chalk, &c., without losing its adhesive properties. An equally good cement is prepared by dissolving equal parts of Russian glue and shellac, and adding levigated chalk. Casein cement, for immediate use, is made by mixing fresh curd with one-fourth its weight of powdered chalk; whilst a second preparation, that will keep, consists of a solution of casein in ammonia, or of a solution of the same material in a 5 per cent. solution of caustic soda or borax, with the addition of a very small proportion of hexamethylenetetramine. This cement is impervious to water. Resin adhesives are also used, the "amber" cement employed by manufacturing jewellers being composed of 3 parts of mastic and 2 to 4 parts of shellac, dissolved to a syrupy consistency in 90 per cent. alcohol. "Syndetikon" is a cement composed of 15 parts of a solution of calcium saccharate and 3 parts of glue (the latter melted by heat), mixed together and boiled for a few seconds. A firm, waterproof cement is made by dissolving 6 parts of sandarach in 50 parts of pure alcohol, 8 parts of turpentine being added, and the whole stirred up with a mixture of isinglass and glue in equal parts. This preparation must be gently warmed before use. A pappy cement is prepared by mixing 500 parts of glue with 50 of gum ammoniacum and a little nitric acid. So-called diamond cement is made of levigated chalk 12 parts, graphite 30, slaked lime 13, and litharge 10 parts, stirred up with 20 parts of boiled linseed oil.

Trade Reports.

The Proprietors do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

NOTES FROM THE POTTERIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

IT is still quite impossible to record any definite and general improvement in the state of the potting trade. A few large works are running better, but orders seem, for the most part, to relate to the cheaper classes of ware, and prices are not such as to afford much margin of profit. Generally speaking, the home trade, both in china and earthenware, remains as dull as it has been at any time during the past few years. Possibly the uncertainty of the political position may have something to do with this. Tax-payers are much exercised as to what the new Budget may bring forth, and are unquestionably curtailing expenditure until they know what the Government's proposals are—which they will do before the present issue of the POTTERY GAZETTE is published. However, the general disposition is to regard the position hopefully, and manufacturers, for the most part, anticipate a decided improvement in trade after the Budget has been disclosed. While, for the time being, the home trade remains slow and unsatisfactory, it is good news that the American market is growing more lively. Orders are flowing in much more freely, and employment in those houses concerned with this market is better. The South African demand, too, is steadying up, but much disappointment is expressed at the prevailing dulness of trade in the Antipodes. This is a time of year when good parcels of orders ought to be coming in, both from Australia and New Zealand, but the orders thus far received are decidedly below the average, and recent advices do not warrant much optimism as to the immediate future.

How disastrously the year has opened for the export trade may be judged from an examination of the Board of Trade returns for March, which complete the figures for the first quarter of the year. We find that during the quarter the total exports of British-made ware were £508,211, being a falling-off of £126,557 compared with the first quarter of 1908, and of £105,257 as against 1907, the figures for which years were £634,768 and £613,468 respectively. It is significant of the prevailing world-wide depression in trade that not in one single instance has a country taken more British ware during the first three months of the present year than it did last year, the exports to every country specifically named in the returns showing a decline. The principal American markets alone account for no less than £64,107 of the total decline of £126,557 already mentioned, made up as follows: The United States, £28,373 (decrease on the quarter); Canada, £19,753; Brazil, £11,956; the Argentine, £4,025. The American continent is thus responsible for over one-half of the total decrease. Australia and New Zealand, together, account for a further decrease of £23,300, leaving the balance of about £40,000 to be spread among the rest of the world's markets. These figures reveal in a vivid manner to what an extent the potting trade of this country depends upon the American markets for its prosperity, and it is a circumstance, therefore, which should cause all the more satisfaction that trade in this great mart is at least beginning to improve again. Glancing at the returns for the month of March alone we find little but what is depressing. The exports of ware for the month were only £187,848, a falling off of about £22,000 compared with March of last year, and of some £30,000 compared with the corresponding month of 1907. An analysis of the tables shows that the decline has been acutest in the earthenware department; indeed, the export of china and porcelain appears to have been somewhat higher than in the corresponding month of either of the two preceding years. Almost all the markets specified in the returns contributed to the decline. The Argentine Republic and the British East Indies were the only countries which purchased better than last year, and in both cases the increase was only a few hundred pounds. The decreases, in round figures, were:—Canada, £4,100; Australia, £3,300; the United States, £2,000; New Zealand, £1,600; Brazil, £1,400; Germany and France, £1,000; S. Africa, £800; and "minor countries," £7,100. Our imports of foreign ware during March were £73,366 against £82,076 in March, 1908, and £85,111 in March, 1907. During the three months ended March 31, the foreign ware thus imported amounted in value to £177,010, against £219,880 and £213,792 in the same periods of the preceding years. Deducting the re-exports, the value of the foreign ware placed on the markets of the United Kingdom in March was £63,357, and, during the three months, £158,010.

The proposals relating to the pottery trade in the new American Tariff Bill continues to form a fruitful topic of discussion here, and a

good deal of misapprehension exists as to the actual position of affairs. The "Times" a week or two ago announced that the duties on common earthenware in two colours, which the Bill, as it left the House of Representatives, raised from 25 per cent. to 60 per cent., had been restored in the Senate to the existing rates. Again, only a day or two ago, the same journal intimated that the Finance Committee of the Senate had reduced the rates in earthenware and glass ware, as compared with the Dingley tariff. Nothing, however, was said in either message concerning the proposed specific duty on foreign ware, and it is this which is at present focussing most of the attention of the trade. Responsible manufacturers, in close touch with the American market, inform me that the proposal in the Senate Bill at present is that if any foreign ware is imported into the United States, the ad valorem duty on which would represent less than 2½ cents per pound weight, a minimum duty of 2½ cents per pound weight shall be imposed. Some differentiation is made as between white china and decorated china, and white earthenware and decorated earthenware, and the proposed minimum rates vary from 2½ to 3 cents per pound. It is said by some that these proposals, if adopted, would greatly increase the duties on cheap goods, making them, in fact, almost prohibitive, and it appears that importers and wholesalers in the trade all over the United States are making every effort to secure the deletion of this clause from the Bill. But manufacturers on this side are not by any means unanimous in condemning off-hand the proposal of a specific as opposed to an ad valorem duty. It is probable that the class of English-made ware which would be most affected by a minimum duty of 2½ cents per pound weight would be vitreous hotel ware. Vitreous ware cannot be made of the ordinary thickness because it would crack in the oven, and, having to be made thicker, it is, of course, heavier than the ordinary grades of ware; consequently it stands to be hit somewhat by such a tariff as that now proposed; but, making allowances for this, and for the possible adverse effect of a weight duty on the cheaper classes of ware, it is not at all certain that a specific duty would not, by way of compensation, confer a real benefit upon the English manufacturer by putting a stop to the "undervaluation" which goes on under the present tariff system.

"It may appear a strange thing to say," one of the most prominent manufacturers for the American trade remarked, "but it seems to me that, in this matter, the interests of the pottery manufacturers of North Staffordshire are almost identical with the interests of the American potters themselves. We are both being hit tremendously by the undervaluations of France, Germany, Japan, &c. It would be in our mutual interests if these undervaluations could be abolished once and for all, and I am inclined to think that this result would be achieved by a specific tariff such as is now proposed." In considering this expression of opinion it has to be borne in mind that the present American tariff law says that the invoice value (on which the duty is charged) must be that ruling in the country of origin, and the allegation is frequently made that large manufacturers on the Continent and elsewhere have persistently understated the value of ware in the invoice so as to avoid being charged the full amount of duty. It was stated only a few weeks ago that certain foreign dinner services, the invoice value of which was stated at £1 per service, were sold in the American market at £3, and a proposal was made on behalf of American pottery manufacturers that in the new Tariff Bill the duty should be lowered from 60 per cent. to 30 per cent., but that the 30 per cent. should be levied on the market value of the goods in America, instead of on the "alleged" value in the country of origin; that is to say, in the particular case referred to, that, instead of 60 per cent. being charged upon £1, 30 per cent. would be charged upon £3. The proposal to alter the basis of taxation in this way was warmly opposed by importers in America, and nothing seems to have been heard of it lately, but the suggestion was levied at French and German goods which, it was alleged, were undervalued so grossly that ware which was sent into the country at a stated value of £1 emerged, after passing the Customs, at a value of £3. It cannot be charged against the English manufacturer that he has been guilty of practices of that kind. The Englishman "plays the game," and if the value of his ware is £3 he declares it at that figure, and is charged duty upon it at £3. It can thus be understood why some of the manufacturers on this side are inclined to support a specific duty on the ground that it would tend to stop the undervaluation evil. If a specific duty were charged on weight, or count, or bulk, or measurement, the goods would be there for examination, for weighing, and for measurement, and there could be no "smuggling" such as it is alleged exists under the present system.

It may be recalled that, in a case in which proceedings were taken in America some time ago against a firm of French manufacturers for alleged undervaluation, evidence was adduced that the prices of the ware ruling in the country of origin were very much higher than the declared value in the American invoices; but the prosecution failed because the defendant firm were able to show that they were invoicing their goods to a firm in Paris—a separate business, though of the same name—at the same low rates as those at which the goods sent to America were invoiced. Apparently, on this showing, a firm of manufacturers in the Potteries might also circumvent the "country of origin" clause by starting a separate business in London and then invoicing goods to London, and also to America, at prices equally low and ridiculous. When the duty is as high as 60 per cent., as in the case of the American tariff, there is no doubt a temptation to do that sort of thing, but no Englishman has yet yielded to it. It is said that one foreign manufacturer has made as much as £36,000 in one year, in New York, by this method, and although he loses to a certain extent by the low price at which he sells in his own country, it pays him well to do it. Of the £36,000 perhaps four-fifths would belong to the manufacturer himself, and would be remitted to him from America, and probably one-half of that four-fifths would come out of the duties which had been avoided. If a big buyer from, say, Boston were to come to the Potteries to-morrow to buy china, or earthenware, the English manufacturer would be only too delighted to sell to him, and the American agent of the English firm would simply get his commission. But if the Boston buyer were to go to certain firms on the Continent and seek to purchase ware in similar fashion, he would be told that he could not be supplied, and that he would have to deal through Messrs. X—— or Y——, of New York, to whom the Continental manufacturer, of course, invoices his goods at the lowest prices he cares to do. There are said to be many cases where firms in America, as the result of the undervaluation of ware, have made 200 or 300 per cent. profit, whereas, if an English firm invoice anything to their American agent, the latter simply sells subject to his commission. The whole process is a most intricate one to follow, and, when undervaluation has been reduced to a fine art, as is alleged to have been done by some of the manufacturers in France, Germany, and Japan, it becomes difficult, in fact, almost impossible, successfully to invoke the aid of the law in putting a stop to it. A specific duty would, prima facie, check the evil, and that is why some of the English manufacturers are viewing the proposal with some favour, contending, as they do, that if a specific duty resulted in equitable charges being made on imports from all countries alike, the English potter would be infinitely better off than he is now under an ad valorem tariff, which is not only excessively high, but lays him, and the American manufacturer as well, open to unscrupulous competition from other countries.

During the past few weeks some progress has been made towards settling the several questions of wages and conditions which have now been pending between masters and workpeople in the potting trade for some time. In March, 1908, it will be remembered, a large number of points arose, and Mr. Ernest Moon, K.C., Counsel to the Speaker of the House of Commons, sat at Stoke-on-Trent, in September, to arbitrate on the main question of the general advance in wages demanded by the men. In his decision he granted certain concessions to ovenmen, but refused any general advance in wages, holding that the condition of trade would not warrant it. Several other matters which were raised at the arbitration inquiry, including points relating to the making of jet and rockingham ware, and to printers' sizes and counts, were temporarily shelved, but, along with other points raised in March of the present year, they have recently received much attention from Committees of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. The mens' leaders being anxious that the questions concerning the printers', and the jet and rockingham section, should be disposed of so as to clear the way for the discussion of the more pressing matter which has arisen in the sanitary trade, some reference was recently made again to Mr. Moon, whose decision was that last year's questions had better be dropped. So that, for the time being, at any rate, the printers' sizes and counts, and the jet and rockingham questions, may be regarded as disposed of. But the important question of casting in the sanitary trade still remains undecided. As has already been explained, in this department of the trade the manufacturers gave notice for reductions in making prices varying from 20 per cent., in the case of certain pedestal closets, to 30 per cent. in the case of certain lavatories. The men, on their part, were anxious that a price should be fixed for casting, and a large number of notices were handed in, six weeks prior to March 25, to this end. Numerous conferences have taken place during the last two months, and at one time so serious was the position which existed between the opposing sides that there seemed a possibility of the Conciliation Board actually breaking down over it. At the time of writing, however, it appeared as though something like an understanding had been reached, and by the time these lines are in print an agreement may have been come to. It is to be hoped that such will be the case.

At the meeting of the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce on April 7, Major Wedgwood asserted that for an example of perfect potting one must go back to the end of the 17th century. The speaker was, at the time, discussing the question of apprentice-

ship, and he said : "This matter was at the bottom of a great deal of our unemployment and want of work to-day. If they, as potters, wanted a sample of perfect potting, where did they go ? They went back to the old makers at the end of the 17th century, and there they found examples of beautiful pottery. He believed that our potting had largely not improved—one must say in some cases that it had deteriorated—through the lapsing of the apprenticeship system."——In conversation the other day with one of the principal art officials at Messrs. Wedgwood's Etruria works, I was much interested to hear of the great success which has attended the firm's recent reproduction of the fine old cream-coloured Queen's ware, decorated with the original hand-painted designs of the great artists of the Josiah Wedgwood period. It is due to Mr. Powell, of the Whitefriars Glass Works, Tudor-st., London, E.C., to say that he gave the initial fillip to this revival by placing orders for a number of designs in Queen's ware which were specially reserved to him. The "hit" was immediate. An instant demand sprang up which has steadily increased, and now, not only in the home market, but also in America and on the Continent, examples of this beautiful pottery are in great request. Quite a large number of girl artists, specially trained at the Eturia works, are now engaged in decorating Queen's ware reproductions with designs which, though simple, are very effective and charming. Retailers who have taken up the ware may be reminded that it was of this pottery that Queen Charlotte ordered the famous dinner service, in 1764, which secured Josiah Wedgwood the title of "potter to the Queen," while nine years later he was commissioned by the Empress Catherine of Russia to make an enamelled service, in this ware, which cost £3,000, and contained 952 pieces. Each piece was decorated in a different manner, and, as may be imagined, even Wedgwood's versatility was severely taxed in successfully carrying out such a gigantic order. Pieces of this service are now greatly prized and command fabulous prices. Another Wedgwood development which is meeting with striking success is the jasper "heraldic," or badge ware, introduced tentatively two or three years ago. The collection of these perfect little pieces of pottery in the familiar blue, each piece decorated with the arms of some town, offers a new field to lovers of the potters' art, and so much is the ware in demand that over 200 different badges of places are now obtainable, including some which have been specially produced for the American, Canadian and Australian markets.

G. L. Ashworth & Bros., of Hanley, are to be complimented upon their enterprise in producing two entirely new classes of ware—both remarkable for the beauty and originality of their glaze effects—which are to be known as "Estrella" and "Lustrosa" ware. The examples of these wares now to be seen in the firm's showroom bear wonderful testimony to the results which can be secured by the scientific application of glazes under the supervision of the skilled chemist. Dr. Basch, D.Sc., is Messrs. Ashworth's chemist, and the effects he has achieved not only redound with infinite credit to himself, but also reflect credit upon the principals of the firm. Mr. J. S. Goddard, J.P., and Mr. F. L. Johnson have supported him in experiments which must have entailed great expenditure of time and money before success ultimately became possible. All lovers of beautiful pottery will give a cordial welcome to the "Estrella" and "Lustrosa" vases. No two pieces of the ware develop, in the firing, exactly alike, so that each example as in original masterpiece. Some of the effects are weird, but beauty is always attained, and to the originality of the decoration is added grace of outline in the shape and infinite variety in the colour effects. Some of the pieces bear a striking resemblance to the much prized Chinese vases in rouge flambé, sang-de-bœuf, and peach bloom. In the Lustrosa ware which, as the name indicates, is a lustred ware, the colour effects are kaleidoscopic, and the quaint shapes are at once pleasing and attractive. One of the features of the pottery is that the lustre is not applied, but produced in the glaze itself, and therefore will last as long as the glaze. Our special commissioner will no doubt take an early opportunity of referring to Messrs. Ashworth's new productions in the detail they deserve. Mr. Vivian Goddard, son of Mr. J. S. Goddard, has been associated with Dr. Basch in the researches which preceded the successful introduction of the ware, and is, in future, to take the management of this department.

The wedding took place on April 12, at St. Cuthbert's Church, Lytham, of Mr. Victor Augustus Forrester, managing director of the Blyth Porcelain Co., High-st., Longton, and Miss Mabel Vivian Sinister, of Blyth Bridge. A few days before the wedding the workpeople of the company assembled in one of the large warehouses at the works and presented Mr. Forrester with a massive Georgian silver tea-service, together with a full set of silver Apostle spoons, and a sugar sifter, as a memento of the marriage, while at the same time Mr. Forrester was also handed a handsome silver cake stand for his intended wife, on behalf of the officers and managers of the firm.——Mr. John Brunt, son of the principal in the firm of Messrs. Wagstaff & Brunt, has been married to Miss Empsie Bowman, a popular actress, well known in London and the provinces. The bride made her first appearance on the stage at the age of five, and has been connected with the theatre ever since. Her last appearance before her marriage was as "Peggy" in "The Dairymaids." The bridegroom is very popular in Staffordshire, and a large number of friends attended the wedding, which took place at St. Mary's Church, Wimbledon Park.

It is an excellent and useful arrangement by which the nation's collection of examples of ancient and modern industrial art are lent to local institutes and museums for exhibition. Several cases of pottery and glass (amongst other artistic specimens) have just been sent on loan to the Wedgwood Institute from the South Kensington Museum. The examples of pottery will naturally be the most interesting to frequenters of the Institute, and should prove of great practical value to students and workers in the principal local industry. These specimens are of great educational value, and as they will only remain at the Institute for a limited time, all who are interested in industral art should not fail to study them.

THE STOURBRIDGE, BIRMINGHAM, AND NORTH OF ENGLAND GLASS TRADES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FLINT glass manufacturers and the makers of plate, sheet, bottle, and other goods are still suffering from the depression in the trade of this and other countries that has lasted so long; and though at present, especially in certain branches, there is what appears to be something like normal activity, there is little likelihood of it continuing many months longer. In Stourbridge and Wordsley, as was the case when our last article appeared two months ago in THE POTTERY GAZETTE, the houses where the best and most artistic glass is produced are the busiest. Their customers are the wealthy, and the people of refined taste, and at no other part of the Kingdom, or indeed of the world, can crystal ware of greater beauty and excellence be found. The brilliance and purity of the metal, set off as it is by the well-designed patterns of the cutter and the engraver, always excite admiration. Just now the London West-End shops are well supplied with glass of this class in epergnes, dishes, decanters, claret jugs, &c., and the leading provincial cities, among them Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Newcastle, and Leeds are not behindhand.

The demand for the ordinary run of table ware in the manufactories is only on a moderate scale, and signs are not wanting that the demand may shortly slacken, and the output, therefore, become restricted, as was the case last autumn. Under these circumstances, it is to be regretted that a strike of glasscutters has taken place, and that though it has lasted some weeks a settlement has not yet been arrived at. The works affected are those of J. T. Hambrey & Son, of Wordsley. The cutters went on strike early in the spring, and since then there have been conflicting statements made as to the cause by Mr. Hambrey on the one side and Mr. C. T. Pickersgill, of Wordsley, secretary to the Glasscutters' Society, on the other—statements that cannot be reconciled. We are sorry to see that bitterness has been excited. The case of the men is that not only are men being employed at low wages to do certain work, but that youths are being brought into the cutting-shop of the firm in excess of the proper number, and are, in fact, being exploited. Mr. Hambrey states publicly that the dispute with the men arose because their society broke their contract with his firm, adding, "when a few months ago we applied for three or four men at from 25s. to 27s. per week, to do a class of work usually done by men at that rate, we were absolutely refused these men until we either reinstated one—a more skilled workman

and at a higher rate of wages—who was discharged by us in the early part of 1908 through slackness of trade, or engaged one at a similar rate of pay.'' Mr. Hambrey strongly denies that (as had been asserted) the firm had attempted to reduce wages, but he says, '' If the glass trade is not to be continually losing ground, there must be men to do the less skilled work at the lower rate of wages.'' Mr. Pickersgill declares in reply, '' It is untrue that we ever attempted to force an employer to accept our choice of men. . . The trouble is on the youth question.'' It is to be hoped that an amicable settlement may soon be arrived at.

Table ware in cut goods is only in moderate request, and presses have not been kept fully employed, though there is rather more activity just now. Several firms have done fairly well during the past few weeks in producing choice flower-stands in coloured glass mainly. More and more attention is being paid to the designing of these as well as vases and glass for electric and incandescent fittings, and some of the excellent work executed, it is pleasing to know, has had its origin in the local school of art, an institution that deserves to have more pupils on its registers than have as yet been enrolled. An improvement, however, is taking place in this respect. All apprentices, whether in the glass-house, the cutting-shop, or the engraving room, ought to take advantage, as some do, of the training offered them in the art classes ; they would emerge, shall we say, into journeymen, fully equipped and be able to command the highest wages.

It will interest many readers of The Pottery Gazette to learn that the glass works in operation during the Franco-British Exhibition last year will be continued at the coming Imperial International Exhibition, and that in one of the pavilions there will be displayed decorated glass, including some of Mr. Geo. Woodall's finest cameos.

Bottle makers in the district are enjoying a rather better time than of late. A revival of business generally occurs in the spring, and this time it is fairly strong. Whether it will prove of a lasting character is doubtful. The goods being manufactured are for export, as well as for the home markets, but prices have to be kept low because of foreign competition and the high rates that have to be be paid for raw material.

The glass trade of Birmingham cannot be reported as brisk. The Sheffield silver and electro-plate industries are quiet generally, and this affects business, not only round the furnaces, but in the cutting-shops. In the cheaper lines Belgian, French, and Swedish makers continue to be formidable rivals to the local firms. Some of these goods from oversea for electro-platers are already ornamented by the wheel, and there is, therefore, a lessening amount of work to be given out to the local cutters doing business on their own account. The fancy glass trade has changed for the better after a rather long period of depression, and more and more of the beautiful articles made appear in the windows of dealers in the city along with choice specimens of cut glass. Looking-glass makers are a little busier, with a fairly good prospect before them. In Spon-lane, in several departments, there is more activity. The manufacture of lenses for lighthouses keeps up well, and in scientific glass, if such a term may be allowed, there is more doing. The cribs of Birmingham appear to be fully employed on sauce, ink, and the smaller sizes of medicine bottles. The proportion of burst-off work is very large, and the quantity a couple of men are capable of turning out often astonishes the ordinary glass-blower when he happens to pay a visit to one of these stirring and striving little manufactories. Makers of leaded windows for residences and high-class hotels and offices have had fair orders, but there is some dulness among glass bevellers, although mirrors are in better demand, as above indicated. In the latter branch there was much depression, almost throughout 1908. Mr. L. Docker, a director, when speaking on March 11 at the annual meeting of shareholders of O. C. Hawkes, Ltd., said, referring to foreign competition: '' At home, and in the Colonies, we ought to have some consideration, I think, particularly we ought to be placed on equal terms with our foreign rivals. . . . We are a commercial people, yet we have no Minister of Commerce, and the Board of Trade, which does excellent work, was often presided over by a Minister who had not had the benefit of a business experience.'' Mr. Hawkes, who presided, was more optimistic. He said this was the first bad year they had had, and mentioned that '' the recently installed electrical department had shown perfectly satisfactory results, and had materially diminished the loss of trade in other directions.'' Various firms, notably glass manufacturers, in different parts of the Kingdom have installed other departments to diminish the loss of trade through foreign competition.

In usually busy Lancashire depression exists, relieved in some measure, so far as glass bottles are concerned, by the revival that always takes place in spring. The table trade of Manchester is but in a poor way ; houses that at one time had a large home and shipping connection, and gave employment to numerous blowers, pressers, and cutters, have now but few artisans at work. One house that did a good business in flower-vases and fancy baskets in coloured and flint glass gave up that branch, finding it did not pay, and now confine themselves, almost wholly, to the manufacture of pressed dishes, tumblers, sugars, &c., and to fairly good lines in blown wines, champagnes, decanters, as well as articles of less value. Confectionery jars, tincture, and salt-mouth rounds for chemists and druggists find employment for a number of men—a number, though below the average of many years past. The bottle houses have had fewer tanks in operation, and some of the men thrown out of employment in consequence had to go on the relief works ; but just now several have been re-engaged, the mineral water and bottling trades having awakened and caused fresh orders to be sent in. Glass gauge tubes, which had had such a prosperous run for a long time, are in less request.

The glass trade of St. Helens, though reviving a little, must be reported as very dull, and there are many men and youths still out of work, some being employed one week in three, and so on. Machine-made bottles are being produced in greater numbers in comparison with those blown in the old way. There is less call for steam tubing, as the managers of the great steamship lines in Liverpool and other parts are purchasing but sparingly. The plate and sheet glass works are not doing the usual amount of business, and many workmen are on short shifts, as the reduced periods of work are termed. The site of the Junction Glass Works (which stopped a little time ago), it is stated, is to be utilised for a new steel works, where a large number of operatives will be employed. The change will be welcome to St. Helens.

Despite the depression in the glass industry, new works have been projected, and in Liverpool a large sum of money has been expended in erecting and fitting up a manufactory for the production of citrate, sauce, and other bottles ; but it has not, as yet, proved successful. It is worthy of mention in this connection, that—so a Manchester evening paper announced—the bottle makers of St Helens were '' considering the advisability of starting works of their own, as the competition from the foreigner and the machine is so keen.'' It is not believed by practical men that the scheme will be proceeded with, as the risks are so great.

In South and West Yorkshire there has been a distinct improvement in business doing by glass bottle manu-

facturers, but no sanguine opinion is held amongst them that it will be at all permanent. Acute depression prevailed during the greater part of the last twelve months. Buyers of all classes had kept down their stocks as much as possible, but these require renewing, and last month orders began to come in from mineral water manufacturers and beer bottlers, especially from the latter firms doing a large export trade with our colonies and dependencies in ale and stout. The home demand for beer bottles is not very strong as yet, nor is it expected to be during this year. A hot summer would, however, give a great stimulus to production. In sauce and proprietary medicine bottles there is more activity than for some months past; signs, however, are not wanting that a shrinkage may be expected shortly. Machine-made jars and pickles are, at the time of writing, in improved request, and goods are being turned out by machinery of a really superior kind, these including certain descriptions of bottles. We notice that a smaller proportion of bottles made by the old method of mouth-blowing is being made, and this will no doubt go on. Patents for improvements in machinery for the production of bottles and jars, &c., are still being obtained, and among the manufacturers who have quite recently obtained "letters" are Messrs. F. W. Knowles and Geo. W. Inman, of Thornhill. At the works in this village in the latter end of March sixteen new "holes" were opened in the glass-houses, employment being thus found for upwards of seventy additional hands—men and boys.

In Barnsley there is more activity, also in Rotherham, where there had been some depression. Castleford manufacturers are doing better than they were, especially in large work, including carboys, and there is a fair prospect of a good summer trade. Leeds houses are moderately employed. At Knottingley there is briskness, mainly, though, in the machine-made bottle and jar departments. Great attention continues to be paid to the perfecting of the machines and the consequent production of high-class goods. The workmen are a steady lot, generally, for many of them have suffered severely through lack of employment, especially the old blowers; but occasionally old habits will revive. Now that briskness has returned, some men are seeking to better themselves, and a couple in March left a firm at Castleford without giving notice, having secured fresh situations at Barnsley, but they were summoned before the West Riding magistrates, and between them had £3 5s. to pay.

Imports of bottles from the Continent, and chiefly from France, Germany, and Sweden, continue to take place, and on a large scale. The goods are mainly black beers and white flints, supplied to a great extent to the order of London bottlers and other houses, and the question of tariff reform is again raised. The majority of Yorkshire glass manufacturers are for a revision of our present fiscal system, but one of them, Mr. Kilner, a member of a leading firm in the trade, contends for its continuance, and argued the matter out at a semi-public meeting in Dewsbury. On the other hand, Mr. J. Asquith, associated with one of the glass-works in the Barnsley district, presiding at a public meeting in that town, said that owing to that system our trade was waning. He regretted that the question had been made a party one, and urged that England should take some step to protect her own people against ruin. A reduction of a quarter of an hour per day in working time is desired by many blowers and others, and the matter was lately laid before their society, whose advice, under the present condition of trade, was, "Make the best terms you can with your employers." Some of the latter think there has been "reduction" enough in all conscience during the last eighteen months. Workers in Yorkshire are better off in that respect than men are in many districts.

At York no great change has taken place during the past two months. If one department be slack another has been fairly busy, and flint hands have done fairly well. Further north, in the Newcastle and Sunderland districts, trade has been anything but brisk; but just now, in the bottle works especially, there is more activity, a state of things fully expected to last till after the August Bank Holiday. Both employers and employed are regarding with concern, and have been doing for some little time, the successful establishment by beer bottlers and aerated water manufacturers of associations in populous places, including Newcastle, Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Manchester, and the Midlands, of a system of bottle-charging, i.e., of charging for empties, and enforcing payment when such are not returned. From their point of view the result is most satisfactory, inasmuch as it has been the means of turning adverse into favourable balances. On the other hand, the system leads to a decrease of orders for new bottles, and in that way is prejudicial to the interests of both masters and men engaged in their production. At Seaham Harbour there is rather more employment, and also at works on the Tyne; pressed table ware is looking up a little, but the call is not very strong as yet. It is, however, expected that May and June will see a great improvement, in which the shipping branch will fully share.

CANADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, April 15.

WITH the disappearance of the snow from the wheatfields comes the cheering assurance that fall wheat has stood the winter splendidly, and the prospects are very bright for another bumper crop. Seeding began about the first of this month in the southern portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and there will be very large areas of newly-broken prairie sown to spring wheat and oats this spring. The spring has been ideal for starting the fall wheat, and seeding will be on in Ontario two or three weeks ahead of the usual time.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company will throw open the town site of Prince Rupert, the Pacific terminus of the new trans-continental railroad, about the beginning of May. The lots will be sold by public auction, and there will be keen bidding for the choice locations. The sale will be held in Vancouver, B.C., whither men from all parts of Canada are drifting to be on the spot when the sale begins. The railway company expects the town to have a population of ten thousand before another winter sets in, which will mean large requirements of crockery and glass for large hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants, &c., and will make business hum all along the coast. The Westerner does big things quickly, and Prince Rupert will be a large city by the time, a year or so hence, the new road is open from coast to coast.

Mr. L. D. Merrick, a prominent china and glassware dealer in Berlin, Ont., returned this week from a visit to the English potteries. The larger Canadian dealers are finding it more and more to their interests to go abroad and see for themselves what the factories are producing. And the result is apparent in the well graded stocks they carry. It is not so long ago that the average Canadian merchant would baulk at the mere mention of certain famous names among the high-grade potteries. They did not understand that the manufacturers of high-priced ware were manufacturers also of grades that could be purchased and sold in competition with the goods of others whose main efforts were directed to the production of cheaper lines.

THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN SCOTLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AS already indicated more than once in this column, the belief in early signs of trade recovery in the pottery and glass industries over Scotland has been quite general, even during the past few months of still-continued actual depression. No great signs of the coming recovery were looked for as regards the first three months of the year, but by general consent April was looked upon as almost certain to show some beginnings of an improvement. But, unfortunately, April has come, and has almost gone, without at all fulfilling this expectation. On the contrary, the month of April, so to speak, has "gone one worse" in the matter of trade turnover, and that with an emphasis so marked as to be altogether undeniable. This condition of affairs has not prevailed in one corner of the industry only. The retail merchants in these industries report April as about the deadest of periods over the whole long-continued round, but that would not matter so much if there was any evidence of preparations for more activity during May and the months to follow. There is, however, no evidence of anything forthcoming. On the contrary, the wholesale merchants report that the sterility of April of this year, in the way of orders for late spring and early summer supplies, has been manifested to such a degree that their travellers over Scotland have been "breaking their hearts" in their futile endeavours to make up a decent show of orders in their road-books. This has been found altogether an impossibility for the time being, and all over the country there are hardly any exceptions to the rule. Retail customers are full of excuses for refraining from the laying in of new supplies in the meantime. The demands upon them individually have been and are of the poorest; old stocks take up the bulk of the available room, and until these are at least partially cleared, there must be no restocking—not at least in any general sense.

This is all very disheartening, and the immediate effect of it has been to thin down the ranks of believers in any sort of recovery for the year 1909. It is to be hoped that May and following months will do something to relieve the pessimistic pressure, but the expectation, now, of anything in that way is the reverse of lively. Beyond these immediate adverse signs, however, the outlook is by no means forbidding. The great general industries of the country, on the conditions of which the pottery and glass trades directly depend, wear a look with some promise at least of more active times. The shipbuilding industry, particularly during the past six weeks, has recovered some of its lost ground, in the booking of new tonnage orders on a fair scale of bulk, though some of the yards, especially a few of those on the Clyde, Glasgow, and the immediate vicinity of that city, show too many empty building berths. And, again, there are ahead no discernible threats of any outbreak of strikes on anything but the puniest of scales, a matter to which our own industries always keep an apprehensive eye, as something in which they have a deep and immediate concern.

The matter of the Permanent Conciliation Board, referred to in the last issue, has happily been completed during the month, the representatives of the Scottish masters having duly signed the deed of agreement. The Board will consist of four representatives of the pottery owners and four on behalf of the male and female pottery workers, eight persons to whom all matters of dispute are to be referred. Failing agreement in any case, the Board of Trade will be asked to appoint an arbitrator.

Rockingham prices on this market are nominally the same as before, but it is not unlikely that there will be a change of some sort soon, including rearrangements of the troublesome question of "sizes."

The Gazette.

Dissolutions of Partnership.

NOTE.—*When two dates are given in the following announcements, the first is the date of the dissolution. The date in parentheses that of the official advertisement.*

DUXBURY & Co. (Joseph Thompson Oliver and Thos. Duxbury), 97, Briggate, Leeds, auctioneers, glass and china dealers. March 27. (March 26.)

LAVERS & WESTLAKE (Nathaniel Wood Lavers and Nathaniel Hubert Jno. Westlake), 22, Endell-st., Bloomsbury, artists in stained glass. March 25. (March 30.)

Limited Companies: Appointments of Receivers; Resolutions and Notices as to Winding-up; Petitions Orders and Official and other Notices.

AIROSTYLE SYNDICATE, LTD. Resolved Feb. 1, confirmed Feb. 17:—That the co. be wound up. Claims to C. E. Bullock, 22, Market-st., Longton, liqr.

DEFRIES (J.) & SONS LTD. London, E.C.—A. F. Whinney, 32, Old Jewry, London, E.C., C.A., appointed Receiver. March 19, 1909. Resolved March 25:—That the company be wound up. A. F. Whinney, 32, Old Jewry, E.C., liqr.

NITHSDALE ORNAMENTAL TILE & POTTERY CO. LTD. A petition for winding up having been presented to the Court of Session at the instance of Gosling & Gatensbury, Hanley, engrs., an interlocutor has been pronounced, dated April 2, allowing answers within eight days after intimation.

Notice of Intended Dividend.

HARRISON Alice, trading as Mrs. A. G. Harrison, 31, Queen-st., and 1a, Queens-terrace, Morecambe, earthenware dealer. Claims to C. H. Plant, Preston, O.R.

Notice of Dividend.

CURRIE, FREDERICK WILLIAM, 11 and 13, York-rd., late 63a, Cranbrook-rd., Ilford, Essex, china and glass retailer, &c. The first meeting of creditors in this case was held on April 1 at 14, Bedford-row, W.C., when no resolutions were passed, and the matter therefore remains with the Official Receiver, who accordingly acts as trustee. The debtor attended at the Shirehall, Chelmsford, last week, for his public examination. Debtor said trade was very bad at Ilford. Eventually the examination was adjourned. The liabilities herein are stated at £601 6s. 4d., and assets estimated at £119 8s. 1d. The following are creditors:—J. Aynsley & Son, Longton, £20; Anchor Porcelain Co., Longton, £16; William Adams & Co., Tunstall, £10; Bishop & Weiner, Hanley, £28; Burgess & Leigh, Burslem, £16; Bance & Pfreffer, Wurtemberg, £10; Mrs. Sarah Cornwell, London, £25; Doulton & Co., London, £12; A. Faber, Stuttgart, £10; F. Findlay, London, £15; Martien Levien, London, £13; Edmond & Matthews, London, £29; W. Parrish, Forest Gate, £156; D. Peddie, Ilford, £10; H. Price, London, £10; J. Windart & Co., London, £10; Wedgwood & Co., Tunstall, £10; Partly secured creditors: S. Cresswell, London £100. Fully secured creditor, £24. Preferential creditors, £110.

DICKINS JOSEPH G., 108, Hoe-st., Walthamstow, late 373, High-rd., Leyton, china delaer. First and final, 2s. 1d., at Bky. Ct. any day except Saturday.

Order made on Application for Discharge.

MARSHALL, JAMES ALEXANDER, 2, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C., glass and china dealer and agent. The order of adjudication in this case was made in Jan., 1907, and the bankrupt applied on April 2 to Mr. Registrar Brougham, sitting at the London Bankruptcy Court, for his order of discharge. Mr. W. G. Williams attended as Official Receiver, and reported that the liabilities apparently amounted to £3,253 2s. 5d., in respect of which proofs of debt totalling £2,584 15s. 5d. had been made by creditors. These proofs had been admitted by the trustee to the extent of £2,486 16s. 4d. The probable claims not yet admitted amounted to £766 6s. 1d., including £287 15s. 5d. already realised. The assets would probably produce £493 7s. 8d. The bankrupt began business in July, 1899, and six years later another person, who carried on a similar business, entered into partnership with him, bringing in capital to the extent of £1,446, and the two businesses were amalgamated. The first year's trading, however, proved unprofitable, and in July, 1906, the partnership agreed upon a dissolution. The bankrupt took over the business, and undertook

to pay his partner £500 by instalments, and he afterwards traded under the stylo of James Marshall & Co., at the same address. He attributed his failure to want of capital, to inability to get in moneys due to him, and to heavy business expenses. He had been aware of his insolvency for some years, as he was under a liability of £700 or £800 for loans. Apart from those debts, however, the business was solvent up to the beginning of the bankruptcy, and he maintained that the cash creditors would not have pressed him for the money. As to offences, the Assistant Receiver reported that the bankrupt's assets were not of a value equal to 10s. in the £, and that he had continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent. His Honour granted the application subject to judgment for £20 being entered upon against the bankrupt with his consent.

Extracts from the Registry of Deeds of Arrangement.

The following Deeds of Arrangement with Creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. *Under this Act it is necessary that private arrangements other than those executed in pursuance of the Bankruptcy Act shall be registered within seven clear days after the first execution by the debtor or any creditor.*

** These figures are taken from the Affidavit filed with the registered Deed, but may be subject to variation on realisation. In some cases the estimated assets are not stated.*

(The following lists are taken from the Official Gazette information, and we are not responsible for the mis-spelling of the names of any of the creditors.—EDS. P. G.)

ADSHEAD ALF. WM., 10, Berkeley-place, Clifton, Bristol, glass and china merchant, &c. Dated, April 1. Filed, April 6. Liabilities unsecured, £279. Property, after deducting secured claims, £266. Tr. A. Collins, 28, Baldwin-st., Bristol, Secured creditors, £200. The following are creditors, :—Miss G. Morris, Bath. £25 ; Colthurst & Harding, Bristol, £18 ; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Bristol, £25 ; Rose & Harris, Bristol, £10 ; Bankers' claims, £257.

BOOTH JAS., Crackenedge, and 6, Mitchell-avenue, Halifax-rd., both Dewsbury, glass and china dealer. Dated, March 30. Filed, April 5. Liabilities unsecured, £378. Property, after deducting secured claims, £96. Tr., W. Dawson, West Riding Bank-chambers, Dewsbury. Secured creditors, £2. The following are creditors :—C. J. Dams & Co., London, £17 ; A. Mortimer, London, £18 ; G. Pistor, London, £14 ; Gater, Hall & Co., Burslem, £11 ; J. Child, East Ardsley, £12 ; Barkers & Kent, Ltd., Fenton, £10 ; Cartwright & Edwards, Ltd., Loughton, £11 ; J. H. Cope & Co., Loughton, £10 ; W. Adams & Co., Tunstall, £10 ; partly secured creditors, £24.

HILLS FRDK. and GEORGE PEACOCK, trading as Southern Counties Bazaar, china and glass dealers, 4, London-rd., Brighton. Dated, March 17. Filed, March 26. Liabilities unsecured, £207. Property, after deducting secured claims, £100. Tr. A. A. Lowe, 12, Coleman-st., E.C. (Filed by order, on terms.) The following are creditors :—W. H. Fagan, London, £11 ; M. & G. Guggenheim' London, £15 ; Hugo Dressell & Co., London, £17 ; Messrs. Oppenheimer, London, £35 ; C. Sanders & Co., London, £14 ; O. Widman & Co., London, £13 ; Humphrey & How, Bexhill, £15 ; M. Neuhafer, Ware, £25 ; Rates, £12.

SMITH ARTHUR, 394, Harrow-rd., and 4, Silver-crescent, Gunnersbury, late 14, Station-parade, Kew gardens, glass and china dealer. Composition of 12s. 6d. in the £, payable 3s. 4d. August 8, and 3s. 4d. Dec. 8, 1909, and 3s. 4d. April 8, and 2s. 6d. Oct. 8, 1910 ; secured by an assignment upon trust, &c. Dated, April 8. Filed, April 14. Liabilities unsecured, £510. Property, after deducting secured claims, £406. Tr., G. M. White, 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C. Secured creditors, £607. The following are creditors :—Gilbert & Co., London, £70 ; H. Mayer & Co., London, £34 ; Shorter Bros., London, £16 ; W. Gill & Sons, Castleford, £22 ; A. E. Jones & Co., Longton, £10 ; A. W. Smith, South America, £150. Preferential creditors :—E. Burrows, London, £20 ; H. E. Franzman, London, £50.

Bankruptcy Proceedings.

INGRAM MATTHEW (trading as M. Ingram & Son), Midway Pottery, Swadlincote, Derby, manufacturer. The liabilities herein are stated at £1,378 3s. 1d., with net assets of £1,690 6s. 6d. The following are creditors :—Alliance Coal and Cannel Co., Swadlincote, £52 ; Arrowsmith & Sons, Burslem, £10 ; F. Beardmore & Co., Stoke-on-Trent, £66 ; J. Breeden & Co., Ltd., Birmingham, £26 ; F. Bloor, Woodville, near Burton-on-Trent, £30 ; Checkland & Co., Ltd., Ashby-de-la-Zouch, £9 ; Earl of Carnarvon, Bretby Colliery, near Burton, £14 ; Ensor & Co., Ltd., Pool Village, near Burton, £14 ; Green & Co., Ltd., Church Gresley, £87 ; W. Gough, Newhall, £11 ; R. B. Hall, Swadlincote, £13 ; Hall's Collieries, Ltd., Swadlincote, £33 ; Keeling & Walker, Stoke-on-Trent, £72 ; J. King, Midway, near Burton, £95 ; L. & N.W. Rly. Co., Rugby, £79 ; J. W. Sheppard, Gotham, near Derby, £10 ; — Startin, Woodville, near Burton, £15 ; T. Saddington, Pool Village, near Burton, £20 ; Worthington Colliery & Pipe Co., Worthington, £10 ; J. Woodward, Ltd., Swadlincote, £16 ; Wengers, Ltd., Etruria, near Stoke, £27 ; Wilson, Sons & Co., Manchester, £15 ; Morrison & Ingram, Ltd., Manchester, £29. Fully secured creditors, £500. Partly secured creditors (security £400), £805. Preferential creditors, £18.

Private Meetings.

These Lists in some instances refer to Meetings of Creditors called by or on behalf of the Debtor, with a view of laying his affairs before his Creditors, or refer to Statements of Debtors' Affairs, and do not in all cases refer to failures.

DEFRIES J. & SONS, LTD., 147, Houndsditch, London, E.C., dealers in glass and china goods, &c. A largely attended meeting of the creditors interested in this matter was held on April 14, on the premises of the company, 147, Houndsditch, E.C. The company had already gone into voluntary liquidation, and Mr. A. F. Whinney, 32, Old Jewry, E.C., appointed as liquidator. The chair was occupied by a brother of Mr. A. F. Whinney's who explained that the liquidator was unable to be present at the meeting that day, having been called away to Ireland on business. He added that the meeting was a formal one, called in pursuance of Section 27 of the Companies Act, 1907. He was unable to give much information as to the position of the company, but the whole of the property was in the hands of Mr. Whinney, who was appointed receiver and manager by the Court on March 19 last. He was carrying on the business with a view to realising the assets to the best possible advantage, which would doubtless be by disposing of the business as a going concern. Upon that realisation depended what the creditors would receive. It had been difficult to get at what was the real position of the company. A creditor asked what the position of the company was, and said that they would be satisfied with a rough statement of the liabilities and assets. Mr. Whinney replied that there were debentures for £15,000 while the creditors of the company amounted to about £120,000. With regard to the assets, they included book debts amounting to £19,000, but it looked as if quite £10,000 were doubtful, and they would thus realise about £9,600. The plant, machinery and stock was valued at £30,800. This was the value placed upon it by the managers of the various departments, and represented cost, less depreciation. He did not know at what figure those assets stood at in the books of the company. A balance sheet had not been prepared for some time past, and he was unable to say what the assets were valued at in the last balance sheet that was prepared. There were other assets of the company, including properties in Devon and Cornwall. There was a mine at Redruth, but he was not prepared to say what it was worth, and the Receiver was not carrying on any mining operations. The company also possessed a mine at Okehampton, of which the Receiver was in possession. Pressed for information regarding the debentures, the Chairman said that the debentures were issued before the passing of the Act of 1900. A creditor stated that the debentures had never been registered, while a second speaker said that it was necessary for all debentures to be registered. The Chairman replied that notice was sent to Somerset House, but the debentures had not been registered. A creditor said that under the Act of 1900 all charges had to be registered. The Chairman replied that they were filed at Somerset House, but as they were created before 1900, they did not require registration. Another creditor asked if the shareholders were aware that debentures had been issued, but no answer was returned. This creditor added that the Receiver had been in possession for about three weeks and was unable to give the creditors the information that they desired. The Receiver ought to be in a position to give the creditors all the particulars that they desired. In reply to a question the Chairman said that the debenture holders were as follows :—Prudential Trust, £3,000 ; trustees of Defries family, £6,200 ; W. B. Stiles, £3,000 ; I. Shore, £1,500 ; trustees of Mrs. Leon, £500 ; and John Hay, £800. He was informed that the consideration for the issue of the debentures was cash in each instance. The Receiver was also appointed liquidator of the company by an extraordinary resolution of the shareholders, passed on March 25 last. Previous to his appointment as Receiver, Mr. Whinney had had no connection with the company. He was not the company's auditor. Mr. Houston suggested that the meeting should be adjourned in order that further information might be given to the creditors. By adjourning the meeting the creditors would not abrogate their rights in any way. Another creditor said that he had understood that the mining operations were a private enterprise of Mr. Defries' family, and had nothing to do with the company. A suggestion was made that a Committee should be appointed to formulate some scheme for the benefit of the creditors. A committee could consider the matter, and recommend the other creditors what was the best course to pursue. Mr. Houston said that the Chairman had informed him that he would agree to an adjournment for a month, when a full statement would be placed before the creditors. The order of the Court ran till June, and by adjourning their rights would not be prejudiced. With a full statement before them they could better make up their minds as to the best course to pursue. Mr. Defries then addressed the meeting, and was understood to say that when the stock was last taken it amounted to £40,000, without plant and machinery, and considerable additions had since been made. With regard to the book debts,

it was expected that some £10,000 would be bad. The amounts in question were not really book debts, but represented sums which the company had advanced to businesses in which they were interested. The present state of the books was due to the fact that the secretary of the company had been ill, and, consequently, the books fell into arrears. For some considerable time past the company had been engaged, not so much in making profit, but in perfecting the mechanism for making profit. Certain matters fell through at a time when the mechanism for making profits was almost completed, and schemes prepared. As a going concern the company was worth many times the amount of the material assets which had been given to them that day. He would be prepared to devote himself to any scheme which promised payment of the debts in full, together with interest. He did not see how it was possible for the creditors to be paid in full if the assets were taken in pieces and sold, but the whole of the business as a going concern was more than sufficient to pay the debts twice over. Whether anything could be done depended to a very large extent upon the attitude adopted by the creditors. The debentures were issued in the early nineties, and were returned every year in the form required by Somerset House. When the present debts of the company were incurred they had no idea that the present position would arise. It was suggested that as the business was a very complex one the services of Mr. Defries should be retained, and the Chairman replied that Mr. Defries was assisting the manager and Receiver in the carrying on of the business. After some further discussion it was decided that the meeting should be adjourned for a month in order that further information should be given to the creditors.

SMITH ARTHUR, china and glass dealer, 394, Harrow-rd., London, and at Kew. The creditors of the above were called together on April 7, when an approximate statement of affairs, as at March 29 last, prepared by Francis Nicholls, White & Co., C.A., 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C., was presented. According to this the liabilities amounted to £398 7s. 4d., of which £248 7s. 4d. was due to trade creditors, the balance of £150 being in respect of cash claim. There were also fully secured creditors for £607 10s., the securities held being valued at £742, or a surplus in this direction of £134 10s. The preference claims totalled £101 1s. 8d., and after providing for these the assets were expected to produce £305 8s. 6d., a deficiency being thus disclosed of £92 18s. 10d. The assets were as follows :—Cash in hand, £7 9s. 2d. ; stock at cost, £255 13s. 8d. less 20 per cent., £204 11s. ; book debts £55 14s. 8d., estimated to realise £40 ; fixtures and fittings, £20 ; and surplus from securities in the hands of fully secured creditors, £134 10s. It was reported that the debtor commenced business at Harrow-road in 1880, and his turnover had been in the neighbourhood of £80 to £100 weekly. The Kew premises he acquired at a later date. For many years he carried on business successfully, but recently his turnover had decreased. On behalf of the debtor an offer was made of a composition of 10s. in the £, but the creditors resolved to accept 12s. 6d. in the £, payable by three instalments of 3s. 4d. in the £ at 4, 8, and 12 months, and a final instalment of 2s. 8d. in the £ in 18 months. Mr. G. M. White (Francis Nicholls, White & Co.) was appointed to act as trustee, and a committee consisting of he representatives of three of the principal creditors was also appointed.

Empire Notes.

Earthenware, china and graniteware to the following values were imported into Canada during the nine months ending Dec. 31, 1908 :—Great Britain, $851,610 ; United States, $158,947 ; Germany, $172,206 ; other countries, $222,403 ; totals, $1,405,166. A serious decrease is recorded in each case.

Glass Blowers in Canada are tackling a subject that has for a long time given trouble in this country. They are asking that the refilling of bottles shall be made a punishable offence, since it deprives glass blowers of employment. No such drastic step has been suggested here, though it is certainly true that if every bottle was broken after it had been once used, there would be a great increase of work for bottle makers. The users of bottles want to protect themselves from fraud by the refilling of their bottles by unauthorised persons. They would, no doubt, like to make it criminal for anyone but the original user to refill a bottle, but they are not likely to advocate the destruction of bottles once used, in order to improve the bottle making trade.

New British Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for "THE POTTERY GAZETTE" by Messrs. G. F. REDFERN & Co., Chartered Patent Agents, 4, South-street, Finsbury, E.C., and 21, Southampton-buildings, W.C.

Applications for Letters Patent.

BOTTLE, No. 6,490.—S. F. Smith. Bottles so designed as to prevent the droppings of the liquids contained therein from running down the sides of the said bottle. March 18, 1909.

BOTTLES, No. 8,253.—J. Auger. Bottles. April 6, 1909.

BOTTLE BLOWING MACHINERY, No. 6,655.—W. Harrison. Improvements in machinery for blowing or manufacturing bottles, jars, and the like. March 19, 1909.

BOTTLE STOPPERS, No. 8,051.—C. E. Harris. Improvements relating to stoppers for bottles and the like. April 3, 1909.

BUTTER COOLING PLATE, No. 6,678.—H. Grocott. Improved plate or dish for heating or cooling butter and the like. March 20, 1909.

CEMENT, No. 6,195.—J. Higginbottom. Improved process of treating cements, china clay, earths, ores, and minerals in a granular form and the like. March 16, 1909.

CLAY PROCESS, No. 6,560.—E. Weber. Process for the manufacture of liquifiable masses from clays, porcelains, and the like or mixtures thereof. March 19, 1909.

DECORATIVE MATERIAL, No. 8,381.—F. W. Neale and J. King. Improved decorative material for use in the decoration of earthen, china, and similar ware, and process of manufacturing the same. April 7, 1909.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN.—T. W. Matthews. Improved drinking fountain for birds. April 5, 1909.

DRY SYSTEM FOR CLEANSING CLAY, No. 7,293.—J. Klein (A. Dard, France). Dry system for disintegrating and cleansing clay, kaolin, or other rare or valuable earths or materials. March 26, 1909.

EARTHENWARE VESSELS, No. 8,214.—A. J. Campbell. Improvements in earthenware and like vessels and to a method of and means for heating them. April 6, 1909.

GLASS BLOWING MACHINES, No. 6,152.—S. G. S. Dicker (S. Reich & Co., Austria). Improvements in or relating to machines for pressing and blowing hollow glass articles. March 15, 1909.

GLASS BOTTLE MACHINES, No. 8,124.—T. W. Simpson. Improvements in or connected with machines for the manufacture of glass bottles. April 5, 1909.

GLASSWARE, Nos. 8,183, 8,322, 8,323, 8,324.—O. A. Mygatt. Improvements in or relating to glassware. (Applications for Patents of Additions.) April 6, 1909.

GLASSWARE, No. 8,539.—O. A. Mygatt. Improvements in glassware. (Date applied for under Section 91 of the Act, June 5, 1908.)

HIP TILES, No. 6,590.—W. H. A. Timmis, trading as J. Timmis & Sons. Improvements in hip tiles. March 19, 1909.

JUG, No. 6,855.—L. Burde. Improved jug. March 23, 1909.

MACHINERY FOR EARTHENWARE PIPES.—M. Yarrow. Improvements in machinery for the manufacture of earthenware pipes, retorts, and the like. March 15, 1909.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE, No. 6,721.—J. Allan. Improved non-refillable bottle. March 20, 1909.

REVOLVING KILNS, No. 7,685.—A. Cliff. Improvements in or in connection with "Climax" revolving kilns employed in the manufacture of enamelled and other pottery-ware. March 31, 1909.

SINKS, No. 8,468.—E. W. Howard and G. B. Fanner. Improvements in lavatories, sinks, baths, cisterns, or the like. April 8, 1909.

SPITOONS, No. 6,679.—R. J. Fulton. Improvements in portable spitoons suitable for use by persons suffering from phthisis or other diseases. March 20, 1909.

STOPPERED GLASS RECEPTACLES, No. 8,015.—W. J. Jones. Improvements in stoppered glass or the like receptacles provided with protective casings. April 3, 1909.

TEACUP, No. 8,376.—H. C. P. Jean. Improved teacup. April 6, 1909.

VALVELESS FEEDING BOTTLE, No. 7,015.—F. Flint. Valveless feeding bottle. March 23, 1909.

Specifications Published.

1908

4,515.—Riviere. Manufacture of hydrofluosilic acid. (Date applied for under International Convention, Feb. 28, 1907.)

5,785.—Vitturi. Machine for making moulding, and for planing, turning, or shaping wood, stone, and other substances.

YOU are surely a man of sense.

Customers will have White Flint Jars, now they are obtainable. Cheaper than any Jar on the Market.



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To Messrs. Jules Lang and Son, 16, Bury Street, E.C. June, 1908.

. . . . I have pleasure in testifying that all the jars, white flint fruit bottles, I have had from you have given every satisfaction, and can testify that all fruits keep as well in these bottles as in any other bottle I have ever used.

Yours truly, _____

"MADGE," the writer of ladies' articles in *Truth*, says they are the best Jars, and we have her testimonial.

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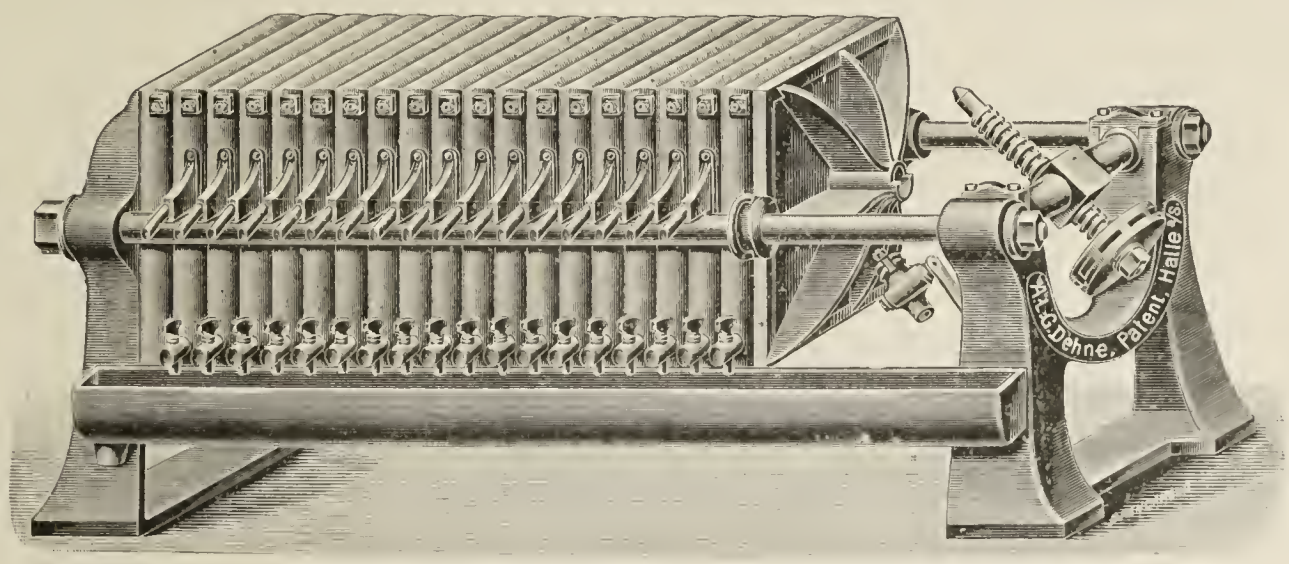
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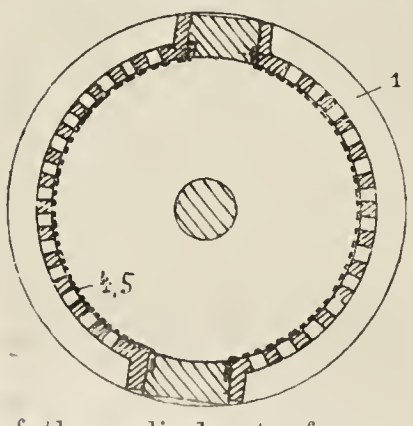
7,642.—Hassall. Roller-print rubbing, and transferring machine for earthenware, china, glass, iron and other similar goods.
18,305.—Forrester. (Precision Glass Grinding Co.) Bottles or the like and the manufacture of same.
22,958.—Lake (Parry). Receivers for dishes.
5,187.—Schmatolla. Gas-fired kilns.
8,049.—Ford, Ford & Hill. Process of and means for the decoration of pottery, earthenware, china, and similar ware.
9,538.—W. Hill, Ltd., & Lindop. Machine for use in shaping circular and oval articles in china and earthenware.
23,968.—Imray (Window Glass Machine Co.). Method of and apparatus for drawing glass.

Designs.

536,932.—W. Wood, Ivydale, Grange-over-Sands, Lancs.
536,941.—C. E. Challis, Oakridge, Epping, Essex.
537,199.—Doulton & Co., Ltd., 28, High-st., Lambeth, S.E.
537,321.—W. B. Palmer, 18, Waverley-rd., Cotham, Bristol.
537,753.—J. Teggin. Borough Foundry, Clayton-st., Longton.
537,754.—C. P. Glorney, 5 and 6, George's Quay, Dublin.
537,841-2.—Doulton & Co., Ltd., Nile-st. Works, Burslem.
537,973.—Oates & Green, Ltd., Horley Green, Halifax.
534,978.—Mrs. A. M. Klitz, c/o E. Fox, 18, Cranworth Grdns., S.W.
535,095-6.—Weiss & Riheller, 70 and 71. Chiswell-st., E.C.
535,453.—Gaskell & Chambers, Ltd., Dale End, Birmingham.
535,645.—H. Priestley, 6, North Parade, Bacup. Lancs.
535,782.—Siemens Bros. Dynamo Works, Ltd., York-st., S.W.
537,476.—T. Cone, Alma Works, High-st., Longton.
538,119-20.—Alfred Meakin, Ltd., Highgate Tile Works, Tunstall.
538,167.—G. E. Carter, 85, St. John's Hill, Battersea, S.W.
538,168.—Huntalite, Ltd., 23, Newman-st., Oxford-st., W.
538,253.—F. W. Branson, 13, Briggate, Leeds.
538,501-2.—Doulton & Co., Ltd., Lambeth, S.E.
538,303-6.—W. F. Needham, Branston-st., Birmingham.
538,316.—A. W. Brown, 16, Whitehall Park-rd., London, W.
537,974.—E. Brain & Co., Foley China Works, Fenton.
538,079.—C. P. Glorney, 5 and 6, Georgo's Quay, Dublin.
538,202.—A. E. Jones & Co., Palissy Pottery, Longton.
538,206.—Anglo-Foreign Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Paper-st.,
538-317-8.—Lady Minna Jenkins, Cilbronnau, Cardigan.
538,368.—Taylor & Kent, High-st., Longton.
538,389.—British and Foreign Bottle Co., 107, Cannon-st., E.C.
538,475.—Poulton & Son, Adamantine Brick Works, Reading.
538,477.—S. J. Ostrorög, 5, Netherton-grove, Chelsea, S.W.
538,524.—Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Lexington-st., W.
537,492.—Bullers, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon-st., London, E.C.
537,733-6.—Rheinische Glashütten-A.G., 46, Hüttenstrasse, Cologne-Ehrenfeld, Germany. Address for service, c/o W. P. Thompson & Co., 322, High Holborn, W.C.
537,975.—A. E. Jones & Co., Palissy Pottery, Longton.
538,264-74.—Huntalite, Ltd., 23, Newman-st., London, W.
538,307.—Wood & Sons, Trent and New Wharf Potteries, Burslem.
538,525.—Johnsen & Jorgensen, Ltd., Farringdon-st., E.C.
538,734.—W. A. Bailey, 148-152, Audrey House, Ely-place, E.C.
538,735.—H. Jervis, 124, Crookesmoor-rd., Sheffield.
538,821.—W. A. Bailey, 148-152, Audrey House, Ely-place, E.C.
538,870-4.—Tooth & Co., Woodville, Burton-on-Trent.
538,914.—J. Taylor, 6, North Parade, Bacup.
538,950.—British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., 83, Cannon-st., E.C.
538,951.—British and Foreign Bottle Co., 107, Cannon-st., E.C.
539,040.—Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.
539,041.—H. & R. Johnson, Elder-rd., Cobridge.
539,042.—Anglo-Foreign Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 1, Paper-st., E.C.
539,128.—H. Boocock, 7, Hardwick's Yard, Briggate, Leeds.
539,130.—Methodist Publishing House, 25-35, City-rd., E.C.
539,135.—Lazarus & Rosenfeld, 3 and 4, Bevis Mark, E.C.

Latest Complete Specification.

Machines for Cleaning and Sorting Clay.—Michael Bohn, Nagykikinda, Hungary, claims in a clay-cleaning and sorting machine the combination with a non-rotating cylinder having perforated metal, meshed netting or the like on both sides of the cylinder through which the impure material is pressed, of a force pump, which is connected to the discharge portion such for example as 10 of the cylinder to force a purifying liquid there through for the purpose of removing the impurities.



Improvements in Tea-Pots.—C. G. Slope, of 199, High-st., Stratford, E., claims :—A tea-pot divided by a preferably diagonal partition into two compartments having a communicating opening formed in the said partition normally closed by means of a sliding gate, a rod in connection therewith, a spring arranged around the said rod normally tending to raise the said rod and gate and a sliding catch for retaining them in the closed position.

Fig. 1.

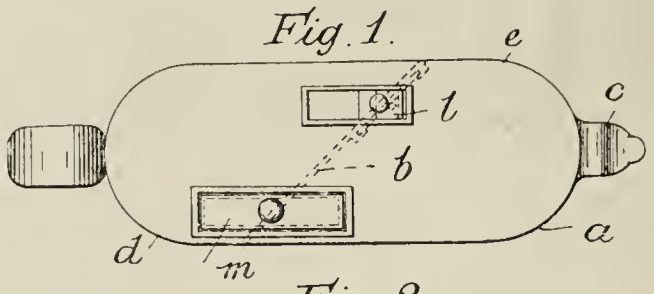
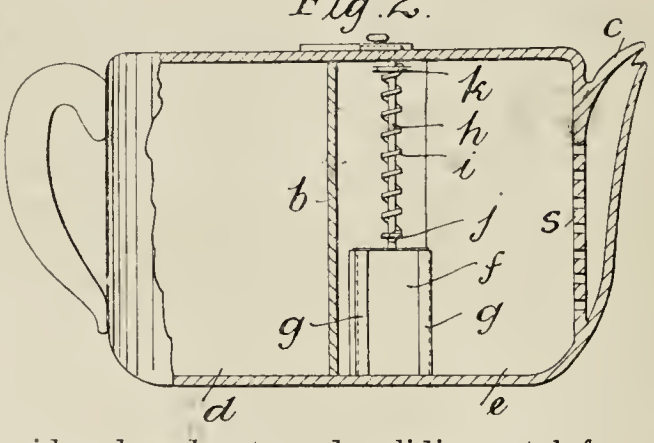
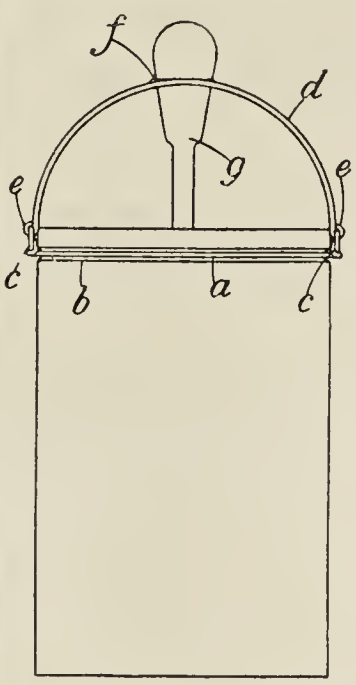


Fig. 2.



Handles for Jam Jars, &c.—J. F. Seyfried, of 27, Eldon-st., E.C., declares this invention to be as follows :—According to this invention in place of the ordinary string to secure the paper parchment cover to the top of jam jars, I employ a piece of wire the ends of which are twisted to secure it to the groove on jar and to secure the paper. The wire is formed with two eyes by twisting to come one on each side of jar. I form a handle of spring wire with hook ends to hook into the eyes and admit of the handle being turned over to come flat against the side of the jar; the ends of the hooks are normally close to the wire but with the extreme ends slightly bent out, and are sprung apart to fit the handle on and so secure it from coming off The middle of the handle is bent to form a spring clip or retainer to hold the handle of the spoon to keep it out of the jam. The handle is bent to give the necessary spring to pinch th side of the jar to cause it to be retained in an upright position when turned up.



Improvements in the Manufacture of Glass Articles.—R. E. H. Jonkergouw and L. A. Destrez, 46, Rue St. André des Arts, Paris, claim (1) A process for manufacturing glass articles by cold moulding consisting in preparing a mixture of sand or ground quartz, carbonate of soda, or carbonate and nitrate of potash, borax, minium and chalk with or without the addition of a metal oxide as a colouring agent; in forming from this mixture a frit by burning at a temperature of 1,500 deg. to 2,000 deg. in a suitable furnace; in casting the frit into water, or dry, according to the fusibility of the mixture, and in grinding it; in moulding the mixture in suitable moulds and in burning at a temperature comprised between 750 deg. and 1,000 deg., the articles being slowly cooled after having been removed from the mould. (2) For carrying out in practice the process set forth in Claim 1, moulds constituted by a mixture of clay, kaolin, ground quartz, and burned plaster, the said materials, after having received their final shape, being burned at a temperature of 1,000 deg. to 1,200 deg., and then kept in lime water.

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THE THROWER'S WHEEL.

THE potter sits at his wheel, and seems to breathe life into the clay, as it twirls before him and assumes the shape he wills, says a writer in the "Globe." So they made their vessels of clay in the days of the Pharaohs. China, clay and stone from Cornwall, flint from Dieppe and ball-clay from Dorsetshire compose the material in which he works his miracles. Much grinding and mixing, fining and pressing does it undergo before it is kneaded into a workable consistency. Old Omar it was who—

> Watched the Potter thumping his wet Clay:
> And with its all obliterated Tongue
> It murmur'd, "Gently, Brother, gently pray."

But still less fraternally is the hapless clay dealt with in these days; and even deprived of all power of protestation, for it is passed finally through what is nothing but a huge sausage-machine, complete with knives and mixers, issuing, however, as "paste," which at a later stage becomes "biscuit," in anticipation, it may be supposed, of the double baking it has to undergo. Curious terms and implements are a characteristic of this ancient handicraft. The lip of a cow is used as a pad for smoothing the surface of the fashioned clay; and it may be mentioned that the bovine race also supplies the potter with "ox-shank," which, being ground and substituted for the Dorset clay, brings about the production of translucent porcelain instead of opaque chinaware. It is called the "thrower's wheel" in Staffordshire, and the potter is the "thrower." Literally, he throws things into shape. The wheel is really a circular table or disc, caused to revolve by a simple mechanical appliance. It is only in the latter respect that it differs from the wheel used by the Egyptians. The potter turned it himself in those days; at first by the hand, and later, when another and larger table was fixed lower down on the same axis, by means of the foot. But in its essential principle the thrower's wheel is precisely what it was in the beginning, and this time-honoured art is thus one of the few which "power" machinery has not filched from the craftsman, and in which the individuality of the worker is still allowed free play. Any vessel the lines of which are not quite round must be made in a mould, though even in this operation a considerable degree of manual skill is called for; but an endless variety of beautiful shapes can be turned on a wheel, and notwithstanding the changes in methods of finishing, and in composition and glazes, no substitute has been found in five thousand years for the primitive wheel—or for the thumb of the potter.

The thrower sits straddle-wise over a triangular trough, in the middle of which rises the pivot whereon the thrower's wheel revolves. Even the driving-wheel which puts it in motion is worked by human agency. The man—or it may be a woman—at the driving wheel has a more important rôle than might be imagined. He must work in absolute harmony with the thrower, increasing or slackening speed with minute obedience to the directions given by the latter. Machine power cannot supply the requisite force tempered with discretion. Two partners who have worked together for some time become as twin souls, and scarcely a word is necessary from the thrower, so instinctive is the understanding between them. From the mass of "paste" at his side the thrower seizes a lump, seemingly without regard to its size, but a little later you will see how accurately he has gauged the quantity required. The clay is thrown smartly down on the disc, which is now whirling at a rapid pace. The hand of the thrower, as by magnetic attraction, draws it up into a sugar-loaf pyramid. Down the clay is pressed again, all the time spinning swiftly round. Now it is hollowed out, as the thrower's fingers play the part of a lathe and "turn" the interior of the mass. Next a long, graceful neck rises, as it were spontaneously, and the potter's thumb and forefinger resting lightly on it, the top spreads outwards like a child pouting its lips, and becomes a rim, perfect in shape and proportion. "Steady" comes command—rather is it a whisper as if the thrower were "thinking aloud" over his work—and the pace of the disc decreases almost ere the wish is expressed; his companion has been watching with equal heedfulness. While the disc still revolves, twirling its burden incessantly though now more slowly, the final touches are given, and a vase of exquisite symmetry stands forth. Not a scrap of clay remains, so unerringly has the artist—for such he is—judged what could be created from the shapeless clod he took up a minute or two ago.

The celerity of his working, indeed, is not less astonishing than his skill. One after another, different forms resolve themselves out of the clay under his hands: now a bowl, now a wide-mouth jar, now a tapering flower-vase, now a piece quaintly shaped, now one of simple but faultless outline; or he will make successively a dozen similar objects which appear as uniform as if they had been turned out by a machine. By other hands his work will be "figured," fired, and glazed. The firing will coax to the surface the "stain" or colour, now hidden in the clay; a handsome gloss will be imparted by dipping in the glaze. But the finished product will owe its beauty chiefly to the form which the mind and hand of the thrower, working in perfect unison, gave it on the wheel. And such skill as the thrower's is attained only after years of practice. Perhaps, too, something is due to the inherited ability; or so they think in this country of potteries and coal mines. It is said that a potter's son takes more kindly to the craft than the descendant of a long line of colliers. And this lad of fourteen whom you see bending over a a sauce-boat, which his 'prentice hand has tremulously fashioned with the help of a mould, is on the first rung of the ladder that is to lead him to the thrower's wheel, where now his father works with a hand that, alas! must ere long lose its cunning; and where once his grandfather also "wrought work on the wheels. . . . as it seemed good to the potter to make it."

Method of Producing Dark-Coloured Glass.—Sackur finds that if a mixture of silver sulphate and silver sulphide be heated in a tube of ordinary Thuringian fusible glass, the latter assumes a dark brown colouration before the temperature reaches 400° C., the colour darkening to reddish brown after prolonged contact with the mixture, but is confined to a comparatively thin superficial layer of the glass. The actual cause of the colouration has not yet been determined, so that whether it is produced by collodial silver or by some compound of the metal remains unknown. Glass stained in this way absorbs the blue and greenish blue rays of the spectrum almost completely, and the greenish yellow rays to a smaller extent. Since glass articles of any shape can be stained by this method by dipping them in the above mixture and heating to below the softening temperature of the glass, the method appears capable of application to a variety of purposes, and glass vessels coloured in the manner described are suitable for absorbing the actinic rays, and therefore likely to prove useful for the purposes of photographic chemistry. If the brown glass be heated in a Bunsen flame, the surface becomes covered with iridescent colours, probably due to the deposition of a very thin stratum of metallic silver, since they change to silver white when the temperature is raised above the melting-point of that metal. Finally, both the brown and red-brown glass exhibit a certain slight degree of electrical conductivity, even at room temperature.

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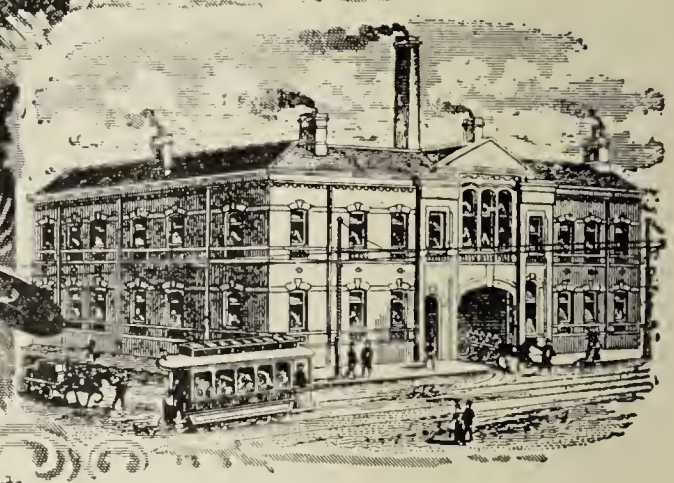
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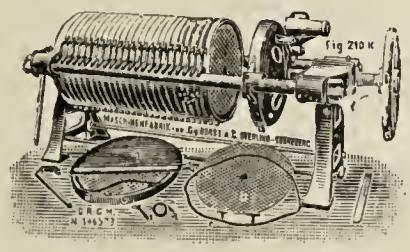
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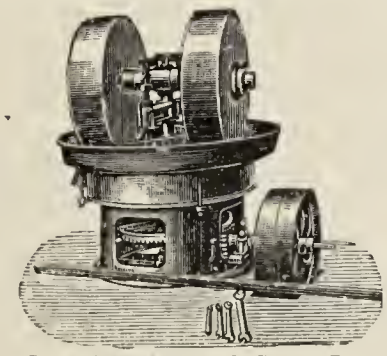
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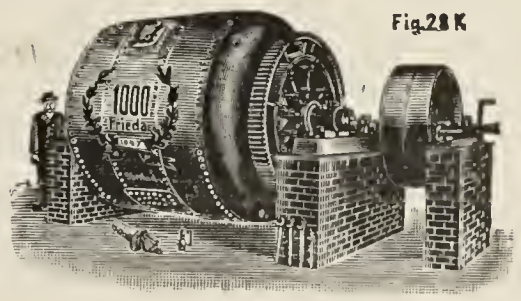
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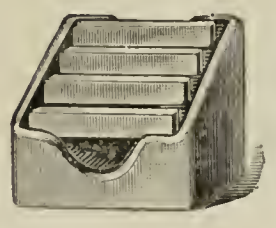
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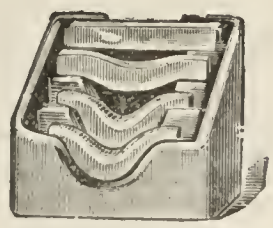
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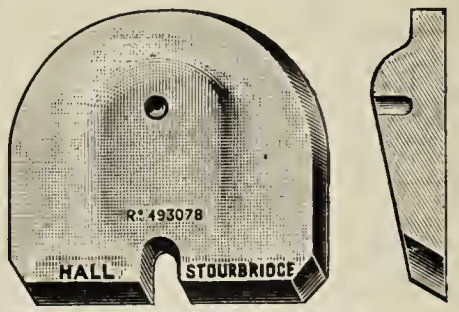
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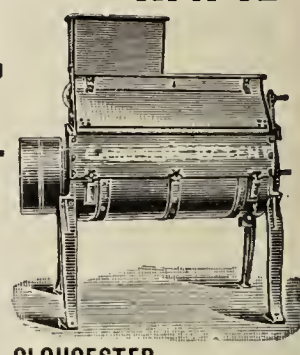
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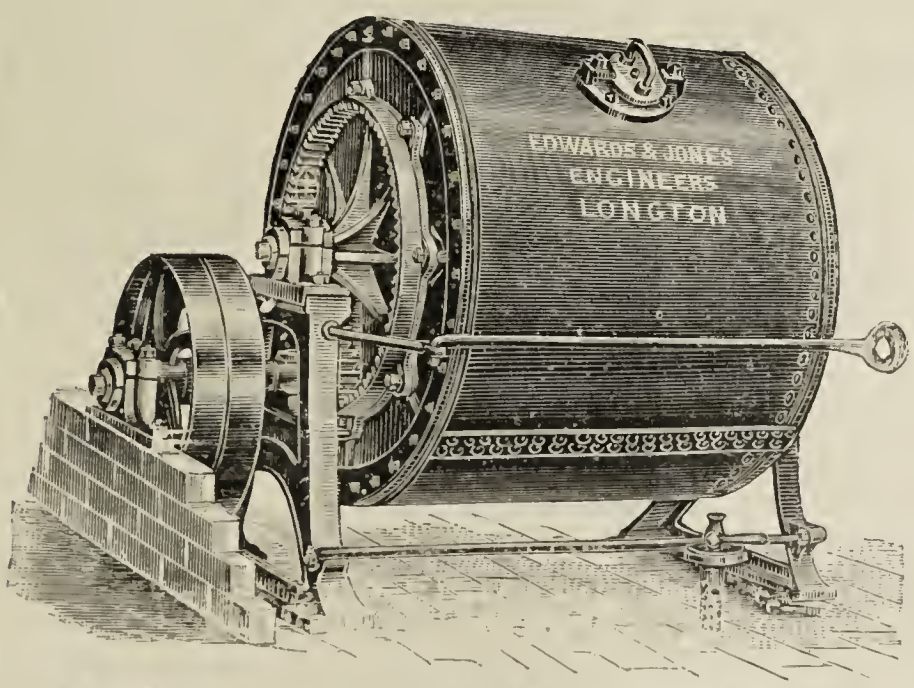
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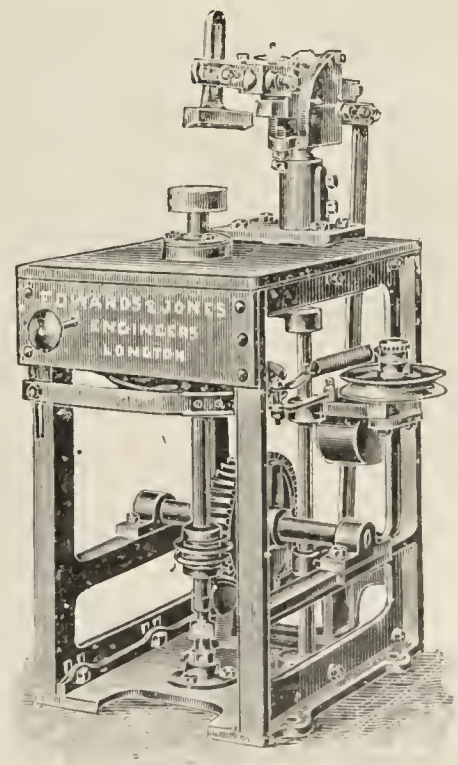
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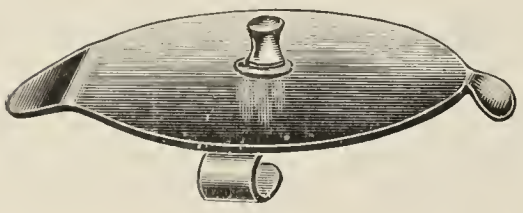
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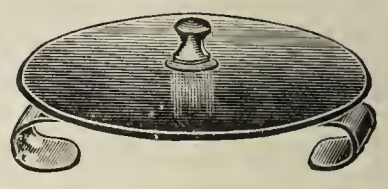
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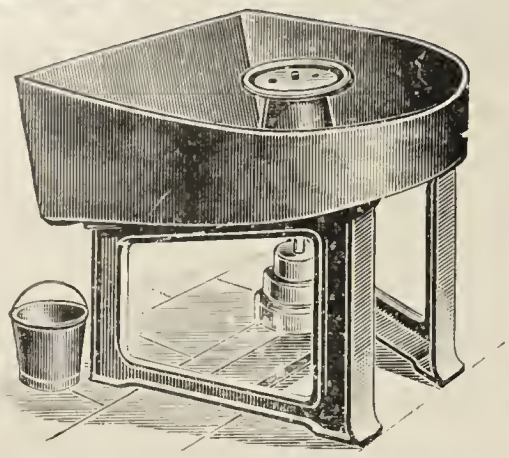
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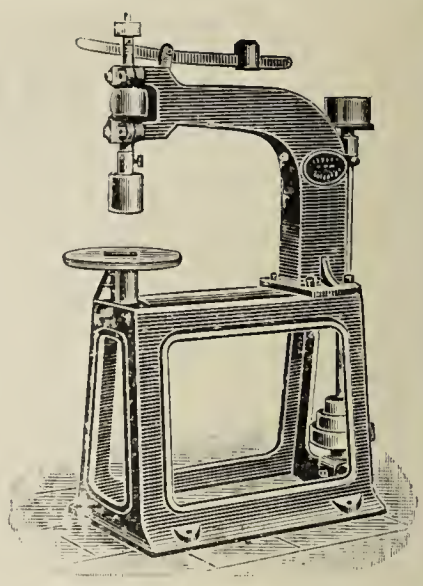
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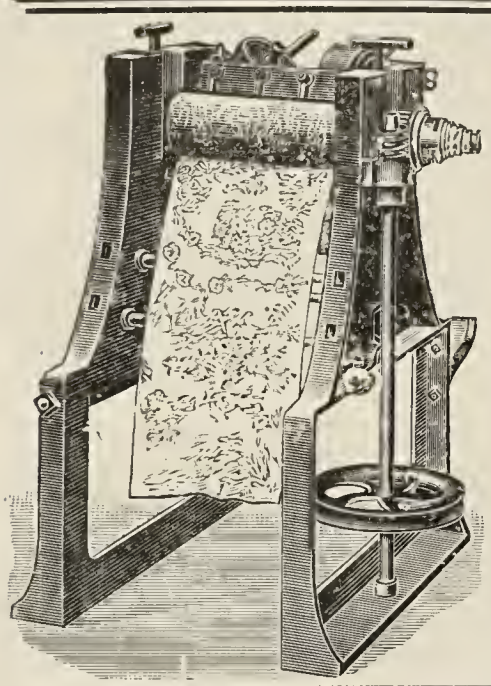
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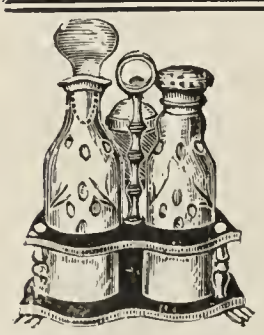
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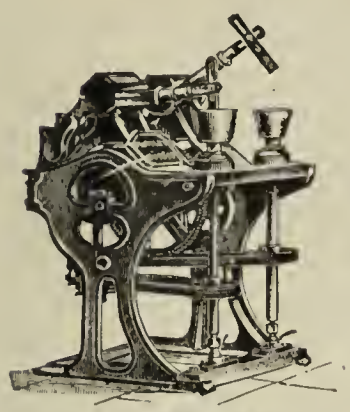
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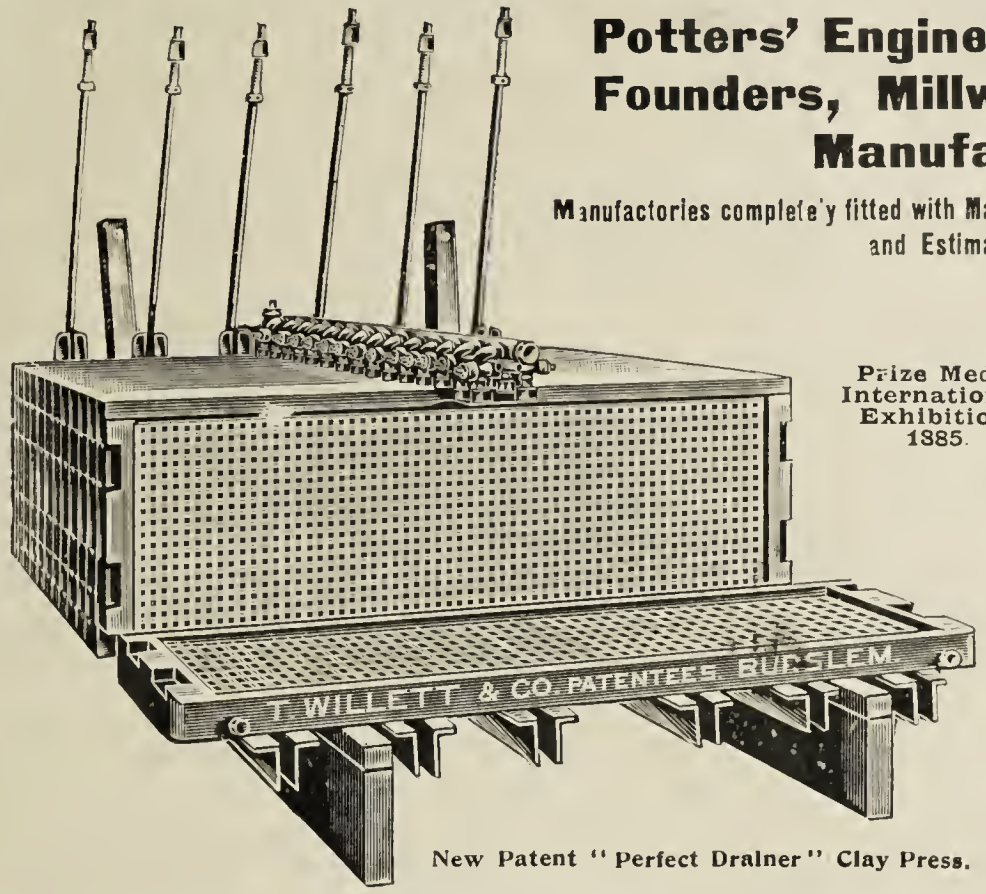
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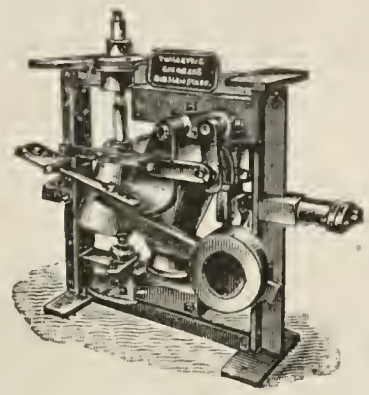


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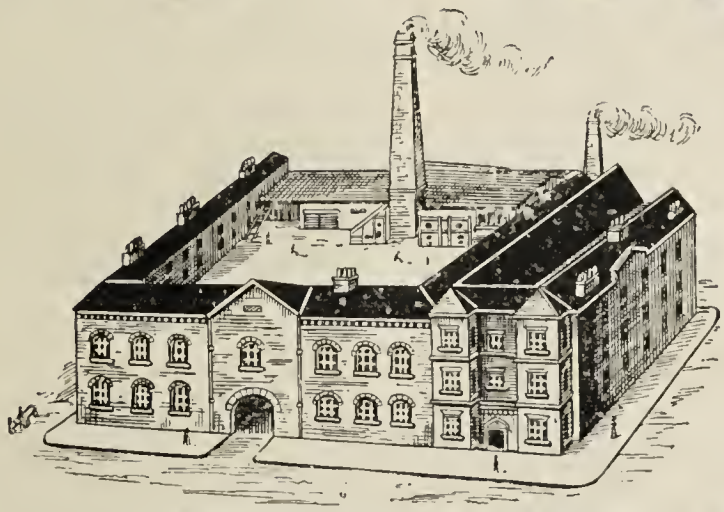
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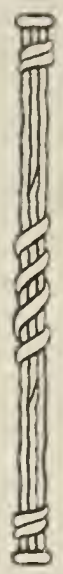
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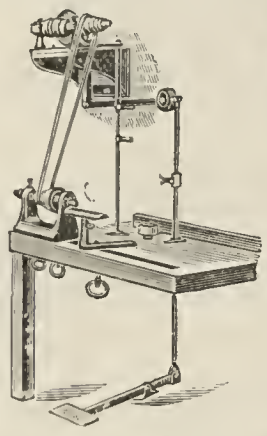
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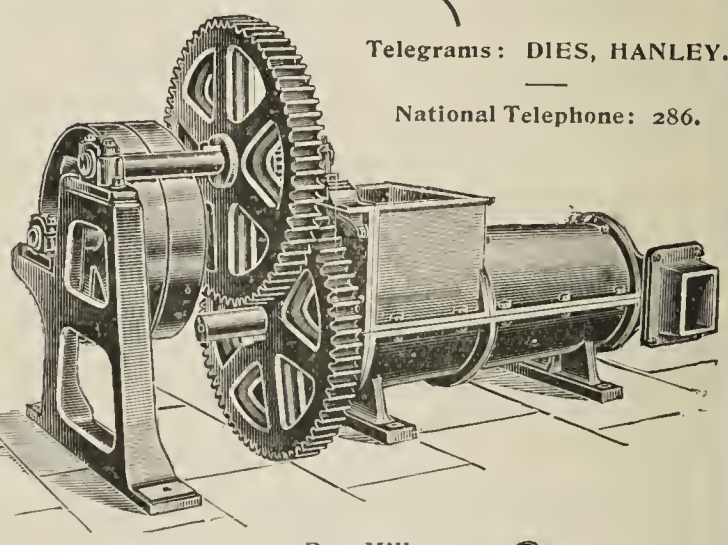
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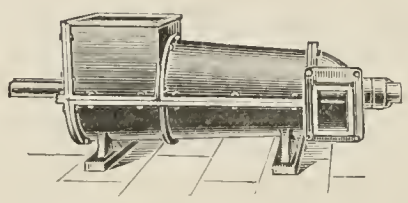
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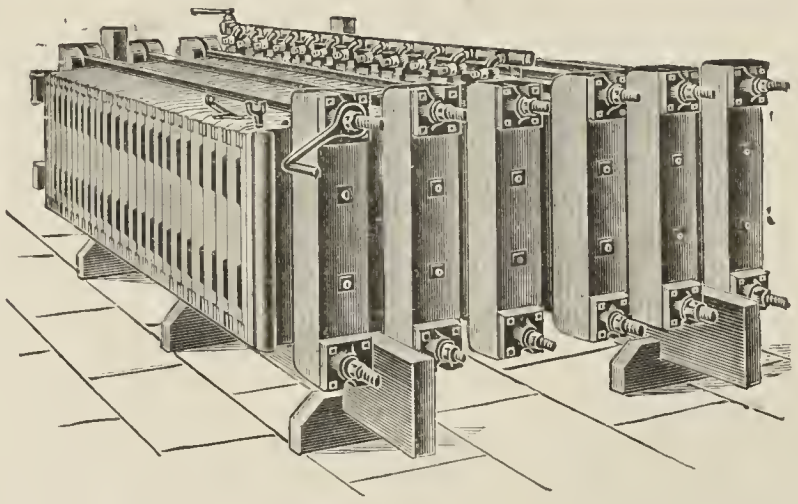
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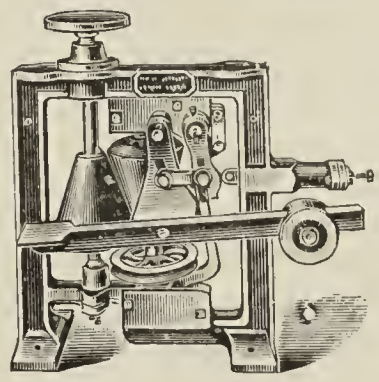


Pug Mill (without Gearing).

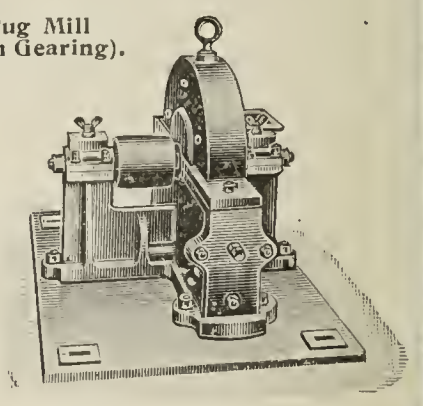
Pug Mill (with Gearing).



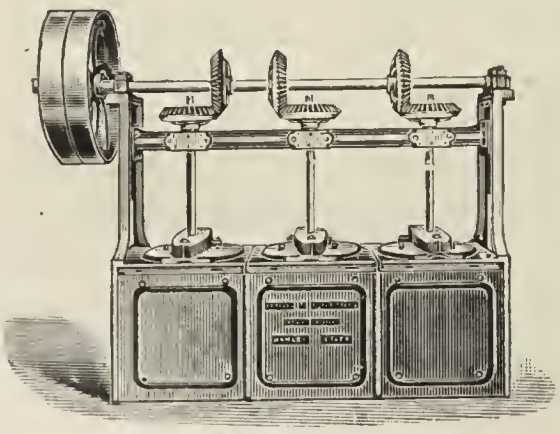
Filter Press.



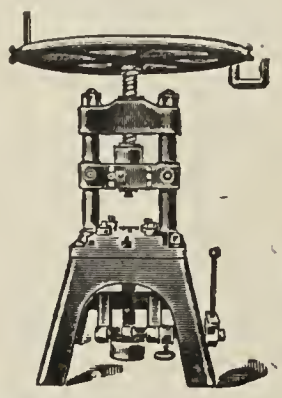
Throwing Wheel.



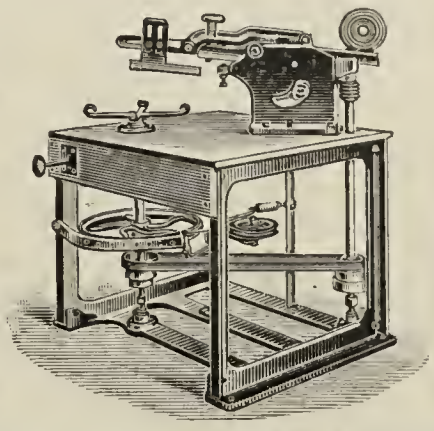
Damped Clay Disintegrator or Dust Mill.



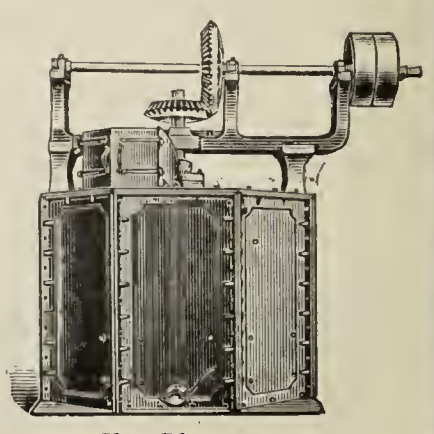
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☛ FOR LITERARY CONTENTS SEE PAGE 665. INDEX TO ADVERTISERS, PAGES 634 and 636.
All alterations for July Issue must reach us by June 24th.

All announcements for this Heading for July issue must reach us by first post on June 28th.

Special Trade Announcements

☛ Firms who wish to place Miscellaneous Advertisements in local papers without giving their name and address can have the replies addressed to the "Pottery Gazette" Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. Intimation must first be sent to us of this being done.

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CONTINUED ON PAGE 620.

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Special Trade Announcements—
continued from page 618.

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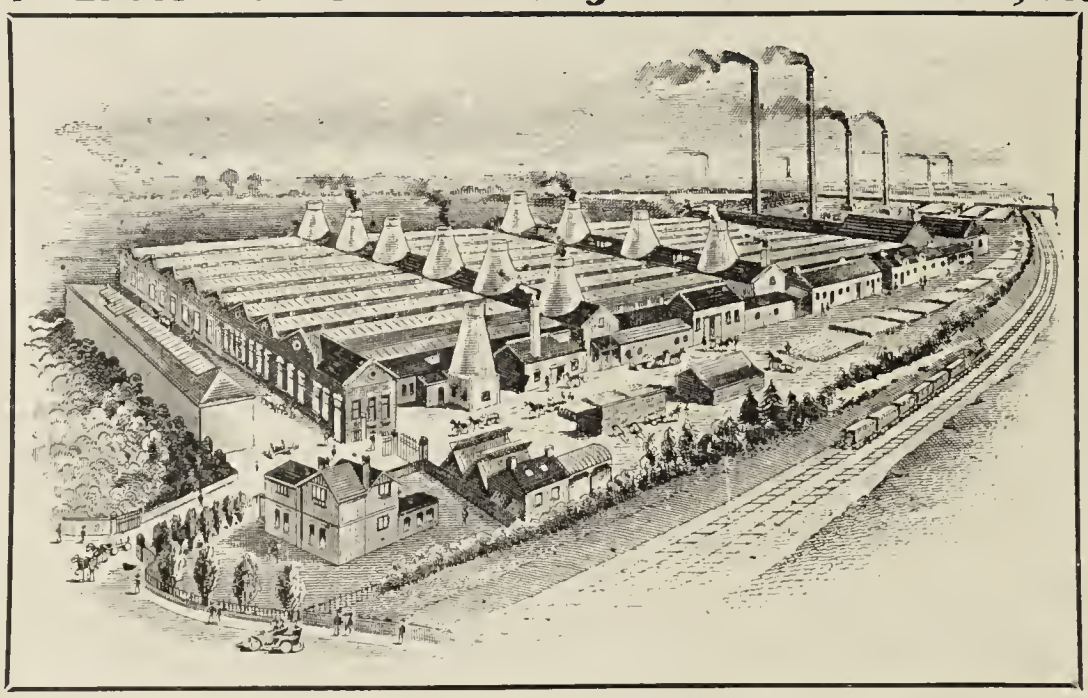
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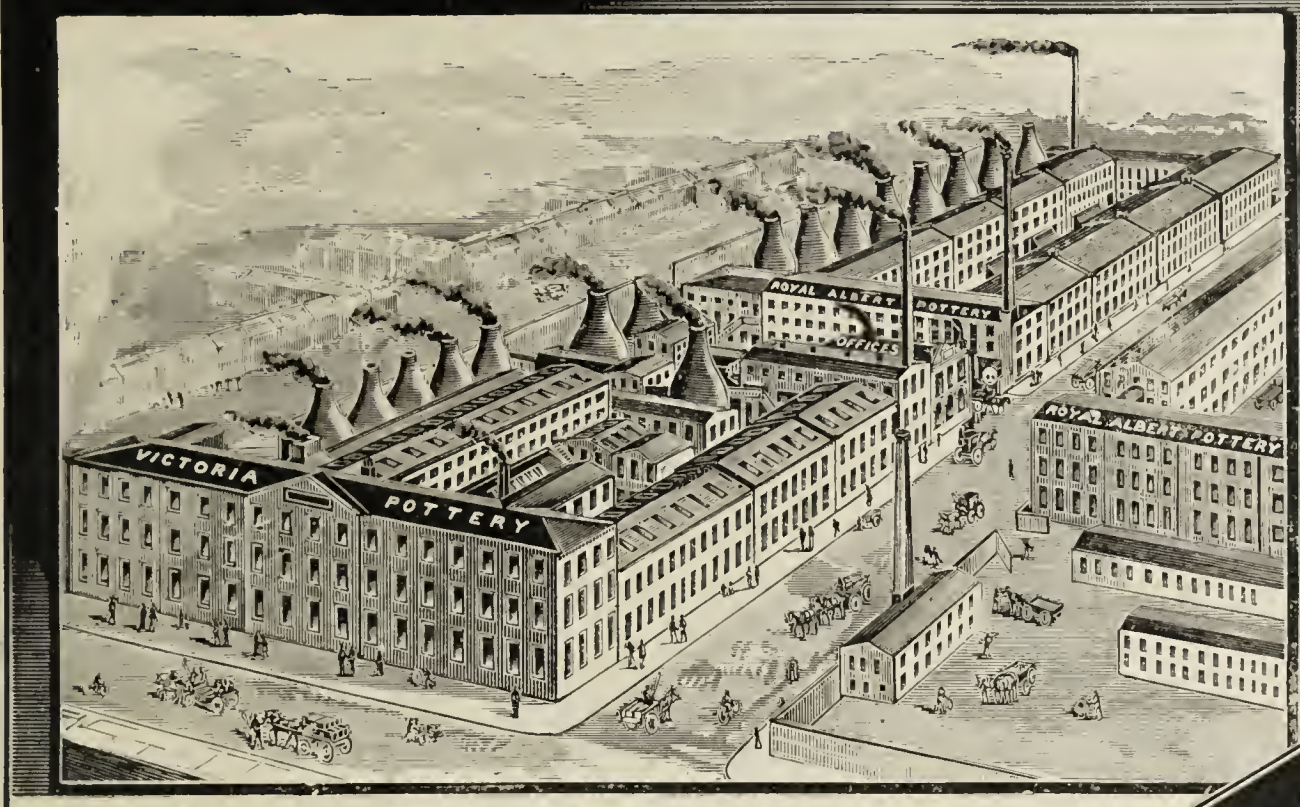
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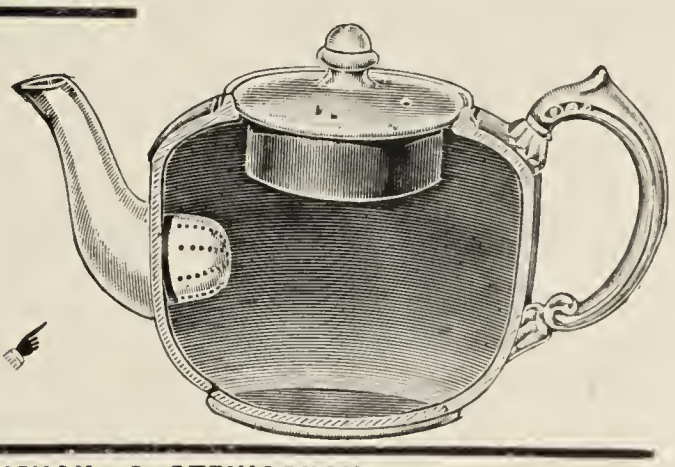
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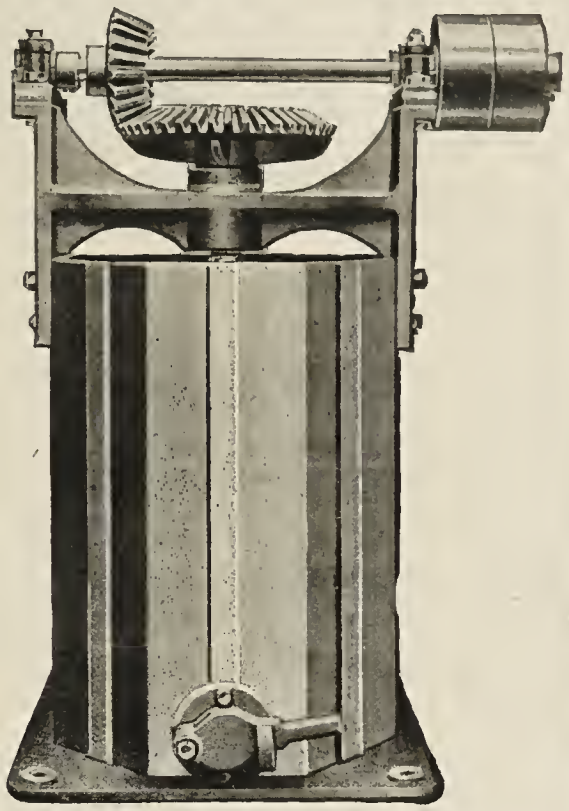
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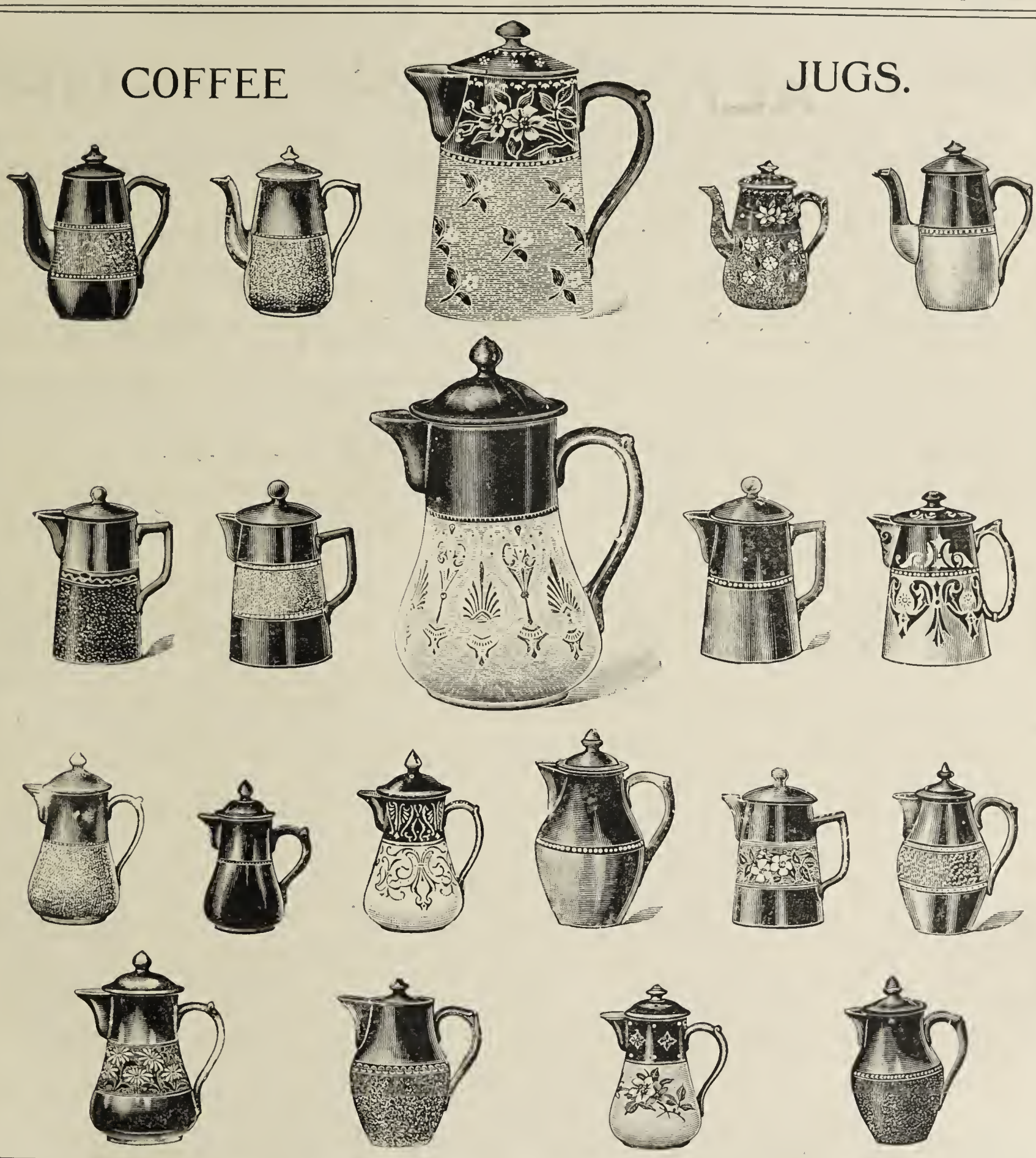
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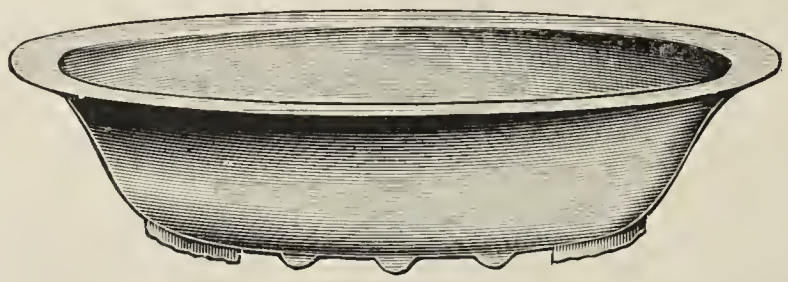
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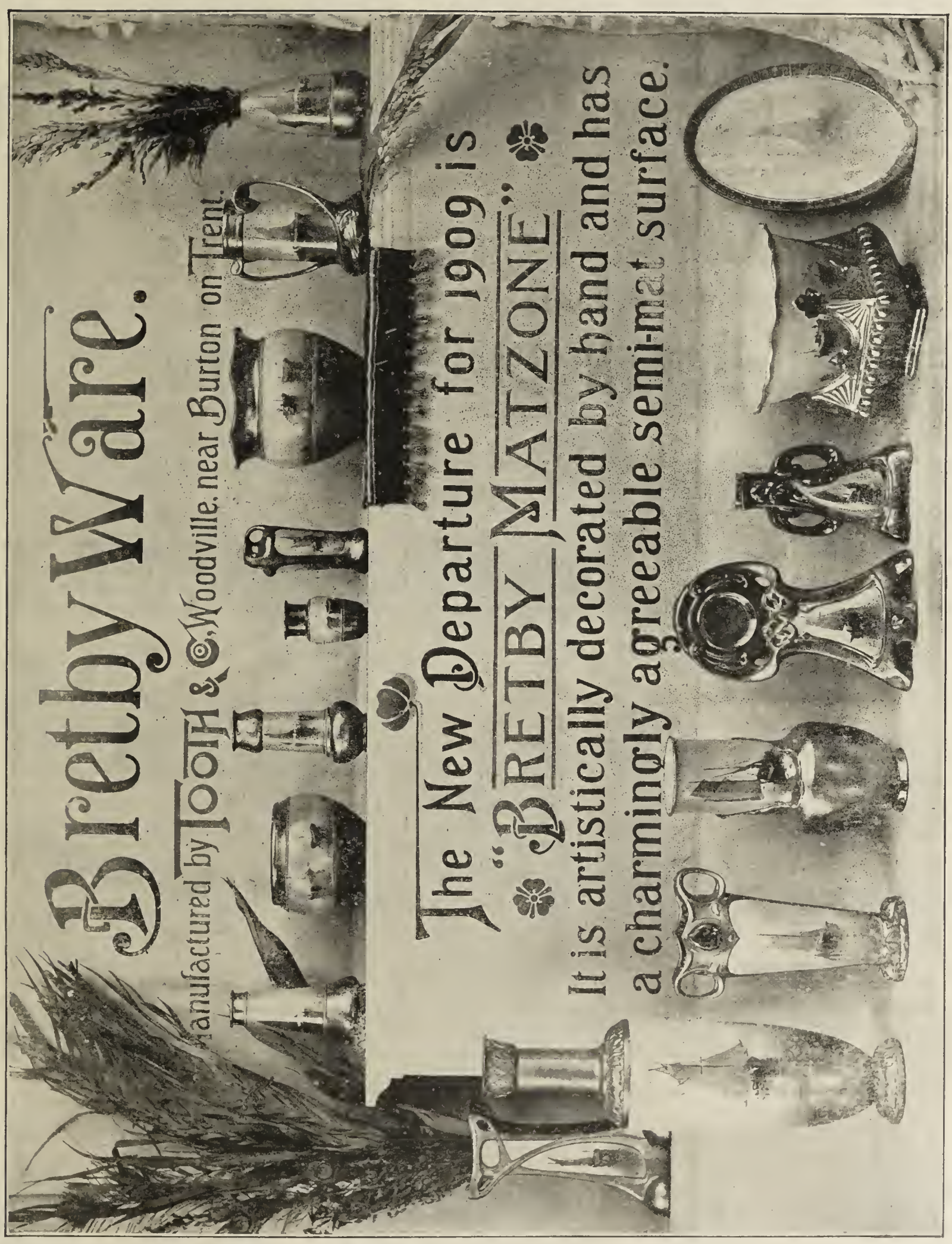
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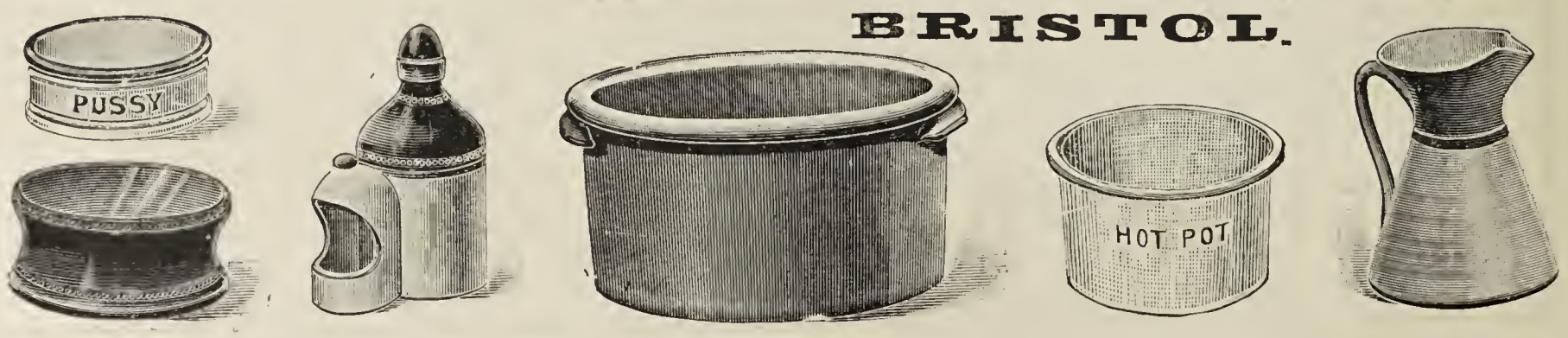
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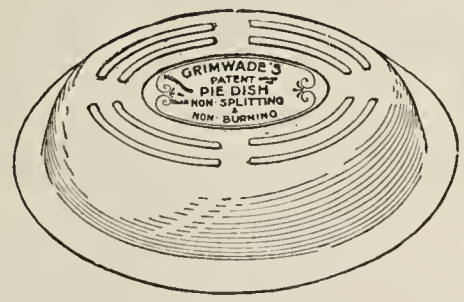
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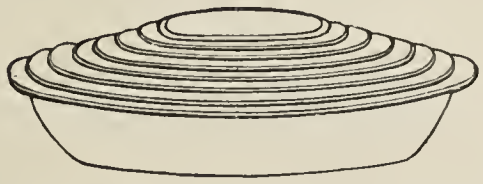
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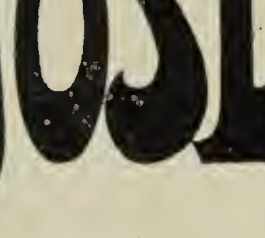
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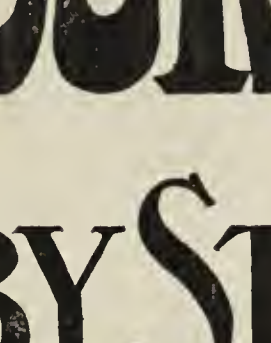


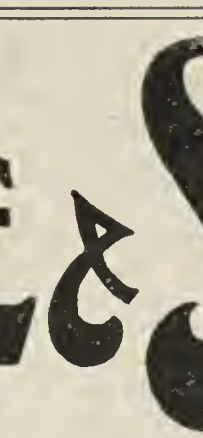














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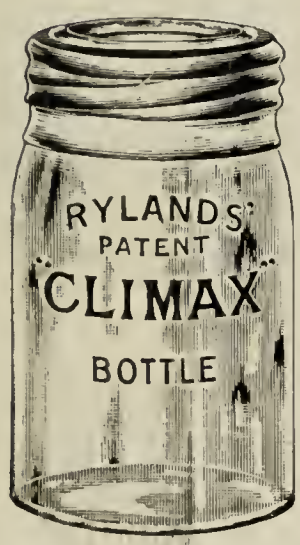
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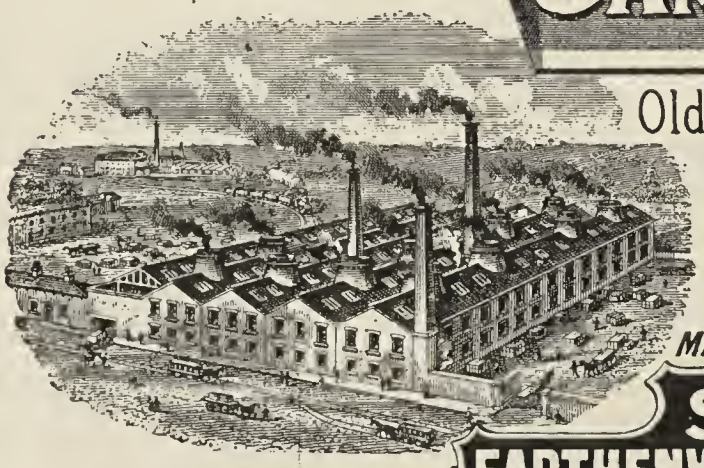
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COPY OF LETTER TO US FROM A BELGIAN FIRM.

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We are indebited of your address to the advertisement in the "Pottery Gazette." As we find you have a ready sale of the graduated jugs, we beg you to note that we are manufacturing that article in very large quantity.

We beg leave to send you to-day two samples of these jugs, in order that you might see how we are doing them.

☛ **Kindly note that we do not accept any responsibility for the accuracy of the graduation, it is a point on which we greatly insist.**

(Signed by a Belgian firm.)

TAYLOR'S JUGS ARE ACCURATE.

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See Notice in "Pottery Gazette,"

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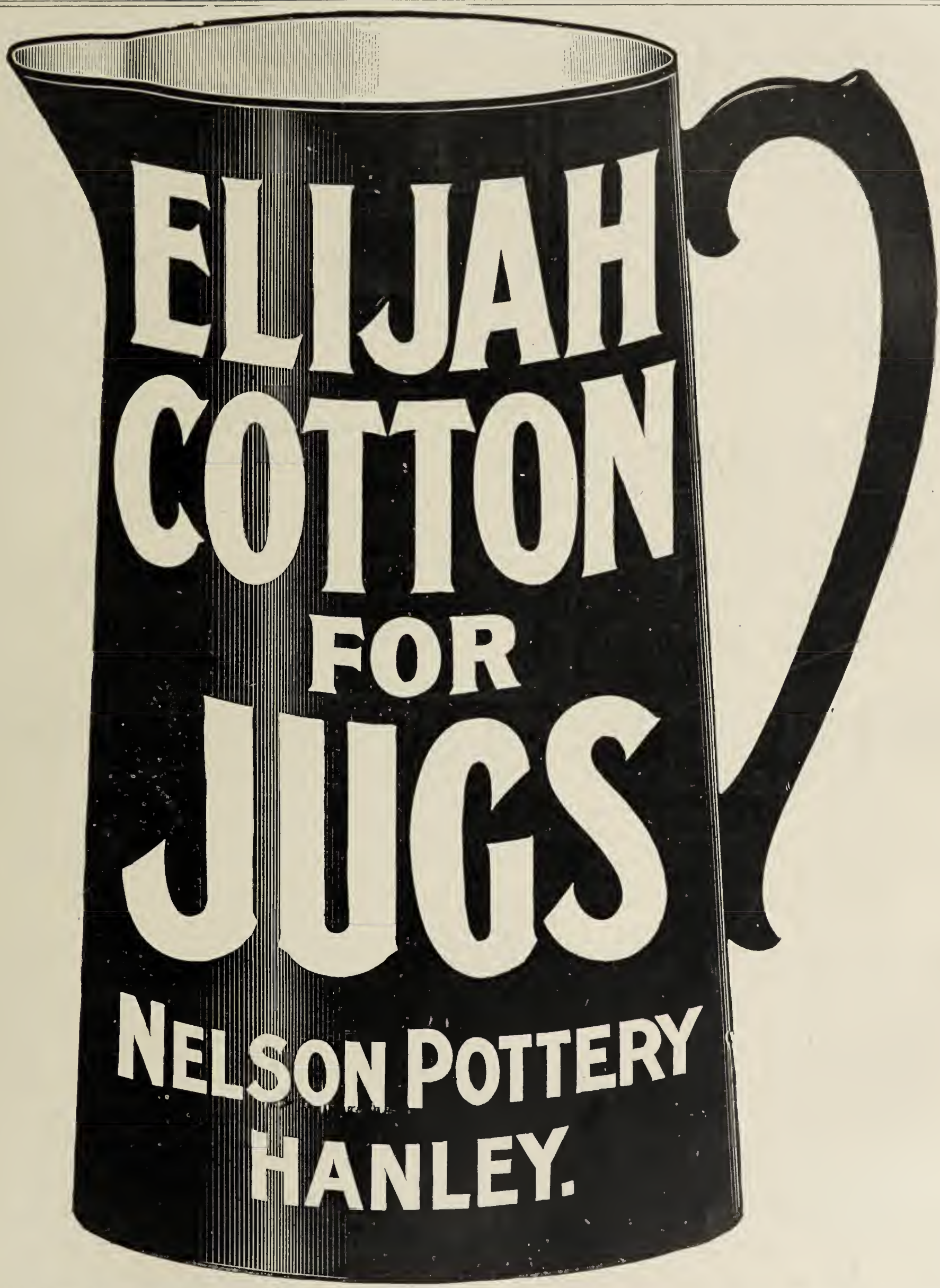
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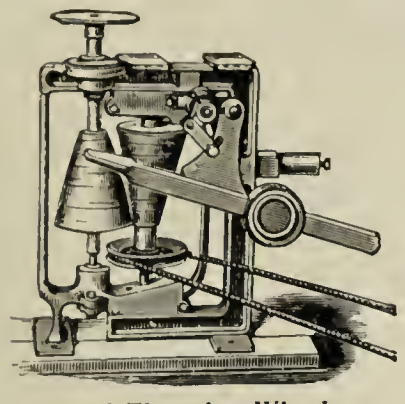
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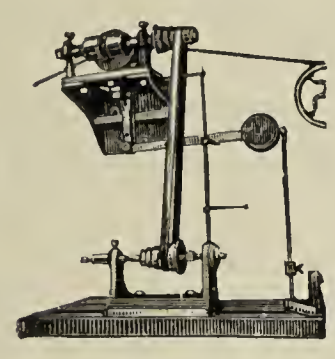
England. STAFFS.



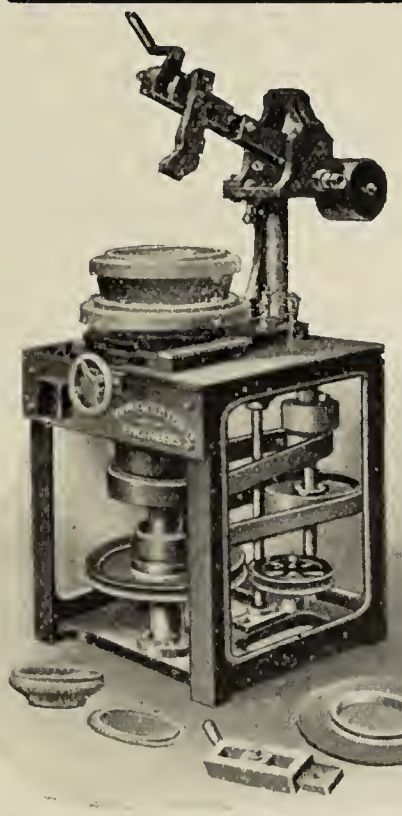
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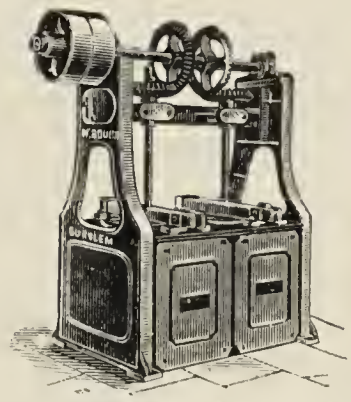


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(Patent No. 16215 1908.



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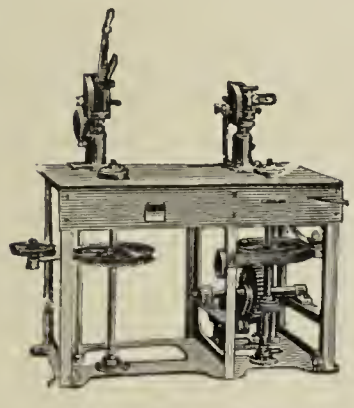
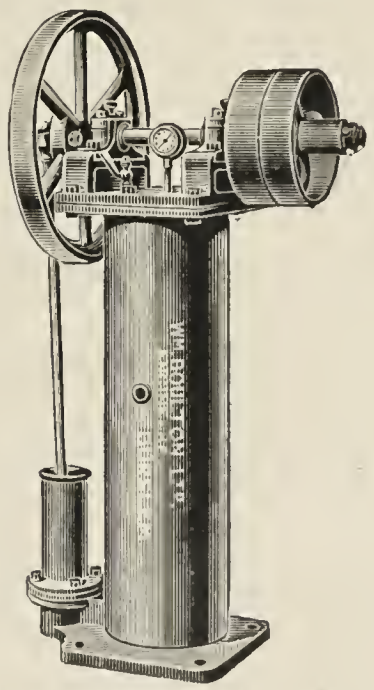


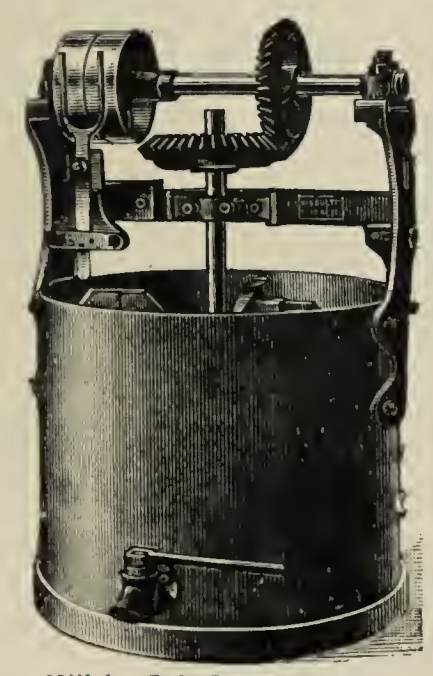
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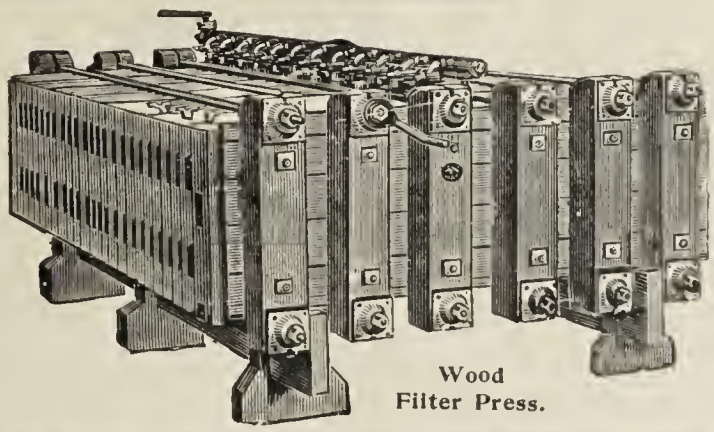
Air Compressor for Aerograph.



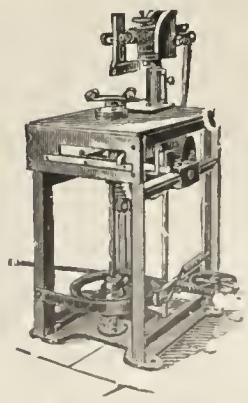
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Editorial Notes.

A GLASS TRADE DISPUTE.

IN our correspondence column we have pleasure in publishing a letter from Mr. J. Hewitt, general secretary of the Flint Glass Cutters' Protective Society. We have repeatedly expressed our willingness to allow the representatives of the workers in any branch of our industries to give the workers' views on questions that may be matters of dispute. We regret that our offer has been so rarely accepted. We know that the best interests of the trades are wrapped up in a good understanding between employers and their employees, and whenever that is disturbed we seek to restore it. In our April issue we drew attention to the circumstances under which some glass cutters at Wordsley struck work, and in view of the depressed condition of the glass trade we said, and we still think, it was ill advised on the men's part to strike. Mr. Hewitt objects to our statement of the case. We have made inquiries, and find our statement of the fact was correct, and that it is fully confirmed by an account in the local paper. The crux of the question is this:—The employers wished to engage a man to do certain work they wanted done, and to pay him the wages that they could afford to pay for that work, and which the man they wanted was content to work for. The Society refused to allow the man to work for the firm unless they reinstated a workman at a higher wage, whom they had reluctantly been obliged to discharge because they had no orders for the work he did. When the society would not let the firm have the man they wanted (at a wage he was willing to accept) they engaged a boy to do the work, and the society men went out on strike.

We ask Mr. Hewitt, in the face of the number of glass cutters out of work, and the number of others working short time, whether it was wise to prevent a willing man working for such wage as he could earn? Unions have undoubtedly done much for the improvement of the conditions of labour in the past, and by their united action workmen have secured many advantages to which they are fairly entitled, but which they could not have obtained single-handed. We have seen much to admire in the concerted action of workmen in many industries, which has enabled skilled workers to command the higher wages to which their skill entitled them. The work these men did commanded higher prices, and so long as those prices could be obtained, all was well. But for the last quarter of a century the demand has been for lower priced glass, yet our glass makers and glass cutters have done little or nothing to meet that demand, and so it has been supplied by foreign makers.

With the primary object of workmen's unions we are in perfect sympathy, but they have failed altogether to adapt their methods of operation to the changing conditions of trade. Glass makers and glass cutters themselves have been requiring, and have had provided for them, cheaper food, cheaper clothing, cheaper watches, and cheaper amusements. Other people have demanded cheaper glass, and our workers have made no effort to supply it. Their inflexible regulation that glass makers and glass cutters must not work for less than certain fixed wages, has driven the cheaper work for which there has been an increasing demand out of the country.

We must take exception to Mr. Hewitt's statement

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that "this class of man" (the skilled and therefore better paid) "can always earn his wages on the common work in competition with the lower rated man." Experience proves that this is not the case. The workman who is accustomed to take time and pains with detailed work, cannot execute plainer work so quickly or so well as the inferior workman who is used to it. Employers are, therefore, justified in claiming the right to choose their own workmen, and in refusing to be compelled to employ workers selected for them by society officials.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

THERE have been such contradictory rumours as to the new tariff rates on glass, china, and earthenware, that the debates in the Senate at Washington are followed with interest, though at the same time with no little difficulty. The necessarily brief reports by cable are so often modified—sometimes contradicted when the mails arrive—that we shall do well to wait for the latter. On the discussion of the Tariff Bill generally, some of the schedules have been passed subject to an arrangement that a number of the paragraphs are to be reconsidered on the final voting. The effect of this is that practically they are not passed at all. In the debate on the schedules relating to glass, china, and earthenware, it was pointed out that two-thirds of the china used in the States was imported, while 80 per cent. of the earthenware used was of American manufacture. The two articles have been classified together, and given the same duty since 1883; but some senators were not willing to leave the subject at this point, and an amendment was proposed to the paragraph relating to china, porcelain, stoneware, earthenware, and crockery ware, which are dutiable under the Aldrich tariff at 60 per cent. It was proposed that none of the items composed solely of earthenware or stoneware shall pay a duty in excess of 35 per cent. ad valorem. It was argued that the change should be made because of the common use of the articles and of their necessity to the masses of the people. It was described as a great hardship that the consumer of ordinary necessities should be compelled to pay as heavily as the paragraph would require. In the arguments for maintaining the duties it was contended that the industry in the country was none too well protected, as shown by the large importations and the low prices at which the goods were sold. The amendment was lost, and the paragraph recommending the retention of the duty was adopted.

The paragraph relating to glass bottles, decanters, and similar articles dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem was discussed at length and a reduction proposed, but the paragraph was ultimately adopted. As the matter stands at present, it appears that there will be no reduction in the tariff on glass, china, or earthenware. A cable message from Washington on May 24, referring to the whole Bill, and not to pottery and glass separately, says that owing to objections on both sides of the Senate the effort to secure an agreement on the Tariff Bill has failed, and that a vote will be taken on the measure on June 2. Outside opinion is, however, that there will be no reduction in the duties on pottery and glass.

Patch-boxes: A Prospective Revival.—If, as it is said, patches or beauty-spots are coming again into fashion, the pottery makers may be called upon to imitate those pretty little enamelled patch-boxes made at Bow or Chelsea, which the laced and powdered Sir Fopling Flutters sometimes presented to their enslavers, as may be gathered from "Love the Giver," "A Present for My Fair," and such like dulcet devices to be found inscribed upon them.

ART IN POTTERY.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE.)

IN our last issue we gave an account of the presentation of prizes by the Worshipful Company of Turners of London for the best specimens of throwing and turning in pottery, and we explained the circumstances under which this old London guild came to identify itself with pottery manufacture. The guild is doing excellent work, and manufacturers of pottery would do well to support it by contributing funds for additional prizes, and by encouraging their apprentices and students to compete for them. An art student whose heart is in his work will always find satisfaction in success, but even a true artist will have greater satisfaction when his work is recognised. The first prize offered by the Turners' Company includes the Freedom of the City of London. Surely this is a distinction well worth striving for! The more students from the Potteries compete for this the better it will be for the trade. The specimens submitted in the recent competition were classical and art forms, showing that the competitors had been trained in the production of purely art subjects. What we should have preferred to see would have been the application of art in the production of useful pottery. Students who are to become modellers and designers of pottery for domestic purposes should aim at producing the most pleasing forms—and those are always hand-made and not mechanically produced shapes. Our budding potters should be encouraged to give us art *in* pottery, as distinct from what is usually understood by "artistic pottery." Competitors for the prizes offered by the Turners' Company have an absolutely free choice of subjects, and utility would, no doubt, be an additional recommendation rather than a detriment.

Thanks to technical classes and art schools, the cheaper grades of domestic pottery of to-day are far superior, from an artistic point of view, to those of a quarter of a century ago, and there is no reason why further improvements should not be effected. There are many processes in the manufacture and ornamentation of pottery in which mechanism has been of immense service in contributing to rapid and economical production. But there are other processes in which machines, however ingeniously devised, can never surpass the hand in the beauty and delicacy of the work produced. It is a commercial necessity that we must now have dinner, tea, and toilet ware produced as economically and, therefore, as rapidly as possible. But it is surely worth while to give attention to art in pottery. The consideration of beauty in form and in colour is an important one, and need not be lost sight of in the production of even inexpensive pottery. It will not be overlooked if our young potters have learnt to love excellence for its own sake in the things they make. Manufacturers and workers are too often content if they produce things that will sell, but a conscientious worker ought not to be satisfied with anything that does not give him pleasure in the making.

In reply to a remark almost in these words very recently, a manufacturer said:—"That is all very well from an artistic point of view, but we have to look at the commercial side of the question." He evidently still laboured under the impression that a beautiful form is necessarily a more costly one. This was, for a long time, a fault in our trades, but it is rapidly being corrected, though our rising potters require to be constantly instructed in the connection of the sense of beauty with utility in pottery. Unfortunately, these qualities are too often considered as quite distinct, but in the early history of human industries of all kinds it was not so. Ancient records—and more especially modern discoveries—show that amongst the

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Greeks, for instance, there was no thought of separating beauty from utility. Whatever pottery the ancient Greek produced, he made as useful as he could, but at the same time he was careful always to make it as beautiful as he could. We have far surpassed the early potters in the number and variety of useful articles made of clay; but we have something to learn from them in the combination of beauty with utility. We do not expect too much, but we look for progress in this direction. Competitors for prizes in pottery production are quite right to present artistic forms, but instead of limiting those forms to Attic vases and Roman urns we should like to see specimens of them in connection with articles in use in daily life.

Correspondence.

These columns are open to members of the trade for the discussion of trade topics. There are many questions affecting the trade which will be the better for a free discussion.

CLOUDY GLASS.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A client of ours (Shipper) writes us that nearly all cheap glassware arriving in India gradually becomes cloudy, and he wishes to know if we can give him a remedy for this.—Yours truly, D. & Co.

London, May 5, 1909.

[The same question was asked us some years ago, when a subscriber who had lived in India answered it. Some makes of English pressed glass and foreign goods, such as butter dishes, tumblers, &c., seem all right on arriving in India, but in time they become "cloudy" and if left alone get worse. This happens where the climate is damp as well as hot. As a preventive, the glass should be unpacked on arrival, unpapered, and stored away in a draughty place, where the air is seldom, if ever, stagnant. When this is done, little trouble is experienced. If, however, the cloudiness has gone too far, soaking the glass in a strong solution of salt and water will often put it right again. It has been found that "cloudy" glass taken into use will often regain its original clearness.—EDS. P.G.]

A GLASS TRADE DISPUTE.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—Will you kindly allow me to correct what to our minds seems an unintentional error on your part with regard to the dispute between an employer and the glass cutters formerly employed by him in the Stourbridge district. The remarks in your April issue are especially objectionable, seeing that they seek to throw the entire blame upon the officials of our society, and, doubtless, in the minds of the uninitiated, earned for us the title of the fools who killed the goose that layed the golden eggs. Your comment upon the frequency of disputes, &c., in the glass trade is news to us, and certainly cannot apply to our branch. The present dispute is entirely due to a breach in an agreement with our officials. The alleged request for men and the wage question are only a side issue, and might easily have been disposed of. We cannot afford to keep men idle when work is offered them on anything like reasonable terms, and always do our best to meet the requirements of our employers. Much seems to have been made out of the alleged refusal to supply men at a low rate to take the places of the discharged highly paid men who were unprofitable at the common work. May I just mention that the wages of the highest of those "highly paid" was less than 30s. per week? Experience has also proved to us that this class of man can always earn his wages on the common work in competition with the lower rated man.

Just one word more. The men were not advised to strike in the sense you put it. The facts are, they requested to be allowed to hand in their notices, and the trade, after full investigation, not unwillingly consented. In conclusion, I am pleased to say that with the exception of four, the men concerned have all found work at other places, where we hope they are giving every satisfaction. Yours, &c. J. HEWITT,

Gen. Sec. United Flint Glass Cutters' Mutual Assistance and Protective Society.

7, Bellefield-rd., Birmingham, May 12, 1909.

[We are, of course, always willing to give both sides of a question. Our article last month was a statement of the facts of this case from the point of view of the manufacturers.—EDS. P.G.]

BUYERS AND AGENTS.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—The letters in your good paper re buyers and agents are certainly very amusing. Of the buyers, a few are worthy of the name, and even most of them are not fair to either their firms, themselves, or the makers. If they were buyers for themselves (that is to say, in their own interests) they would do as the American buyers do, visit all the makers worthy of a visit, and then get the best value for their money. I have known some (British buyers) who have never entered my rooms, and others who come only when the head of the firm is in town once a year. I ask, therefore, what are they worth as buyers?—Yours, very truly,

AN OLD AGENT WHO KNOWS SOMETHING.

London, April 27, 1909.

[Received too late for our May issue.—EDS. P. G.]

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letters you publish from "Buyers" remind us that there are faults on both sides. Let both sides try to remedy them. The letter from "Besieged" tells against himself. If he had told each traveller as soon as he called that he was not placing any more orders I am sure they would have gone away and left him in peace. It is not courteous when a buyer keeps you waiting half an hour or more, and then says he cannot order anything else. This is a very common occurrence.—Yours truly,

"A PATIENT AGENT."

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—The correspondence you have permitted through your useful GAZETTE has already done some good. It has induced a buyer to state that "in justice to agents all unfamiliar showrooms should be visited during the next season." That is just what representatives of manufacturers have been wanting for years past. I was induced to write to you solely by my experience that there are buyers who have never been inside some of the London rooms—mine, for instance. If a buyer comes and looks round my rooms and does not place an order I at any rate know my manufacturer's goods have had their chance.—Yours truly,

"A HARD WORKING AGENT."

London, May 11, 1909.

STAFFORDSHIRE PACKING FOR AUSTRALASIA.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—In your issue of Feb. 1 of the current year I note a letter signed by "A Hanley Man." Mr. Ben H. Morgan, according to your correspondent, says that the British methods of packing earthenware in crates and casks cause extensive breakage.

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sonally, I have been manager of the Birmingham Household Supply Association's china, glass and earthenware department, and I relinquished the management of that some twenty-seven years ago to come out to New Zealand to take up the managership of a similar department for William McArthur & Co. When they decided to close their New Zealand branch, the firm of which I am now managing director purchased that part of the business. As to the allegation of the packing of British earthenware being insufficient, my experience is absolutely against that absurd story. The average breakage from Hanley, Stoke or Burslem does not amount to ½ per cent., and that depends wholly on the way the goods are handled by the carriers.

In speaking of a thirty-five years' experience I can confidently state that I would sooner handle, as far as breakage is concerned, goods packed at the Potteries than from America or any part of Europe. I have referred this question to my packers, who are experienced men, and they absolutely coincide with my views.—I am, yours truly, F. E. JACKSON.

Elliott-st., Auckland, March 18.

[We shall always be pleased to hear from any Colonial or foreign subscriber on matters of trade interest.—EDS., P.G.]

MUFFLE KILNS.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—I notice in this month's issue of your Gazette the continuation of the article on muffle kilns, for which I thank you; but at the same time should like to draw your attention to an error on page 576, first column, the twelfth to nineteenth lines from the bottom of the column, in which you say that it must not be omitted to have in connection with regeneratively heated kilns, two kilns or a kiln and a boiler working at the same time during the earlier stages of the firing. This is decidedly not the case, one kiln can be worked alone at any time, and at the first firing "direct firing" can be used. It is not necessary to have two kilns or a kiln and boiler working at the same time.

ERNEST SCHMATOLLA.

317, High Holborn, W.C.,
May 3, 1909.

[Mr. Schmatolla's letter has been submitted to the writer of the article in question, who replies: "I quite agree that a single kiln can be worked alone if required, but a certain amount of fuel will then be necessary to heat up the regenerator, and for this direct firing will be required. As direct firing is not as economical as gas, it follows that there will be some loss, and it remains for the owner of the kiln to decide whether this loss shall be admitted, or whether by using waste heat from other sources, it shall be reduced to a minimum. This latter desideratum is the subject of the paragraph in question."]

POTTERY GLAZE AND ENAMEL.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The interesting question asked in the journal of the Royal Society of Arts as to the possibility of distinguishing between glass and pottery glaze and enamel scientifically, and to say definitely where glass ends and they begin (THE POTTERY GAZETTE, April 1 issue, and Correspondence, May 1 issue) is one on which I would like to say a few words.

Sir Boverton Redwood's answer is, to my mind, a very good one, although there are points in the manufacture of glass other than chemical which have a scientific basis (heat), and should be considered.

If we take Sir Boverton Redwood's answer as being correct, then we may include the very biscuit on which the glaze and enamels are applied, because we have every variety of biscuit bodies running from that of fritted porcelain, bone porcelain, &c., to the driest bodies of earthenware. The difference between these bodies and glazes or glass is in the manufacture as in throwing moulding, &c., &c.

In the same way, then, we will consider the difference between glass and pottery glazes and enamels. Pottery glaze is a vitreous material which is applied to pottery bodies as thin coverings, the material being finely ground and used in a liquid form by means of some vehicle as water, in which it is suspended. Pottery enamels are vitreous powder preparations which are painted on glazed ware, usually, and fired at a much lower heat than the glaze. All the work is done at the normal temperature, and the glaze or enamel is fired in kilns to fuse the work.

In making glass the materials are fused together first, and from the glass thus produced the articles are fashioned by blowing, pressing or rolling the hot viscous glass. It will be seen then that clay is worked as a plastic mass, and glaze and enamels as powders floating in a vehicle. Glass as a molten mass is worked when it is in a hot viscous state only.

Pottery enamels and glazes may be made so fusible that they will run at red heat. Glass cannot be worked if it is fusible at red heat, as it must remain long enough viscous to be fashioned.

The answer to the question, then, may be stated as that glass differs from pottery glazes and enamels in that it must be a vitreous material which will remain viscous at the normal temperature sufficiently long to be worked, and that glass ends and they begin when glass (or its components) is ground to powder and used to cover the surface of pottery, either as glaze or enamel.

OWEN GIBBONS.

The White House, Wordsley,
May 15.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Tenant.—Your question is a legal one, and we do not give legal advice.

D.—We have sent you the names of manufacturers of the goods you require.

"Damages."—The person who pays the carriage must make the claim on the railway company.

L. R. G.—There is no such "custom" in the china trade. The fact that it is a custom in any other trade does not make it right.

Provincial.—You should insist on having invoice by the time the goods arrive. You cannot check your consignment without it.

A Beginner.—Tell the firm you name exactly your position and they will make a selection for you. They know the class of goods that sell in your town.

M. G.—We have sent you the names of manufacturers of the glass you require. You will find the names and addresses of all the pottery and glass manufacturers in the kingdom in our Diary.

Manager.—What is called "dontil edging" is a border of gold or colour round the edge of a piece of ware, "notched" on the underside after the manner of a saw, but generally with semi-circular instead of pointed notches. We do not know the origin of the word. It is neither English nor French.

U.S. Revenue from Pottery Taxes.—The U.S. Bureau of Statistics has just issued a summary of the amounts of duty collected each year since 1820, and the share paid by each commodity. The largest sum collected was in 1907, and twelve articles contributed over $250,000,000 duty. One of these was earthen and chinaware, which paid $8,000,000.

BURLEIGH WARE

in 1909.

Toilet Sets

An unique display in effective decorations at moderate prices. . . . . .

Fancy "Suites" OUR SPECIALITY.

We again submit an entirely new range, treated with our new **"ARTOIS"** decoration,

Original, Elegant, Effective, and Cheap.

SAMPLES ON DISPLAY IN LONDON AND THE VARIOUS CENTRES.

AGENCIES

LONDON: 44, Farringdon Street, E.C. . . . MR. WILLIAM H. LEIGH.
MR. A. H. HOLDCROFT.

COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVES . . { MR. R. J. HEATH.
MR. E. D. LEIGH.

AUSTRALIA: 51, Palings Buildings, Sydney, Messrs. T. W. HEATH & CO.
NEW ZEALAND: 41, Fort Street, Auckland, Messrs. THOMAS WEBB & CO.

ILLUSTRATED SHEETS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION TO

BURGESS & LEIGH,

Middleport Pottery. *BURSLEM.*

Buyers' Notes.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVES.)

Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent, are one of the best known firms in the potting trade. "Mintons' china" has, for a couple of generations, been the object of admiration by one section of the community, and a subject of envy for another section. The fact is that for a long time Mintons' china was quite beyond the reach of thousands who had learned to admire it. But like all other manufacturing firms, Mintons have in recent years paid attention to the requirements of the public at large. They have not neglected the high-class trade upon which their reputation has been founded, but in accordance with the commercial enterprise of the times, they have, in addition to it, entered with much spirit into the manufacture of goods of a less expensive but still of a first-class character. The name "Minton" causes many persons, and even persons in the trade, to think only of china, but they are, and always have been, manufacturers of every description of earthenware, parian and glazed tiles. They still produce artistic and richly decorated porcelain, but they are also manufacturing toilet services, dinner ware, dessert sets, tea and breakfast ware in beautiful decorations on good forms at moderate prices. The requirements of the times are for domestic pottery of artistic character at reasonable prices, and Mintons are meeting those demands. The company have noble show rooms at 25, Farringdon-avenue, London, E.C., where they have a full line of samples of most of their principal productions. Those who remember the company's premises in Walbrook, will appreciate the conveniences to the firm and to their customers afforded by the present lofty, well lighted, and spacious show rooms in Farringdon-avenue. They went to the premises as soon as they were built, and had the advantage of fitting them up to their own requirements. They have a large ground floor, three-quarters of which at the front are devoted to samples, the other quarter being divided into offices. Until recently they showed samples of their artistic tiles, in a portion of the ground floor, separated from their china and earthenware samples, but requiring more space for both branches, they have removed their samples of tiles to large rooms on the first floor. Having removed the partition which divided the tiles from the china, the whole of the ground floor is now occupied with samples of china and earthenware. The stands have been all re-arranged under the direction of Mr. Linnett, the London representative of the company, and a magnificent show room is the result. We give a reproduction of a photograph of the room, taken by our photographic artist, which presents a better impression of the fine proportions of the display than a merely verbal description could do. The effect is enhanced by the exceptional loftiness of the room, and is further improved by the head light over the offices in the rear. There is an excellent light from the front, the side next the avenue being practically all window. The stands are well arranged and



PART OF MINTON'S LONDON SHOW ROOMS. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

nicely proportioned to the samples shown on them. It is a happy idea to have a handsome tea set displayed on a small table covered with a fine white tea cloth. This introduces a buyer to a charming set, shown exactly as it will appear in use. On a shelf underneath the table, and corresponding with the top of it, there is a dessert service shown. The stands have been shaped to accord with their position in the room. They consist mostly of square tables, with two shelves rising pyramid-like to a flat top. Some of the stands are enamelled white and others are covered with marone cloth—to suit the particular wares shown on them. The pillars supporting the floor above break the continuity of our illustration of the room, but they are no practical disadvantage to the display. The stand at the back of the room, on the right, is supplied with some of the most choice specimens in the room. There is a set of three vases. The centre vase is at the top of the stand, and the side vases are seen right and left on the lower shelf. They are in the style known as Catherine II. The vases are oviform, on foot. Rams' heads form the handles, and the ground is Sèvres green. It is not possible to notice all of even the best speeimens shown. One stand, at the left of the room, at the baek, is filled with examples of pâte sur pâte ornamentation—some by the inimitable M. Solon, and others by Mr. A. Birks. There are now not many of M. Solon's works on show, but Mr. Birks is a painstaking artist who shows some good speeimens of his ability on Solon lines. An interesting stand contains nothing but small pieces of choice character presenting a good variety of shapes and decorations—all dainty forms to sell at about five shillings. These are delightful little souvenirs. Another stand is full of fancy pieces, larger in size than those just mentioned, but of the same choice character. Several beautiful afternoon tea sets—Queen Anne style—richly decorated, with china tray, are on show. One stand contains nothing but blue willow and hawthorn decoration, on tall vases, pots, bowls, &c. There is—what is almost a novelty now—a fine majolica group, a stork with fish on its back. It is well modelled and brightly coloured. This was designed 40 years ago, but majolica of this class has been practically superseded by ivory body. Just to glance at the useful lines, of which there is a very fine selection—the toilet sets are very interesting. The "Louis XVI." is a new shape of exquisite design, and with an unusually deep basin. The plain form with the simple embossments makes a really handsome service in white and gold. The "Sheraton" is a new toilet shape. The ewer has a slight and neat embossment high up in the neck and slight flutes down the body. The deeorations on toilets are numerous and good. One has neat rose sprays nicely painted. It is a beautiful hand decoration, and I understand the cost is very little more than a litho would be. There is a great variety of figure vases in ivory ground and gilt decoration, and a seleetion of eandelabra in the same style. I am passing several pages of my note book, and will conclude my account of a fine display by mentioning one of the last pieces I saw, a lovely rose bowl, thirteen and a half inches in diameter, with beautifully painted birds in oval panels on turquoise ground, with exotic birds painted on white ground in panels on the front of each. The vases are richly gilt, and full of detail, beautifully carried out.

Bishop & Stonier, potters, High-st., Hanley, are manufacturers of what is now well known throughout the trade, both in the home, foreign and colonial markets, as "Bisto ware." There are but few dealers who have not heard of this suggestive title to the firm's productions. Bishop & Stonier manufacture ehina, earthenware, oriental ivory, semi-porcelain and white granite, and all their productions are included in the designation "Bisto Ware." They have a fine range of lofty showrooms at 2, Charterhouse-st., Holborn-circus, London, E.C., where they are represented by Mr. W. J. Stonier. Mr. Stonier has a perfect acquaintanee with all the varied productions of the firm, having represented them in the provinces for many years. He has a very large and well-assorted collection of samples for eustomers to select from, including many novelties for the season. New shapes and patterns are being produced nearly all the year round, but the firm, like other manufacturers, have always a number of new and attractive lines for the summer and winter trades. The display of samples of toilet ware is a striking feature of these rooms. One side of one of the rooms is filled with samples of toilet jugs and basins. The combination of graceful shapes and neat, attractive decorations gives excellent results, and these are enhanced by the judicious arrangement of the samples. Amongst the new toilet sets the "Grafton" shape is a fine model, shown in various decorations, the most attractive of which is the "Chinese Dragon." Chinese and Japanese designs are very numerous just at present, but this high-class decoration in "Bisto Ware" must not be classed with them. It is on quite different lines. Round the upper part of the ewer there is a rich blue ground, on which is depieted a free conception of a dragon in gold. It is quite a formidable reptile, the design running nearly round the jug. The same design is shown in gold on a rich green ground. The contrast between the gold on the dragon and the coloured grounds is very pleasing. This "Grafton" shape is deeorated in many other ways. The "Spencer" has a tall ewer (in the style so popular just now) ornamented with a narrow "Key" band in gold round the neek, and below it a neat decoration in the "Adam" style. The "Stuart" (also a new toilet shape) combines beauty with utility in an especial manner. The ewer is a well modelled, serviceable shape, with a wide opening, which allows the jug to be quickly and easily cleaned. The outline is free from embossments, so that the plain surface lends itself happily to many very different styles of decoration. Amongst several pretty patterns shown on this shape, some on light grounds, are on what used to be called "New Art" lines. One has tulips with open flower and long straight stalk, under it, and leaves. There are several of these artistic, yet inexpensive, patterns that eannot fail to meet the modern demand for "something good, but cheap." The dragon decoration of which I have spoken is applied with striking effeet to flower vases. It is seen to advantage on some of the larger sizes, and with both the blue and the green grounds. There are several new designs in flower pots, with original decorations. The "Kildare" is a new and good shape ornamented with the "Tulip" and other "new art" decorations. Mr. Stonier has a large range of dinner ware—many very tasteful new decorations and several new shapes. The deeorations run from small neat border patterns up to elaborate enamelled designs, with many good intermediate enamelled and gilt patterns. The firm have some specially cheap sets—the "Classic," an oval cover dish is a new shape, neat and moderate in price, in many ornamentations. The china section of the showroom is as interesting and as full of novelties as the semi-porcelain. The seleetion of tea and breakfast samples is large and varied, all grades are shown from neatly printed sets up to richly deeorated enamelled patterns. The eollection of dessert ware is full of variety, while the miscellaneous samples include all table requisites. Several pretty morning sets and afternoon tea sets are shown with dainty decorations. Messrs. Bishop & Stonier have recently opened an enlarged showroom at their works. Hitherto they have not made a full display of their samples at Hanley, though they have always done so in London. They will have such a display in future. The new room has been fitted up in the most

modern and improved manner for showing pottery efficiently. The firm will be pleased to see foreign and colonial buyers at their works, and have several novelties suitable for their markets now set out in their new room.

Thomas Webb & Sons, Ltd, Dennis Glass Works, Stourbridge, have a name that stands for all that is good in British glassware. By that I do not imply that no other British glass is good, but that all the glass that Thomas Webb & Sons make is good, and it is good because it is British hand-made. As manufacturers of hand-made Stourbridge glass, the company have a reputation that is practically world-wide, and their productions are everywhere noted for their strength and durability, as well as for artistic excellence. Many users of glassware have the idea that heavy pressed glass is more serviceable than the lighter hand-made articles, and as the heavier glass is also the cheaper, they buy foreign in preference to British made table ware. It would be better for the trade of the country if we were all patriotic enough always to prefer British to foreign goods, but when our individual expenditure is concerned, we do not let patriotism influence us as it should. It happens, however, that in the matter of glass, Stourbridge hand-made glass is in the end cheaper than the lower priced foreign glass. It is stronger and less liable to chip, and it has been proved that British hand-made flower tubes, tumblers, bowls and dishes, are really more durable than foreign ones. When I saw Thos. Webb & Son's representative, Mr. Coles, at the London rooms a few days ago, he was able to show me samples of some lines of their make that are not more expensive than foreign goods. These were some very pretty flower vases, graceful in form, nice and light, in many designs and in all sizes, at very low prices. Dealers who handle cheap flower vases and tubes should see what is offered them in British goods. Thos. Webb & Sons are showing six or seven different shapes in all sizes of each, and some coloured. The company's show room during the bright sunny days we were favoured with was like a crystal fairy palace, with brilliant scintillations meeting the vision whichever way one looked. Dealers should take an opportunity of noticing the difference between the appearance of a large collection of British crystal glass and the appearance of an equally large group of foreign-made glass. They would then be better able to point out to their customers the great superiority of British glass. The company have now a large assortment of cut-glass vases, bowls, dishes, decanters, nappies, salad bowls, flower vases, bulb bowls and table decorations, and a large number of suites of table glass in many pleasing shapes and ornamentation. An entirely new line is the "Empire" decoration on crystal glass. It is a pleasant ornamentation on rock crystal lines, and is applied to vases, sweets, nappies, covered jars, bowls, dishes, violet bowls, pretty flower holders, boat shape, ice-cream boats, and punch or flower bowls in several sizes. The "Empire" decoration is decidedly high-class and up to the usual standard of the Dennis Glass Works. Rich cutting on heavy crystal is a striking feature in the company's samples. Splendid examples of this on tall vases and large bowls are shown. Some of the large punch bowls are really fine specimens of the glass cutter's art. We give an illustration of one of these noble pieces standing on a pedestal. The beauties of work like this cannot be indicated in a black and white illustration, but the graceful outline and fine proportions of the piece, with the extent of detail in the cutting, can be appreciated from our reproduction. Apart from its useful feature, this elegant bowl is an ornament itself, and is typical of a dozen others shown. The combination of gold decoration with cut crystal supplied by the company is too well-known to require much comment. Handsome crystal toilet services, cut designs, and richly decorated in gold are shown. Amongst the samples there are specimens of an old combination stand for sweets and flowers. This is heavily cut, metal mounted, and is a revival of a very old pattern—so old, in fact, that it is of necessity quite new to all who see it. Flower bowls, in many shapes and sizes, with ormolu mounts, are shown. A range of vases and fancy and art shapes in "Verre Metallique" is a variant from the crystal. The metallic



[*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

THOMAS WEBB & SONS, LTD.

tints are very realistic. These pieces will give pleasing variety to a fancy counter. A number of inexpensive wines in many pretty designs seems to suggest that there is no necessity for a dealer to buy foreign wines.

Booths, Ltd., Tunstall, are widely known as manufacturers of the popular "Silicon China"—an English opaque porcelain body that possesses many of the qualities of fine china. One of these is the singularly beautiful surface—so clear that high-class decorations, such as are usually applied to china, are successful on "Silicon." This is the feature which has given the ware—and the company manufacturing it—the reputation they enjoy in the trade. Booths are represented in London—as they have been for the past five and thirty years continuously—by the firm which is now Green Brothers, of 49, Hatton-garden, E.C. Green Brothers have a commanding block of buildings at that address, and a large section of the ground floor is allotted to Booth's samples. A judicious change has recently been made in the arrangement of these samples. Instead of long stands running from one end to the other of the principal rooms, the tables are divided into compartments in which particular lines are isolated. A better conception can be formed of special shapes and decorations (especially of coloured ornamentations) when the effect of them is not influenced by the immediate proximity of other—and perhaps quite different—samples. A very large assortment of samples of the company's productions is on show at the London rooms, which are always open. Several new forms and ornamentations in dinner sets are shown, together with the favourite Royal blue band and gold lines, with which the name of Booth is so intimately identified. Fine specimens of monograms and crests applied to dinner ware are on show, and all the usual miscellaneous pottery for table use. The company have several important special lines, such as the old blue Willow pattern applied to dinner and tea ware. This pattern is often supplied in a darker tone, but Booths claim that the shade they make use of is an exact reproduction of the original. There is a large collection of samples of the new speciality, the "Pompadour," a pleasing decoration in remarkably bright colours. One side of one of the rooms is filled with samples of this very attractive novelty. On table board and shelves, there is every article required for household pur-



BOOTHS LTD., TUNSTALL. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

poses, useful and ornamental, in "Pompadour" decoration. Massing pieces in one decoration in this way serves several purposes. It shows at a glance that the design is suitable for practically every description of table ware, and, also, into what a multiplicity of pieces and shapes pottery is fashioned. "Pompadour" is an effective decoration for dinner ware and tea ware, and all descriptions of miscellaneous fancy articles. It is applied to flower vases and bulb bowls of all sizes. Ink stands, candlesticks, tea-caddies, pin trays, dessert plates and stands, plaques, small puff boxes, and large art vases, and a range of hexagonal bulb bowls. In the collection shown there are many excellent examples of pierced work, —baskets and vases in open lattice work. It is striking evidence of the high quality of "Silicon" china that it is adapted for this beautifully fine pierced work. We give an illustration of some of the useful and fancy pieces with "Pompadour" decoration. Booths are showing at their London rooms an interesting selection of samples of "Silicon" china in apple green, with beautifully painted exotie birds on white panels. It is impossible to speak too highly of the beauty of these old colours. The "apple green china" of Booths is a wonderful production, bossed, and a variety of art enamelled tiles. A section of the London show rooms is devoted to samples of tiles.

Pountney & Co., Ltd., The Bristol Pottery, Fishponds, Bristol, have one of the oldest businesses, and one of the newest potteries, in the kingdom. Established in 1750, the Bristol Pottery carried on its gradually increasing trade in premises at Temple Backs on the other side of Bristol, until about six or seven years ago, when the company built the present commodious and conveniently arranged works. We gave a detailed account of their modern model factory at the time it was opened, so we need say no more now than that it is probably the most compact and best equipped pottery in the world. Many of the most up-to-date potteries have been made so by alterations and additions from time to time, but Messrs. Pountney & Co. had the unique advantage of building an entirely new pottery on land that had never before been built on. In constructing, arranging and equipping this new pottery they profited by the experience of potters in all parts of the country, and thus acquired their present remarkable facilities for speedy and faultless potting and for decorating in the most elegant and refined designs. The company are represented in London by Mr. J. J. Adams, who has a fine collection of samples of their goods displayed at the rooms, 9, Charterhouse-st., E.C. I have just seen at these rooms the company's latest productions for the season. These include samples of toilet services and dinner ware in new and exclusive designs. They are showing something more than new forms and new decorations. They have a new body which they call "Alkalon" china. It is hard fired, and is almost as light as china. The peculiar whiteness of "Alkalon" is especially suitable for dinner ware, and there are several new designs in dinner sets with neat patterns printed in a very pleasing shade of flown green. This colour gives charming effects on Bristol ware. A very pleasing dinner service is in "antique" shape, with "Odelberg" design. This has a full size and nicely modelled vegetable dish—oblong in form and deep, with two handles. Amongst the new dinner shapes the "Badminton" is an excellent form, shown in the "Sutherland," "Reform," and other printed patterns, and the "Royal" shape with a pretty "Poppy" decoration. Each of these four special shapes and designs are printed in the fine shaded green already mentioned. The same shapes are also shown decorated in "still" colours, printed, and printed and gilt. The "Gadroon" dinner service has been specially modelled



POUNTNEY & CO., LTD. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

full of character and beauty. It is supplied in numberless articles of utility, and also in purely decorative pieces. Tea and breakfast sets, trinket sets, powder boxes, pierced dessert boxes, in many shapes and sizes, bon bon boxes, punch bowls (also in several sizes), small trays, &c., are amongst the samples now on show.

Alfred Meakin, Ltd., Royal Albert and Victoria Potteries. Tunstall, and 25, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., are manufacturers of semi-porcelain and ironstone china and white granite goods for all markets. They make a number of specialities in dinner and tea ware with attractive underglaze decoration. The company are represented in London by Mr. Ernest Dean who has always well displayed at the rooms on Holborn Viaduct a full line of samples of the principal productions of the house, including all the new goods, and, of course, all the well-known stock lines. Amongst the latter is the hotel ware, for which the company has a high reputation. It has a good sound body, is remarkably hard, and has practically unbreakable edges. In all their goods, they have an endless variety of decorations, and keep a stock of their principal lines on hand ready for quick dispatch. At their Highgate Works, Tunstall, the company manufacture tiles of all kinds—white glazed, printed, plain, and em-

for the home trade. It is attractive in appearance, but utility has been kept in view. The vegetable dishes are full capacity, deep and oblong, and the shape of each piece has been carefully studied. For instance, the rim of the dinner plate is so shaped that the condiments are retained upon it. The "Gadroon," as its name implies, is a revival of an old and favourite shape. It was always popular, and sold well, but now that it is produced in the company's fine "Alkalon" body, beautifully glazed and at popular prices, its popularity will doubtless be enhanced. The "Gadroon" dinner ware bears the registered trade mark "Alkalon China." From a large number of excellent toilet services we have selected two quite new and exclusive shapes for illustration. We show a ewer and basin of the "Dundee" shape decorated with Bristol fruit—a very striking ornamentation. The "Dundee" is a plain shape with a short neck, and a waved embossment instead of a shoulder. It is shown ornamented with shamrocks, finely executed in natural shades of green on light ground. The pattern is lined and traced in green. The same "Dundee" shape is also shown decorated with roses, pansies, and forget-me-nots—a well-known old English decoration, lined and finished in gold in a most pleasing style. These are artistic but inexpensive productions. The company are showing several dainty hand-painted decorations on toilet services. These are reproductions of cretonne papers and wallpaper patterns, and are intended to harmonise with special kinds of furniture and upholstery. There are several of these patterns shown on the "Classic" and "Antique" shapes. The company are prepared to produce special decorations to match any wall-paper or upholstery submitted to them. A ewer and basin with one of these decorations in "Classic" shape are included in our illustration. The company (Messrs. Pountney & Co.) are showing samples of bakers in "Bristol vitrified" ware. This is the name given to a new body produced after a long series of experiments which have proved conclusively that it will stand the extremes of heat and cold to which this class of goods is liable. The body is vitrified and non-absorbent, so that if "chipped," the surrounding parts do not discolour. These are supplied in nests, or in any particular sizes, and are submitted as being stronger and healthier than ordinary bakers, yet quite as cheap. A novel and inexpensive decoration is shown in a series of underglaze stencil patterns. These are neat coloured designs applied principally as border patterns. Samples of copies of Bristol delf designs in dinner ware, with round cover dishes, are illustrated. These are in blue and green. This delf decoration is also applied to vases and all descriptions of miscellaneous table ware. The well-known "Bristol Art Ware" is shown, both fancy pieces and in useful lines. This vivid decoration appeals to many people, and is especially suited for presents such as are sold at seaside resorts and similar places—good, yet inexpensive. There is shown a nice assortment of samples in this "Bristol Art Pottery," demonstrating that it is applicable to toilet ware and other large pieces, and also to small ash trays, &c. The company are manufacturers of high-class, non-crazing, semi-porcelain sanitary ware, including sanitary basins, pedestal closets, &c. Pountney & Co., Ltd., have laid themselves out to cater for the highest grade of sanitary articles. Their "Superbus" lavatory (patent), and the "Bathena" wall lavatory are being specified in all quarters by architects and other specialists competent to judge of the superior merits claimed on behalf of these exclusive models. The brilliancy of the glaze in no small measure enhances the firm's reputation as manufacturers. We understand the firm are always willing to consider the question of modelling any new designs submitted to them, whether for use in hospitals, hotels, schools, railways, steamships, &c. Mr. Frank B. Thorpe represents them in this department, and has permanent showrooms at Saracen's Head Buildings, Snow-hill, E.C.

The Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Co., Ltd., Derby, have a unique factory. With its spacious carriage drive round an island of shrubs and flowers, the entrance is more like the approach to a mansion than the road to a pottery. There is a large space between the building and the Osmaston-rd., to which it fronts, and as the company have ample space at present for expansion in the rear, they do well to preserve the imposing entrance. Some day, however, the inevitable will happen, and necessity will claim for utility the space which has now a high value for its beauty. I was at the works recently, and had a pleasant interview with the secretary. I was glad to find they were fairly busy. When I suggested that we should like to make some reference to their newest creations I was told that I could see a more comprehensive selection of them in London. When visiting potteries I frequently find that their best show of samples is in London. The Crown Derby Porcelain Co., however, have a very fine showroom at the works, and I remember that on the occasion of a former visit some years ago we gave an excellent illustration of it in the POTTERY GAZETTE. But just when I called last month the company were making their usual special spring show in London, and I promised to call and see it on my return. I did so, and found their representative, Mr. A. H. Folker, fairly revelling in the midst of perhaps one of the finest collections of artistic pottery the company have ever shown in London. For one thing, they have better facilities for showing their wares than they have had. The whole of the large ground floor of their present premises has hitherto been devoted to high-class ornamental china, with the exception of one corner, which was partitioned off as a private office. There Mr. Folker has conducted his correspondence, and when necessary has held private interviews with customers in comfort. To meet the exigencies of the business, however, this office has been transformed into a special room for showing under the most favourable conditions the very choicest productions of the company. It may be described as the "Black and White" room (there is no collusion with Messrs. Buchanan in this suggestion), since one side of it is elegantly fitted with cases and stands in ebony and gold, and the other side is as tastefully equipped with light fittings in white enamel and gold. The room and its appointments are quite in harmony with the choice porcelain shown in it. This includes many new and elegant forms and exquisite decorations. There are fine specimens of early Chelsea Derby and vases beautifully painted with birds of paradise and exotic birds on white ground panels with the body of the piece in a new and beautiful sea-green. Many new forms are in rich blue and gold, with flowers exquisitely painted by Gregory. Several handsome sets are shown in both these rich ornamentations of blue and gold and sea-green and gold. The company are rich in greens, and are showing no fewer than sixteen or seventeen shades of this pleasing colour. Bowls in various sizes are treated with them with good results. There is a large assortment of the company's famous "Japan" decorations, which have been subjected to more sincere flattery—that is to say, "imitation"—than any other pottery ornamentation. The company are supplying a countless number of small pieces in these pleasing and popular designs. Dainty little covered boxes, pin trays, dishes, and bowls in all sizes, bon-bon boxes, puff boxes, inkstands, flower baskets, candlesticks, &c., all dainty forms prettily ornamented. New models are introduced in the Early

Georgian style, with a variety of decorations characteristic of that period. Amongst many other ornamentations are some tasty white and gold schemes with little touches of turquoise. The lower ground floor (a lofty, large, and well-lighted room) contains the company's samples of dinner ware, tea, and breakfast ware, dessert ware, and general useful table china, and some fancies. Good, medium-priced, useful china is shown here in great variety. Dealers who only think of the Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Co. as makers of artistic and expensively decorated ornamental ware should call and see the collection of useful table china Mr. Folker can show them at moderate prices. It is all "Royal Crown Derby," and is so marked, but is inexpensively, yet neatly, decorated. Morning sets, déjeuner sets, afternoon tea sets, and coffee sets, are shown in many shapes and patterns. Some very artistic menus are shown in many shapes. The company make a special feature of these. They have on show several rich decorations in teas and saucers produced as wedding and birthday gifts. Half a dozen cups and saucers in a neat case lined with white satin will make a far more acceptable, because a far more useful, wedding present than the fish carvers so frequently given.

triumphs of chemistry applied to pottery ornamentation. There have been many and great developments of "Lancastrian pottery" since then, and instead of sending examples of them to an art gallery in the West-end of London for temporary exhibition, the company have established an art gallery of their own in a suite of rooms in Shoe-lane, just opposite their London depot for artistic tiles. There they have a permanent display of samples of their newest, as well as of their early productions. The various effects in lustre, opalescent, transmutation, and texture glazes shown there, mark the successive stages in the evolution of "Lancastrian Pottery." I have just visited this interesting collection of specimens, and have been especially charmed with the latest of them. They are creations of skill—not growths. Before the exhibition at the Graves Gallery, the Messrs. Burton had been for long experimenting with the view to the production of some of those beautiful lustres and glazes obtained by ancient potters, and the exhibition which was arranged to introduce the result of their labours, added to the high reputation Mr. W. Burton had acquired as an artist potter. That reputation has been considerably enhanced since then, until he now stands without question,



LANCASTRIAN POTTERY. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

Pilkington Tile and Pottery Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, Manchester, have just now an unusual number of novel effects displayed at their London show rooms, Shoe-lane, E.C. The company furnish such constant developments in rich colourings and glaze effects applied to pottery, that the periodical visitor to their London rooms is not surprised at mere novelty—that is chronic—but he never fails to appreciate the beauty of what he always finds there. "Lancastrian Pottery," under the magic influence of Messrs. William & Joseph Burton, the famous chemist potters, is presented, year by year, in such a series of beautiful kaleidoscopic, yet always artistic decorative schemes, that no one who watches their ceaseless productions can possibly doubt the truth of the aphorism that "there is no finality in art." The decoration of "Lancastrian Pottery" is artistic throughout, so we need express no surprise at its infinite variety. About five years ago at the Graves Art Galleries, in Pall Mall, the company exhibited a collection of what they described as their "New Lancastrian Pottery." The striking features of the art ware then shown, were remarkable crystalline and opalescent effects, which were described by those competent to judge as one of the most successful chemist potters of the day. Mr. Burton, we know, has the assistance of clever artists, but he is the fountain of inspiration in Lancastrian pottery. His capacity for work is remarkable, and his fertility of resource in the production of decorative effects appears to be illimitable. At any rate the fine examples of copper lustres I have just seen prove clearly that the limit has not yet been reached. These lustres in blues and greens, are seen on tall vases, and other new models. There are specimens of beautiful rose tints on bowls of many kinds, while other new treatments of bowls are shown. The new specimens include a number of archaic forms variously treated. One interesting ornamentation might be called "the Evangelists," since it depicts Saints Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, in silver and ruby lustre on a blue-grey ground. There are many plaques also with lustre effects. We give an illustration which includes four new models designed expressly for treatment in lustre glazes. These are pure art forms. There is no mechanical precision about them —every line discloses the appreciative touch of the artist's hand, while the proper relation of ornamentation to form is never once lost sight of. One of these vases

is appropriately decorated with heraldic designs surrounded by laurel wreaths. The other vases are in dark colours with floral and conventional designs. One of them has a figure, that of a mermaid, an artistic treatment in conjunction with ornamentation that varies from a soft and delicately conventional painting to a vigorous decorative line. These are all in rich lustres. A feature of Lancastrian ware is that lustres and glazes are not only admirable in themselves, but always, and intentionally, constitute a fitting complement to the form and decoration. In the combination of design and lustre in Lancastrian pottery, the artistic element is always respected.



[*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

PART OF SHOW ROOM: CLAYTON, MAYERS & CO.

Clayton, Mayers & Co., 28, Grays Inn-rd., Holborn, London, have opened a new show room at 1, Holborn-circus, E.C. This is quite in addition to their present rooms at 28, Grays Inn-rd., which will be continued as hitherto. The new room was rendered necessary for several reasons, in the first place because the firm are going thoroughly into the china trade, and had not space at Grays Inn-rd. for the samples they wished to display. Another reason was that for the convenience of their customers, they wished to be nearer the recognised centre of the wholesale glass and china trades. They could not have secured a more central or more convenient position than the one they have chosen. They have an attractive window and a conveniently arranged show room. We give an illustration of part of the latter. The construction of the premises rendered it impossible to take more than one side of the room, but the side we illustrate contains the china samples, and it was for that branch principally that the new room has been opened. The room is a lofty one, very light, and well arranged. The glass goods are displayed on the other side of the room (not shown). The firm are well known for their special lines in glass ware, including cut, etched, plain and pressed table glass in great variety, and the latest styles in flower tubes. They make a special line of flower tubes. These they supply in cases. They are packed two shapes in a case, each shape in two colours, flint and green. They are now developing the trade in china and earthenware. As will be seen from the illustration of the show room, they have a good variety of toilet ware (English earthenware) and a large selection of samples of Limoges china dinner and tea sets. These they keep in many pleasing decorations in good shapes. The firm make an extensive show of neatly decorated trinket sets, with some original shapes in trays. They have extensive warehouses, and keep large stocks of most of their patterns and can supply loose selections of glass or of china as may be required. For the convenience of those who do not wish to order largely Clayton, Mayers & Co. are prepared to pack china and glass in one case. They stock both semi-crystal and demi-crystal table glass. Clayton, Mayers & Co. are agents for René Deschamps, 12, Rue de Paris, Limoges, manufacturers of white and decorated china, F. Heath & Co., Woodville, for yellow ware, and the Pearl Pottery Company, Hanley.

Joseph Bourne & Son, Denby Pottery, near Derby, and 23, Euston-rd., London, N.W., are well known as manufacturers of general stoneware. Whilst they are large producers of gingerbeer, ink and blacking bottles and other specialities, their chief production of interest to the

readers of THE POTTERY GAZETTE is the well-known Denby stoneware. This is a strong, clean, and useful speciality for domestic purposes. Very many varieties of shapes and sizes are produced in this well-known ware. Such articles as tea and coffee pots, coffee and cocoa jugs, hot-water jugs, milk jugs, and beakers are well known and in constant demand. In addition to these, such articles as covered jars, butter jars, stew pots, and Dutch pots are also a good thing for the glass and china dealer to put into his stock, as he will be sure to be asked for them by the discerning public. The foot-warmers made by this firm are of remarkable heat retaining qualities and strength. These, and many other household requisites, have been manufactured for three generations by this well-known firm. Dealers are very familiar with Messrs. Bourne & Son's chocolate ware as well as with their Denby ware. Chocolate ware is also made in a very large number of articles for table use. The green fireproof ware, which is very beautiful in tint and attractive in appearance, is still selling in increasing quantities. This is sold under the name of "British Fireproof Ware," with the trade-mark of a safe door. Although the pottery is a very old-established one, it is well equipped, and is being fitted with still more up-to-date machinery. This firm is not one to stand on a well-earned reputation, but evidently intend to enhance that reputation in the near future. We have recently paid a short visit to their works, and have seen the new facilities for an increased and improved output. The firm will attain its hundredth year at Denby in the coming autumn. It may be of interest, however, to add that it existed 160 years ago at a small place a few miles away from Denby. When the time is ripe, we hope to give some account of the works, and more detailed particulars of the past century, as well as the desires and hopes of the firm for the future. The firm is represented in London, as they have been for many years past, by Mr. C. J. Dale, and they have always a large stock of goods at their London depot ready for immediate delivery.

CHINA AND GLASS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE.)

AMONGST the many pleasing features associated with the month of May, the Exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts at Burlington House is one of the most interesting. It is not the province of a mere trade journal to criticise the works of Royal Academicians and Associates, but as the Exhibition always interests us, and as it must appeal to members of our trades generally, we refer to our visit here. Those of our readers who handle high-class ceramics and glass are amenable to the pleasing influences of beauty and art—influences which always exert themselves from the walls of the Royal Academy. It is not absolutely necessary that we should all be artists to enjoy works of art. We need not be landscape painters or portrait painters before we can appreciate the beautiful landscapes and excellent portraits at Burlington House. It is quite possible to love the beautiful without being able to produce it—it is enough that we recognise it. (How many regular visitors to the Royal Academy Exhibition take notice of the motto on the title page of the catalogue? There is a fresh one each year, and the one in the present catalogue is a quotation from Emerson, which reads: "Though we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us or we find it not." Unhappily not everything on the walls of the Royal Academy Exhibition is beautiful, but it is not our duty to criticise, or even to discriminate between, the paintings now on show, but we may be permitted to comment upon the representations of the potters art introduced into some of the paintings.

There are several pictures of interiors. Seeing that ceramics now enter materially into the artistic ornamentation of our rooms, we are surprised that artists have not introduced them more frequently into their subjects. We are, however, more surprised that no artist has thought it worth while to give a beautiful vase, artistically painted, a prominent position in his theme. In nearly every instance, however, in which pottery is shown, it is secondary to the main subject, and in some cases it is treated as an insignificant accessory to it. In No. 190, "The Audience," there is the representation of an interested group on a verandah and staircase listening to music, or watching an open-air performance. A small table, with white cloth, has on it two teacups and saucers, devoid of decoration, and quite out of harmony with the brilliant surroundings.

The President of the Royal Academy, Sir E. J. Poynter, has done our industries more justice than any other artist in (217) his portrait of E. H. Pember, Esq. The President introduces a dinner table with china dessert plates, and glass comports, with grapes; glass decanter, wine-glass and finger-bowl, but they are not treated in detail. In No. 202, "Le Theologian," a two-handled vase is placed in a deep window recess. It is a very crude representation, in a position in which an artistic form, painted as the artist could have painted it, would have been very appropriate. In 268, a cottage interior at a meal-time serves to show a few simple articles of table ware. "An Interior" (No. 417) furnished a fine opportunity for the representation of an artistic work in pottery or glass, but the artist (Mr. P. W. Adam) has contented himself with a not very distinct portrayal of a few pieces of Venetian glass on the top of a "what-not," and a vase on the undershelf. The scene is a corner of a room, and a piece of decorative pottery would have been quite in order there. Staffordshire pottery is introduced with good effect in No. 487, called "A Difficult Task." An old dame is laboriously threading a needle by candle-light, and as an accessory there is a shelf full of pottery—including a Toby jug, lustre jugs, and vases. Pots and glass tubes are several times shown as the receptacles of flowers. No. 647, "Narcissus and Iris," has a green glass tube, much more naturally painted than the "Crystal Vase," No. 616. As a painting of a crystal vase this is not a success. No. 744 is a very pretty group of "Gloire Roses," the effect of which is enhanced by a large meat dish with blue willow pattern, standing up behind as a back ground. In this instance the artist has devoted some attention to pattern on the pottery. No. 716, "Romans' Offerings to an Iberian Sanctuary," is interesting as showing a group of half-clad Romans bringing vases and pots in forms which are familiar to-day.

We do not remember any exhibition of the Royal Academy in which ceramics played so unimportant a part as they do this year, and yet decorated pottery is more popular than ever it was. Some artists are more careful than others over the details of their subjects, but they are unanimous in their neglect of what little pottery they depict. We know that power must be concentrated on the main subject, but a conscientious artist should not despise such adventitious assistance as a dainty piece of china would give him in presenting an artistic interior.

A Pattern for the Hen.—Little Mabel was visiting her uncle in the country and helping him gather eggs. "What's that one you leave in the nest every time?" was the youthful inquiry. "That's just the nest egg. It isn't a real egg, you know—it's made of porcelain," explained the uncle. "Oh, I see," said Mabel. "It's the pattern that the hen uses."

THE TRADE OF HAMBURG IN POTTERY AND GLASS.

BY A "POTTERY GAZETTE" SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

HAMBURG, or Hamburg-Altona, to give the composite city its full geographical title, is the largest port of northern Europe and one of the greatest trading cities of the whole world. It is an important centre of the oil trade and other branches of industry with which this journal is concerned. The following few notes gathered during a recent short visit may perhaps be of use and interest to our readers.

HISTORICAL.—The commercial importance of Hamburg dates from the earlier Middle Ages, when the town became prominent as a member of the famous and influential Hanseatic League. In spite of occasional checks by war and fire, commercial crisis and civic strife, its prosperity has steadily grown, particularly during the last century. Its inhabitants now number nearly three-quarters of a million and have business connections all over the globe, especially with North and South America, the Far East, Australasia, and parts of Africa. The government is republican, the rulers — burgomasters, senate and council—being elected by the citizens. As a free member of the German Empire, Hamburg sends four members to the Reichstag—all of whom, by the way, are Social Democrats. The middle and upper classes are only represented when a Hamburger happens to be chosen by some other constituency.



A CORNER OF THE INNER ALSTER.
(The fine buildings on the further side are let as offices).

THE CITY is situated on the Elbe, at the point where that fine river, in entering its estuary, is split up into several branches by a number of islands—a conformation which greatly facilitates the construction of docks and quays. Two smaller rivers, the Alster and the Bille, also flow through Hamburg to join the Elbe, and are of much advantage to the citizens, both for business and pleasure. Some parts of Hamburg, especially the Altstadt, or old town, are quite Venetian in appearance, so numerous are the broad waterways spanned by many fine bridges, which afford picturesque views along the canals between rows of overhanging, half-timbered, red-tiled warehouses. The city contains plenty of handsome new buildings, some of the recently erected offices being quite palatial, and, as a result, many of the older premises are "To let." Most of the public buildings are quite modern, and some are of imposing proportions, notably the Rathaus (Town Hall), the Post Office, and the chief railway station. Hamburg has plenty of open spaces, the site of the old fortifications having been converted into beautiful gardens and pleasure grounds; while the Alster forms two delightful lakes, which are thronged with rowing and sailing boats and traversed by convenient and cheap steamers. There are excellent services of electric tramcars and trains and plenty of good, though often expensive, restaurants. The traffic in the busy streets is strictly regulated by mounted police. Indeed, almost everything in the city and throughout Germany is subject to some sort of official regulation—and the regulations are rigidly enforced.

THE HARBOUR certainly deserves a special paragraph to itself. It extends for about five miles on each side of the main stream of the Elbe, and is accessible at high tide (twice each day) to vessels of 23 ft. draught. Accommodation is provided for from four to five hundred sea-going vessels, besides a host of river and canal boats and barges. Since Hamburg joined the German Zollverein, or Customs Union, in 1888, the harbour has been divided into the Freihafen or Free-harbour, and the Zoll-hafen or tariff harbour. The Free-harbour consists of 1,750 acres of land and 750 acres of water. It is shut in by floating barriers on the Elbe and by a special canal ashore. These boundaries are closely watched by zealous and vigilant customs house officers, and there is little opportunity for smuggling. The free port is a great entrepôt where thousands of tons of goods from all parts of the world are trans-shipped, while raw materials are landed, worked up, and dispatched to their various destinations without contributing a fraction to the German tariff-revenue. The docks as seen from either bank, or from any of the very numerous cheap ferry-boats and steamers, are full of bustling life. Smart, stately liners, huge dingy cargo-boats, swift motor launches, and puffing tugs with strings of heavy barges, throng the turbid water; ashore, an army of workmen is busy among the donkey engines and railway trucks, the big bonded warehouses and the dry-docked vessels, while the air resounds with the hooting of sirens, the clang of hammers, the rattle of crane-chains, and the rumbling of wheels. All this may be seen or heard at any time in any large harbour; but at Hamburg it exists on a scale equalled nowhere on the Continent, and only in a few ports of the United Kingdom.

TRANSPORT.—Besides the entrepôt business above mentioned, Hamburg does, of course, an extensive trade in exporting German goods and importing foreign products into Germany. This branch of industry is greatly helped by cheap water transit along the German rivers and canals, the Elbe traffic being naturally the most important. The canals are State-owned, and

besides facilitating transport in peace or war they pay very well. The system is therefore continually being extended. The Kiel Canal, I was told, had benefited Hamburg, somewhat to the detriment of Kiel itself. On the other hand, the projected new canal from the Elbe to the Rhine, if it is constructed, as it probably will be, may divert to the Rhine ports part of the traffic which now passes through Hamburg. This is a sore point among the Hamburg merchants, as is also a proposal to raise the maintenance dues on some of the waterways. This scheme, however, is less likely to succeed, as it brings into conflict the interests of Prussia and the other German States as well as Austria and Holland. One feature of the water traffic in Germany which I found of special interest was the great advantage it afforded for the carriage of pottery and glass in crates. These goods are brought by barge straight from the works to the ship's side, and the loss by breakage through handling was thus considerably diminished. Similarly, the large quantities of china clay imported through Hamburg are quickly and cheaply distributed to the factories by water transport.

Besides its waterways, Hamburg has railway connections, through the German State railways, with the whole of Europe. The passenger tickets are taxed, fares are high, with no reduction on returns, and receipts have consequently fallen off. Germany resembles the United States in her policy of encouraging goods rather than passenger traffic. The rates for goods are moderate, but are often regulated by questions of policy rather than of profit. Just now special favour is being granted to East African products.



A GLIMPSE OF A HAMBURG CANAL.

Business Life in Hamburg differs in many ways from that of England. The working day begins earlier and ends later, with a longer break in the middle. In some offices the familiar 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. hours are now being adopted, but in most cases the merchant still arrives early at his office and has dealt with his correspondence by 10 a.m. He then attends the "Börse," or Exchange, for some time, after which he goes to his home or to a café, returning to the office at 5 or 6 p.m. to sign letters and remaining until 7 or later. The limited number of hours in the day thus open for calling must serve as my apology to those of the subscribers to the Oil and Colour Trades Journal whom I was unable to see during my short visit. The Hamburger works amid pleasant surroundings. His office is generally well lighted, and the windows often command fine views of river or canal, lake or open space. He is a good organiser, and some of the offices are very systematically arranged. In one, in particular, I was shown, hundreds of samples stored in cupboards or drawers all indexed, with the correspondence referring to them filed close by. The Hamburg merchants are good business men, keen and capable, industrious, well educated, and often expert linguists. I must have seemed a troublesome, inquisitorial sort of person, taking up their valuable time and asking a lot of questions, sometimes in very bad German; yet I found them usually cordial and always courteous. In fact, my intercourse with the citizens of Hamburg left a decidedly pleasant impression. It served to remind me that part of the English race had its origin in immigrants from the mouth of the Elbe. And, indeed, there is still much in common between the people of that district and those of a Saxon shire at home.

The Working Classes.—Having heard so much lately of "cheap foreign labour," I was agreeably surprised to find that the Hamburg workman is really not at all badly off. Of course, I am writing of Hamburg only, not, unless specially stated, of Germany as a whole. That must be borne in mind throughout these articles, as it is a most important distinction. In Hamburg wages are high, and have still a decided upward tendency. Artisans, I was told, earn about £2, and unskilled labourers 30s. per week of six eight-hour days. The good wages, however, are neutralised by the high cost of living in some respects. Rents for the flats in which most of the work-people live are moderate, £14 or £15 per annum being charged for four rooms. Clothing, firing, lighting, and travelling are all expensive. Meat, too, is very dear, and is not consumed to nearly so great an extent as in England. The working people do not like frozen meat, and they have also a prejudice against fish. As regards the eating of horseflesh, I was diversely informed; but it seems probable that where it is eaten at all it is from considerations of taste rather than price. Owing, perhaps, to the number of farmers who till their own land in West Germany, vegetables are cheap and plentiful. This is also partly due to another very pleasing feature which I observed, namely, the numbers of small allotments, each with its neat little toolhouse, on the outskirts of the town. These are municipally owned, and are let out at moderate rents to the work-people. At Bremen there are hundreds of them, and they are becoming plentiful in the neighbourhood of all the large German cities. In another respect the Hamburg workman is generally fortunate, and that

is in his wife and help-meet. Strong and willing, cleanly and thrifty, kindly and cheerful, the German woman is still, as in the days of Tacitus, the mainstay of her race. She contributes largely from the fruits of her labour to start the home, and toils untiringly to maintain it. The countrywomen fairly slave in the fields, nor is the townswoman above taking her turn at the garden work, besides looking after the home and family. The children are well cared for and the parents usually sacrifice much in their interest, particularly with regard to prolonging their education, instead of expecting them to earn money directly they are of an age to do so. This is especially advantageous, as the manufacturers are always ready to find an opening for a lad who has had a good school training and has attended the evening technical schools, in preference to one who, having started early on the works, has only practical without theoretical knowledge, and is, perhaps, deficient in general education. This is another case in respect of which very different conditions prevail in the United Kingdom. Compulsory military service was, I found, favourably regarded by the employers. They say that it inculcates discipline into the young men, trains their intelligence and generally "knocks the nonsense out of them." The workman's view of this matter I was not able to ascertain.



THE FREE HARBOUR.

Labour Questions exist in Germany as in England. Trade unionism is very strong, and it is to it that the increased wages and rigorous factory laws are chiefly due. Only a few months since there was a serious strike among the Hamburg dock labourers, chiefly on the question of overtime, but this has now been settled, it is hoped permanently. The labour organisers are not inclined to be unreasonable in their demands, and have sometimes exercised a moderating influence over the trade unionists and so averted strikes. None the less, strikes are fairly frequent, affecting unskilled labour more often than skilled. The Social Democrats are apt to intervene and take a hand in these disputes, but labour troubles are seldom directly due to political instigation. Clerks and shop-assistants are not organised, and there is no early-closing day. It is thought, however, that there is a tendency towards the adoption of this custom. In Hamburg the shops now close at 8 p.m. prompt, though formerly they were kept open until much later. A most paternal Government watches over the German workman at his toil. He has the benefit of insurances against accident and sickness, to which the employer is obliged to contribute, doing so willingly enough in most cases. In some industries, too, the regulations corresponding to our Factory and Workshops Acts are very strict and strongly in the workman's favour. Hours of labour, employment of women, sanitation and ventilation, provision of lavatories, fencing of machinery are all subject to drastic regulations enforced by close and frequent inspections. Any breach of these rules involves a heavy fine, and manufacturers often complain that they are hardly used. So far, the potting industry has been let off rather lightly in this respect, but more stringent regulations are now being proposed by the State and opposed by the manufacturers, who declare that they will be seriously crippled if all the requisitions are carried into effect. The total prohibition of lead-glaze is one of the proposals!



PART OF THE TARIFF HARBOUR.

Tariffs and Trusts.—These two factors of commercial life are so closely connected that they may be conveniently studied together. Germany was described to me as "The Home of Trusts." Every commodity worth controlling is controlled more or less by some cartel or syndicate. These organisations have been more or less on trial during the past year, and have, I was told, come through the ordeal very well on the whole. They exert a strong influence in the drawing up of tariffs, with the result that almost everything that anyone thinks worth taxing is taxed. I heard a few complaints as to the incidence of this taxation, which is very heavy in some instances. The people realise

that their Government, with its many officials, is costly, and that taxation is necessary to maintain it. Some manufacturers object to the high wages which they had to pay to their workpeople in consequence of the dearness of many necessaries of life which are directly taxed; but others contend that the tariffs bear more heavily on the middle and upper classes than on the poor. With regard to raw materials, I was everywhere informed that the influence of the tariff was neutralised by the "drawbacks" which were readily obtainable by those who could exercise a "pull" in the right quarter. In Germany State aid is freely extended to industry; for instance, no foreign firm can hope to obtain a Government contract in competition with Germans unless it does so under cover of a German name.

THE STATE OF TRADE.—At present, trade in Hamburg is still only recovering from the ill-effects of the crisis in the United States, with which country the city has very important business connections. The worst of the trouble, however, is believed to be past, and things generally are reported to be improving. Though Hamburg has no conspicuously wealthy merchant princes, the general standard of prosperity among her traders is high, and is also solid and well-based. They trade in so many markets that the worst of times only brings depression and not disaster. Germany, however, like some other countries, is just experiencing the evils consequent on over-production and over-buying. Heavy stocks are being held, or sacrificed at a loss in order to release the locked-up capital which they represent. This leads to keen competition, in which England takes an active part. A good deal of apprehension was expressed as to the probable effect of the new American tariff. Trade with Canada had received a severe setback owing to the tariff war; and similar difficulties with the United States were much dreaded. There were also some complaints to be heard as to the effects of the new British Patent Act, though this had more influence on the great industrial districts of the Rhine provinces. I am told that Johnson Bros., Ltd., are, in consequence of this Act, establishing works in England to produce goods which have hitherto been made at their fine factory at Wesel. That factory is plainly visible from the railway, and appeared to be in active operation when I passed it.

(To be continued.)



WAREHOUSES IN THE FREE HARBOUR.



THE BÖRSE OR EXCHANGE.

Australian Pottery and Glass Imports.—Recent New South Wales statistics indicate that there is a growing outlet in that market for ceramic ware, the annual imports of that colony having risen from £80,000 to £105,000. Half of the import was from Germany and 40 per cent. from England. Cheap pressed glass has been principally coming from the United States, Germany ranking next as a source of supply. Earthenware mugs and coolers are no longer imported from Germany, but are made in Australia. An important demand is said to exist in that market generally for cheap white table articles, shipped from England under the name of "Granite Ware." This comes from Staffordshire, and is usually somewhat cheaper than competing German ware, owing to the higher inland freight borne by the latter. Stoneware with simple decoration is but little in request, the demand jumping from the ordinary granite ware to a light and sightly grade resembling a "semi-porcelain." The latter trade is said to be monopolised by an English firm, producing an excellent quality, and doing a large business with Australia. The articles are fanciful in shape, with effective printed designs, the same house being unable to sell that quality in plain white. Tableware is usually ordered by jobbers in dozens, while the smaller importers give orders for sets. The former usually choose a limited number of designs in which they keep a large stock, being thus able to make up any desired set, and to replace breakages. The sets most in favour are of 54, 70, 102 and 121 pieces, including respectively 30, 48, 72 and 84 plates. Porcelain tableware is less in demand than the higher grades of stoneware, being principally carried by leading importing retailers. Generally speaking, Australia is a good market for better class articles of a tasteful and up-to-date character.

Foreign Notes.

The American Tariff.—In the New York Senate, on May 11, in the course of the discussion on the new Tariff Bill, it was proposed to reduce the duties on earthenware and stoneware from 60 to 38 per cent. ad valorem, but the proposition was rejected. Another amendment to reduce the rates on common crockery was also defeated. A senator attracted some attention by displaying to his colleagues a set of Haviland china, of which, he said, the total cost in New York, after payment of duty, was $10 (£2), but which was sold at $36 (£7 4s.) in the Washington shops.

The German Glass Trade.—At a meeting of the "German Associated Manufacturers of Glassware for Illuminating Purposes" recently held at Dresden, terms were agreed upon with the "Association of German Wholesale Dealers in Lamps," whereby price and credit terms, discount rates, &c., were fixed which are to rule the wholesale and retail trade. The first-named association comprises 28 glass works, which have an annual output of glassware for illuminating uses amounting to 15,000,000 marks $3,570,000). The other party to this combine, the "Association of German Wholesale Dealers in Lamps," is composed of 66 of the most prominent lamp manufacturers and dealers in lamps in Germany.

A Well-known Decorative Artist.—Mr. William Lycett a china painter of considerable repute in the United States died recently by his own hand, at Atlanta. He was born in England, but went out to America in 1882, when he was twenty-nine years of age, and stayed for about two years in New York City, when he removed to Atlanta. There he taught china painting with considerable success, and soon acquired a high reputation as an artist and an instructor. Artists, both professional and amateur, werh fond of meeting at his studio. He had been in ill-healte, for several months, and it was noticed he had becom, despondent, but it was not surmised that his mind had given way. He was about extending his business, in conjunction with his son, and they had only a short time before his death removed to larger premises at 70, Whitehall.

An Association of Russian Glass Manufacturers.—Russian glass manufacturers recently held a meetirg at Moscow, at which it was decided to found an association having as its object the co-operative buying of raw products and the regulation of the export trade, particularly with the Balkans. The Russian glass industry has progressed favourably during the last few years, and as a natural consequence the import of glass goods has decreased very much in quantity, although, owing to the superior quality of the glass bought from foreign countries the import value shows an increase. The principal question which is agitating the minds of the home producers is—How to build up an export trade so that the industry may not be entirely dependent upon home demand. Manufacturers have their eyes upon the Balkan Peninsula and Asia Minor as likely export fields, and they hope to extend the sale of Russian goods very much in these countries in the near future. Another object for which the association has been founded is the regulation of the manufacture of vodka bottles. The Russian Alcohol Monopoly formerly bought about ten million roubles' worth of bottles every year, and manufacturers have had to extend their plant to keep up with the demand. For some reason the sale of vodka in bottles has declined, and the Regie now buys only from three to four million roubles' worth per year. Naturally this has caused a large decline in the price of the bottles, and manufacturers intend approaching the Government with a view to getting the whole order given to the new association, which will then distribute it to its members. The central office of the association will be in Moscow, and it looks very much as if we shall see, within a given time, the formation of a Russian glass trust.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN APRIL.

The Pottery Trade.—Employment continued bad, and was worse during April than it was a year ago. In Staffordshire it was bad; about the same as a month ago, and worse than it was a year ago. In Devonshire it continued moderate. In Scotland employment was slack, and much short time was worked. At Bristol it was good; in the South Yorkshire and River Aire districts employment with earthenware makers continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. With elay tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow it was fair, and rather better than a month ago.

The Glass Trade.—Employment in the glass trade continued moderate generally during April. It was not as good as a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,252 workpeople in the week ended April 24, and paying £9,446 in wages, showed an increase of 3·4 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 2·0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 2·1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6·5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire was moderate generally. In Lancashire it was dull, but slightly better than a month ago and a year ago. In the North of England and in Scotland employment continued moderate, and was about the same as a year ago; at Bristol it was good, and at Dublin fair and better than a month ago. With flint glass makers employment was moderate at Barnsley and fairly good at Wordsley and Stourbridge. With cutters it was bad at Birmingham and good at Wordsley. With sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens it continued moderate. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear employment was bad, and much short time was worked. With bevellers and silverers at Birmingham employment was fair; it was rather better than a month ago but worse than a year ago. With glass blowers in London it was bad.

Table showing the number of persons employed, and the amount of wages paid them in the week ending, April 24 last:—

Branches.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
Glass bottle	5,514	£6,405
Plate glass	715	878
Flint glass ware (not bottles)..	1,660	1,736
Other branches	363	427
Total	8,252	£9,446

The number of persons employed in each district, and the amount of wages paid them in the week ending April 24:—

Districts.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
North of England	757	£839
Yorkshire	4,574	5,204
Lancashire	719	791
Worcester and Warwick ..	1,132	1,374
Scotland	737	994
Other parts of United Kingdom	333	334
Total	8,252	£9,446

SOME CHINA AND GLASS SHOPS IN THE MIDLANDS.

(BY A "POTTERY GAZETTE" SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

AT one time, and that not very long ago, we were accustomed to speak with pride of our manufacturing and productive industries. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of our industries, but we appear to realise that value more readily in the decline of those industries than we did in their prosperity. For proof of this, we have only to look at the vicissitudes experienced by districts in which glass making, watch making, silk weaving, lace making, and some other industries once flourished. The value of those industries to particular places (and collectively to the whole nation) is vividly seen in the consequences of their decline. The Midlands furnish several remarkable examples of the prosperity and decadence of local industries. These fluctuations affect the whole population. It would be bad enough if their depressing effects were confined to the industries subjected to them; but that is impossible. The prosperity or the depression of one section of industrial workers is shared by the whole community. Some districts have been fortunate enough to take up a new industry, when they found their staple one declining. Look at Coventry, for instance, with its watches and ribbons, then its bicycles and then motors. I have an illustration of the disastrous effects of industrial changes in the course of a very short visit to

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Loughborough is a market town with 21,500 inhabitants, prettily situated in the extreme north of Leicestershire. For a long time it was famous for its hosiery, then the staple manufacture of the county, the wool used being chiefly obtained from locally bred sheep. The principal seats of the hosiery industry in the county were Leicester, Hinckley, and Loughborough, and the last named has its fair share of the trade. Another industry that was successfully carried on in the town, was the manufacture of lace. Evil times, however, fell on both the hosiery and lace trades, and local employment was very scarce until the opening of a large factory for the manufacture of electric cars. This has been a great boon to the town, but at the time of my visit, the shopkeepers were bewailing the sudden curtailment of operations and the discharge of many hundreds of workmen. The reduction of an extensive weekly wage bill is a serious matter, both to the workmen themselves and to the tradesmen with whom they spend their earnings. I did not learn the opinion of tradesmen in other industries, but dealers in pottery and glass complain of a depression, which must, of necessity, be felt by all. Loughborough is awkwardly situated as a shipping district, by reason of the proximity of the larger towns, Nottingham, Leicester and Derby, but it has some enterprising tradesmen who use all possible means of retaining their trade,

THE S.P.Q.R. STORES, 16, Church Gate, attracted my attention, as well they might, with such a classical trade name. I was puzzled to know the reason for the present use of the letters that used to be inscribed on all public buildings in ancient Rome. "S.P.Q.R." were the initials of the latin words which meant "The Senate and People of Rome," and were, no doubt, treated with the respect our Royal Coat of Arms meets with. I made inquiries, and found that as used at 16, Church Gate, Loughborough, they were the initials of the motto adopted by the proprietor as his business maxim, "Small Profits and Quick Returns." I naturally concluded that the proprietor was bent upon doing business if there was any to be done, and I found my surmise correct. The proprietor is Mr. J. Lakin, who, however, does not take any active part in the working of this business, as he has another one in quite a different line in the town, which requires all his attention. Mr. Lakin, I understand (I did not see him), is a keen man of business, and while he maintains a supervision over the Church Gate business, he has entrusted the working of it to Mr. J. Twells, who has had a lengthy and varied experience in the trade. The "S.P.Q.R. Wholesale and Retail Glass and China Stores" limit their trade to pottery and glass, so that they are not "stores" in the usual meaning of the term. They are glass and china dealers proper, and keep a very large and varied stock of everything suitable for a medium class and cheaper trade, while they also stock (in a more limited way) high-class goods. It appears Mr. Lakin commenced this business six years ago, the premises having been occupied as a glass and china shop for about two years previously. All the goods, however, were sold off, and in perfectly empty premises, refitted and improved, Mr. Lakin commenced with an entirely new stock, the purchase of which he seems to have left altogether to his manager, Mr. Twells. Mr. Twells served his apprenticeship in the



S.P.Q.R. STORES, LOUGHBOROUGH.

trade, and has been engaged in it ever since he left school. After an experience of eight years with his first employers, he went as buyer in the glass and china department of the Bon Marché, Stoke Newington, and then had a few years as manufacturers' representative, travelling in Lancashire Yorkshire, Cheshire, and North Wales, and after other experiences, he took charge of these S.P.Q.R. glass and china stores for Mr. Lakin, as stated. They do a good trade in miscellaneous domestic ware, a moderate amount of wholesale trade, and a very extensive business with hotels and clubs, for which they keep several exclusive specialities. This trade necessitates a heavy stock—and there is a large proportion of it foreign. They also let out goods on hire for all kinds of festivities, and judging from the provisions made for this trade, it must be a large one in the season. Their shop is not a very large one, but it is well stocked and conveniently arranged. They have a large warehouse in an adjoining street where they keep stock, and all the heavy goods and cases of glass. When any of the heavier goods are wanted, they can be taken to the shop in a few minutes. They have no shop in any other town, but I understand are looking out for one, so

that, as they are obliged to keep a heavy stock, they may be able to turn it over more quickly. Trade has been very quiet with them for the past eighteen months, owing to slackness in local industries. The Brush Electrical Engineering Company have been paying something like £3,000 a week less in wages they they used to pay. This is a great reduction in the spending capacity of a comparatively small town. Mr. Twells says this has had a serious effect on his Licensed Victuallers' glass trade. Houses that used to buy things in grosses, now buy in dozens, and even in half dozens.

Mr. Lakin keeps a nice selection of tea, breakfast, dinner, and toilet ware, in dainty patterns, and invites local trade by the distribution of a pretty little booklet with illustrations of choice patterns and prices. Mr. Twells says if the adjacent larger towns get any of the Loughborough trade they shall "fight for it," for he gives his customers every possible advantage of choice and price. He makes serious complaint about the crate system, which, he says, wants altering. He has repeatedly been unable to get credit for empties returned, even though he holds the railway company's receipt for them. He says he always advises manufacturers of the despatch of these, but never gets an intimation that they have not arrived, and when he claims credit for them it is not allowed. He says when manufacturers are advised of the return of empties carriage paid, they should keep that advice before them, and claim delivery from the railway company.

B. Clemerson & Son, Market-place and Mill-st., Loughborough, are complete house furnishers; they are not drapers, and do not keep what are called "stores." They have a fully equipped department for china and glass, but the objections to "stores" stocking our goods do not apply to Messrs. Clemerson, nor to houses working on the same lines. A house cannot be "completely furnished" unless it has all the usual requisites in pottery and glass, so that Clemerson's china department is a fitting—indeed a necessary—complement to their business. The history of this business is similar to that of scores of others that are flourishing to-day, though there are unique features associated with the early development and present conduct of it. It was founded more than half a century ago by Mr. J. Clemerson, who (like so many other founders of what are now huge undertakings) started his business career in a small shop—perseverance, hard work, and judicious management have done the rest. The business made considerable progress during the life of the founder, and at his death it was continued by his widow, first on her own account, and then in conjunction with her son, under the business title of B. Clemerson & Son. It continued to grow, and on the death of Mrs. Clemerson it was taken over by the son, who is now the sole proprietor, and, from what I saw, a very enterprising one, too. I was not fortunate enough to see him when I called. Naturally, I made my way to the china and glass department where I saw Mr. J. H. Thornton, who has charge of it. Mr. Thornton has held that position for five-and-twenty years, and both he and Mr. Clemerson are entitled to credit for the fine show of useful and ornamental pottery and glass they make. I walked through their cabinet and general furniture showrooms. These are very extensive, and I saw much to admire, but I am not competent to speak about it. I am, however, able to say that Mr. Clemerson's stock of china, earthenware and glass is as well selected, well arranged, and complete as it could be if he devoted all his attention to these lines. There are high-class and artistic goods amongst them, but apparently the bulk of the trade is in the better grades of medium class and cheaper lines. There is a large assortment of high class china tea sets and other good qualities for customers to select from, and it speaks well for the activity of manufacturers' representatives and dealers that here, as in many provincial shops, I found samples of the very latest novelties. The china department is, as usual with house furnishers and stores, largely supported by customers for furniture and upholstery, but I understand there is a good trade done independently of the other branches. Mr. Thornton, through his long connection with the business, is personally acquainted with most of their customers, an advantage which the managers of departmental stores do not always enjoy. Mr. Clemerson goes the right way to make new customers—he invites the public to walk through his rooms and to inspect his stock. Most of the large shops and stores in the West-end of London do this now, but in other large and older shops the visitor is immediately approached by an officious shop-walker, who insists on knowing there and then just what he or she wants to buy. This is bad policy and often prevents a repeat visit. If a lady enters a shop and looks round, she ought to be permitted to do so without interference. If she sees anything that interests her she will make inquiries from an assistant respecting it, and if she wants something she does not see she will ask for it. After I had seen the china department, Mr. Thornton gave me an agreeable surprise by taking me through Mr. Clemerson's suite of furnished rooms. Of course it was my ignorance, but I certainly did not expect to find in a town like Loughborough a tradesman so enterprising as to show half-a-dozen rooms—bedrooms, dining-rooms, morning-rooms, drawing-rooms and kitchens—completely furnished with everything required in them, from carpets, rugs, mats and oilcloth on the floors to pictures on the walls and ornaments on sideboards and mantelpiece. Yet here they were, with a price for the entire contents of each room just as it stands. If Clemerson & Son do not "command success," they are doing more—endeavouring to deserve it.

W. Armstrong & Son, 2, Market-place, Loughborough, are also complete house furnishers who include china, glass and earthenware in their large and varied stock. I saw a gentleman whom I took to be one of the principals, and, having given him my card, I explained the object of my visit. He courteously answered my few general questions as to the state of trade, &c., but did not invite me to see their showroom of pottery and glass. They have a handsome frontage, with spacious and well-arranged windows, and there I saw samples of pottery—principally toilet ware and vases—among the furniture. No doubt they have a stock of general household china and glass, but I am sorry I did not see it.

(*To be continued.*)

North Russian Pottery and Glass Works.—A German report from Riga (Russia) states that the three china and crockery factories in that district have been fully employed throughout last year, and the business year closes with satisfactory results. Competition, however, is growing acuter, and business is becoming more difficult—especially as wages are rising. Kaolin, clay, &c., have all become dearer. Kaolin comes from Great Britain, and colours and gold from Germany, Great Britain, and France. Chinaware and china insulators find a good sale in European and Asiatic Russia. Close to Riga there are two large glass factories making glass, glass fittings for lighting purposes, and white and coloured bottles. They employ 600 hands, and the annual turnover is valued at 500,000 roubles. The three factories at Kokenhufen, near Dorpat, and at Pernau in Livonia make white window and mirror-glass. There are also three factories in Kurland. These factories supply goods to the Baltic Provinces, St. Petersburg and the interior of Russia.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE COUNTY POTTERY LABORATORY OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

XXII.—REGULATION OF THE TEMPERATURE OF ELECTRIC MUFFLES.*

By J. W. Mellor.

THE following is a simple apparatus I have designed as a thermostat for regulating the temperature of an electric furnace. It is easily made, and has proved very useful in the experiments described in the preceding paper, and also for general experimental purposes where a fixed temperature is to be maintained over long periods of time. It has been used for temperatures up to 1,300°.

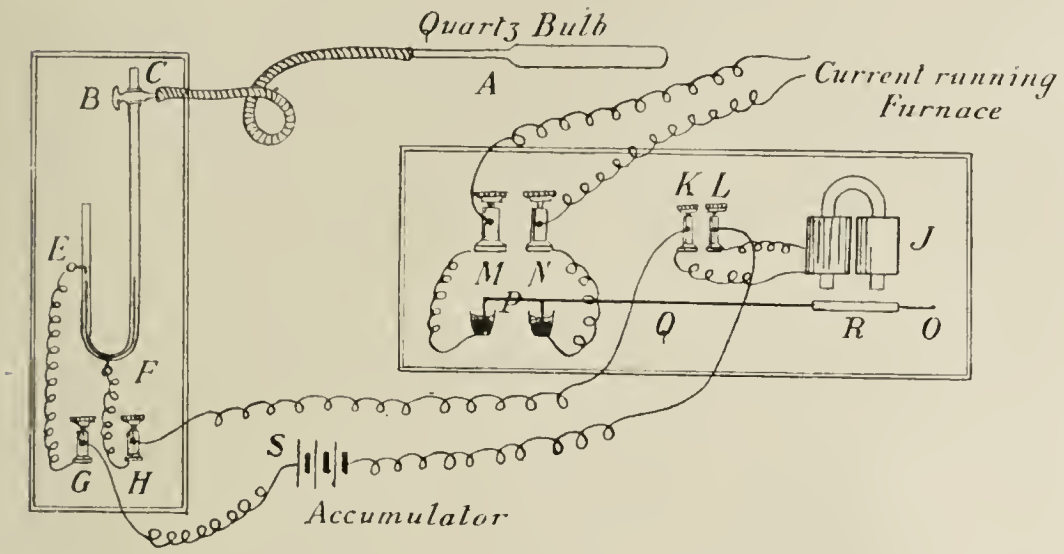


FIG. 1.—DIAGRAMMATIC SKETCH FOR A THERMOSTAT.

The quartz bulb *A* (Fig. 1) is placed in the furnace. The quartz bulb is connected by rubber pressure tubing with one limb of a three-way cock *B* turned to connect the interior of the quartz bulb with the atmosphere *C*. The three-way cock is sealed on to a U-tube *D* about 1 m.m. bore. Two platinum wires *E* and *F* are sealed into the U-tube, as shown in the diagram. The platinum wires are connected with the terminals *G* and *H*. All but the quartz bulb and rubber tubing are fitted permanently on to a wooden stand. Sufficient mercury is poured into the U-tube to fill the limbs to a level about a millimetre below the platinum wire *E*.

A small bell electro-magnet *J* is screwed on to another board. The electro-magnet is connected with the two terminals *K* and *L*. Two mercury cups connected with the two terminals *M* and *N*, which in turn are connected with the current feeding the electric furnace. A piece of copper wire *P*, bent twice at right angles, is fixed to a longer steel wire *Q*, which in turn is soldered on to the clapper *R* of the electro-magnet. The wires *P*, *Q* and *R* are fixed on the board at *O* in such a way that when the electro-magnet is excited the copper wire *P* is lifted from the mercury cups, and when the electro-magnet is not excited the bent copper wire dips in the mercury cups. A 3 m.m. layer of oil in the mercury cups prevents the oxidation of the mercury by the sparking which occurs when the copper wire is lifted from the mercury cups when the current is passing through *P*.

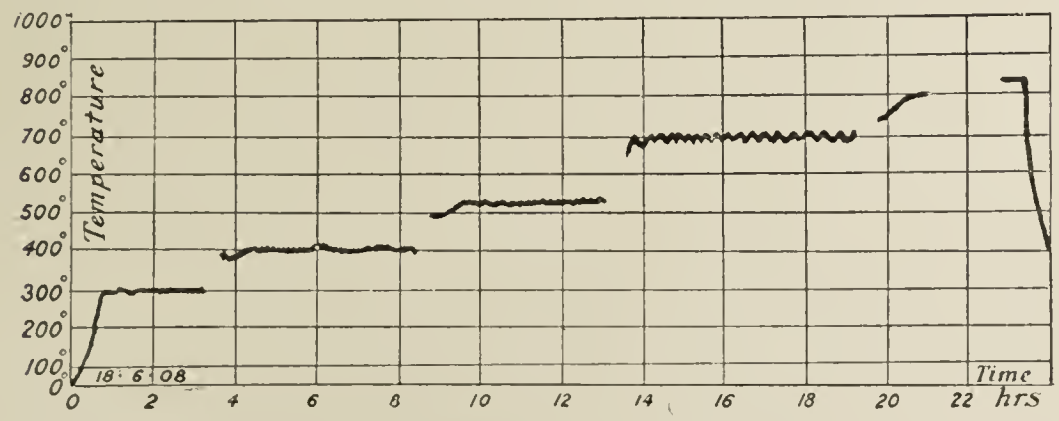


FIG. 2.—PYROMETER RECORDER CHART.

The above arrangements are connected with the furnaces a follows :—The current feeding the furnace is put in circuit with *M* and *N*. The terminals *G* and *H* are connected with *K* and *L*, and an accumulator *S* is inserted in the same circuit. When the furnace has attained the desired temperature the stopcock *B* is turned on so as to connect the interior of *A* with the air above the mercury in the U-tube. As the temperature rises the air in *A* expands, the mercury rises to *E*, and closes the accumulator circuit. The electro-magnet *J* is excited and the wire *P* is lifted from the mercury cups. This cuts out the current feeding the furnace ; the furnace cools ; the air in *A* contracts ; the mercury recedes from the platinum wire *E* ; the accumulator circuit is broken ; *P* falls back into the mercury cups, and the current feeding the furnace is again brought into action. This make-and-break keeps the furnace at the desired temperature for any length of time. It may be necessary to adjust the mercury a little, when setting the thermostat by means of the stopcock *B*.

The record obtained during the calcination of the copper pyrites indicated in the preceding paper is shown in Fig. 2. The blanks in the record indicate the stopping of the current when the pyrites was removed for analysis. The blank in the curve at the highest temperature was due to the stopping of the clock which manipulated the inking of the charts while the experimenter was away.

I have not yet found a satisfactory explanation why the variations of temperature—approximately 30°—are greater at say 700°, than the—approximately 10°—variations at say 400°.

Mr. C. H. Yeaman has recently informed me that he thinks that a probable explanation of the phenomenon lies in the fact that the cyclic variation in temperature at the heating coil is greater than at the quartz bulb, hence the temperature rises after the current has been cut off, and until the heat wave has reached the bulb and fallen again the current remains off. The magnitude of the cyclic change is therefore greater at high temperatures than at low, hence the variations are larger. The action is analogous to the speed variations in an engine governed by a damped or sluggish governor, as described by H. B. Ransom.—*Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.*, 98, 357,— ; 109, 330,—.

XXIII.—COMPOSITION OF FRACTIONS OF CLAY OF DIFFERENT DEGREES OF FINENESS.*

By. J. W. Mellor and A. Heath.

IN connection with another problem, it was found desirable to separate a sample of commercial ball clay and a sample of china clay into particles of different fineness. The ordinary type of Schœne's elutriation apparatus was employed, and the fractions collected were as follows (Table I.) :—

TABLE I.—PROPORTION OF THE DIFFERENT FRACTIONS.

Manometer Reading em.	Ball Clay per cent.	China Clay per cent.
1	8·31 (diffce.)	76·7 (diffce.)
5	6·1	22·3
20	3·4	0·5
50	1·7	0·2
100	2·8	0·1
Residue	2·9	0·2

The clays were lawned through a 120's sieve before elutriation ; the "residue" therefore represents a fraction with a size varying between those which pass over at 100 em. pressure and those which just pass through the lawn just mentioned.

TABLE II.—ULTIMATE COMPOSITION OF THE BALL AND CHINA CLAY.

	Ball Clay.	China Clay.
SiO_2	48·92	46·74
TiO_2	0·11	0·05
Al_2O_3	35·63	38·37
Fe_2O_3	0·56	0·26
MgO	0·24	0·21
CaO	0·18	0·14
K_2O	1·26	0·68
Na_2O	0·39	0·15
Loss on Ignition ..	11·95	13·38

The different fractions were then analysed ; but with china clay the fractions 50, 100, and the residue in the elutriator were collected into one portion for analysis. The analyses are indicated in Tables II., III., and IV.

* From J. W. Mellor, *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.*, 7, 114, 1908.

* J. W. Mellor and A. Heath, *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.*, 7, 151, 1908.

TABLE III.—COMPOSITION OF THE DIFFERENT FRACTIONS—BALL CLAY.

	1 cm.	5 cm.	20 cm.	50 cm.	200 cm.	Residue.
SiO_2	48·21	48·73	49·91	51·40	53·20	56·84
TiO_2	0·11	0·08	0·06	0·07	0·07	0·22
Al_2O_3	37·11	35·66	34·57	32·45	30·57	29·03
Fe_2O_3	0·58	0·41	0·53	0·43	0·45	0·47
MgO	0·21	0·24	0·28	0·24	0·22	0.29
CaO	0·10	0·21	0·18	0·21	0·23	0·20
K_2O	0·95	1·31	1·82	2·07	2·85	1·59
Na_2O	0·31	0·75	0·36	1·01	1·23	0·78
Loss on Ignition	12·02	12·34	11·89	12·44	11·00	10·87

TABLE IV.—COMPOSITION OF THE DIFFERENT FRACTIONS—CHINA CLAY.

	1 cm.	5 cm.	20 cm.	50 cm. to 120's lawn.
SiO_2	46·21	49·03	51·71	55·59
TiO_2	·04	·02	·03	·08
Al_2O_3	38·91	36·88	34·91	32·91
Fe_2O_3	0·23	0·31	0·45	0·38
MgO	0·18	0·26	0·28	0·30
CaO	0·09	0·15	0·21	0·34
K_2O	0·59	0·68	0·73	0·84
Na_2O	0·11	0·16	0·20	0·33
Loss on Ignition	13·81	12·20	11·37	9·12

XXIV.—THE IMITATION OF FIRED POTTERY BODIES

By J. W. MELLOR, D.Sc.

CRITICISM is a fine thing. Fair and just criticism must be given every encouragement. No man is infallible. If an erroneous observation should grow into our creed, it is of the highest importance that the error be eliminated as rapidly as possible. However unpleasant the task, the cleansing process is necessary for progress.

A reviewer in the current *The Brick and Pottery Trades Journal* (17, 228, 1909) makes some remarks on my paper with the above title which appeared in the *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.* 7, 117, 1909; *Pot. Gaz.* 35, 1194, 1908. He says :—

"(1) The method of calculation is by no means new, and (2) sometimes gives curiously erratic results. Besides, it is surprising (3) to see that the writer who urged some time ago that the composition of the fireclay cannot be computed from the raw material, now gives a calculation in which the possibility of this computation is assumed. This is the more curious when it is claimed that the method can also be extended to glazes, glasses, 'frits' and 'clays.' Is it not true that the partial volatilisation of alkalies completely spoils the calculation? *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.* 6, 131." I have inserted the bracketed numbers for convenient reference below.

In view of this quotation, I have re-examined the paper in question in order to find if the reviewer has brought forward a "true bill." I find it is not so. I see no need for changing one statement in the paper. I suspected something of the kind from (*a*) the anonymity of the writer; (*b*) the atmosphere of omniscience which is suffused throughout the review in question; and (*c*) no specific examples are given to establish the critique. Consequently, in the ordinary course of things, I should have paid no further attention to the subject had I not thought this a convenient opportunity of emphasising my opinion that the bracing atmosphere of honest criticism can play a most useful and important part in developing and fostering the growth of a sound code of principles of clay-working. On that account, I trust the reviewer will pardon my again referring to his points seriatim :—

(1) Certainly, "the method of calculation is by no means new," since it is applied to various types of x and y problem in every complete textbook on algebra. The method is taught in all our secondary schools. The problem stated in the paper could no doubt be solved by any schoolboy in the higher forms. I was not aware, however, that the problem indicated in the paper had previously been published, although the solution is so simple that I should not be at all surprised to find I am wrong. However, the three standard books on "Ceramic Calculations" do not mention it.

(2) Many a schoolboy could also show the reviewer that the method of calculation *cannot* give "curiously *erratic* results." If the method of calculation furnishes absurd or impossible results it means that the problem does not admit of a solution with the materials in question. I assume, of course, that the arithmetic has been correctly done, and that the conditions stated in the paper have been observed. I have elsewhere shown that mathematics is a dangerous tool if applied without a smattering of common sense, and there is therefore, no need, at present, to elaborate this phase of the subject.

(3) The third point made by the reviewer, appears to be an interesting example of "unconscious cerebration." No doubt he has read my words at the beginning of the note in question :—

"I shall show that an ultimate analysis of the raw materials and of the unfired body enables the problem to be solved within the limits of experimental error. Moreover, the proportion of raw materials employed in making up a given fired body, whose ultimate analysis is known, can be determined in a similar manner, subject to the *small** error due to volatilisation of silica, alkalies, &c. (J. W. Mellor and F. J. Austin, *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.* 6, 13, 1908), and the permitted experimental errors of analysis." But, in writing his note, the reviewer must have imagined that he alone had the astuteness to see that the results are affected by the volatilisation of alkalies, &c. In that, he plagiarises me in an amusing manner.

If the reviewer will show that the method indicated in the paper is not the best method yet proposed for shortening the work involved in reproducing an unfamiliar type of body, he will have done quite a useful bit of work.

* The word "small" is now italicized for emphasis.

THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

THE Board of Management of the Pottery and Glass Trades Benevolent Institution, realising the paramount importance of their special effort to provide additional funds for the Institution, have devised an interesting scheme We have already referred to the issue of special collecting books. Each book contains sixty receipts—about the size of a postage stamp—with the pretty badge of the Institution on the front, and an intimation on the back that it is a receipt for one penny. The pages are perforated, so that the receipts are easily detached. Each book of sixty receipts represents a donation of 5s. to the Institution. Members of the trade can help this—the only benevolent institution belonging or connected with the industries—by disposing of one or more of these books, and by requesting their acquaintances, young and old, to "give a penny and take a receipt." It is suggested that manufacturers and dealers may render good service by arranging for periodical collections amongst the employees in their works and warehouses. As a further inducement to make use of these collecting books, and by way of creating an increasing and permanent interest in the Institution, the Board are preparing artistic reproductions of the badge of the Institution—as shown at the head of the article— for presentation to collectors. It is proposed to present one of these badges in bronze to the collectors of £1 by means of these books; to present a silver badge to collectors of £5 5s., and to present a silver gilt badge to collectors of £10 10s. These will be interesting and ornamental souvenirs, and they may be worn by gentlemen suspended from the watch chain, or by ladies as a locket or on a bunch of charms. The object of the Board of Management is not only to present a pleasing and interesting souvenir of the recipients' labours on behalf of this special appeal, but to create an abiding interest in this most useful charity. Manufacturers, merchants, dealers and representatives in every part of the Kingdom are invited to send for some of these books, and to dispose of the receipts they contain amongst their friends. Nearly everyone appealed to will "give a penny and take the official receipt," and it is hoped that the multiplicity of pennies collected in this way will realise the amount needed to put the Institution on a sound financial position. Application for books may be made to Mr. Algernon J. Prickett, secretary to the Pottery and Glass Trades Benevolent Institution, 6, Thavies-inn, London, E.C.



If ——?—A plumber has died from lead poisoning without his occupation being blamed as originating the disease. Instead, the local water-supply is to be investigated. Now, if he had been a pottery worker —— ?

Legal.

Breach of Pottery Special Rules.—At Longton, on April 30, Mr. Herbert J. Colclough, china manufacturer, Goddard-st., Longton, was summoned for a breach of the Special Rules under the Factory and Workshop Act governing the pottery industry, by carrying on the process of china scouring while the dust was not effectually removed by the use of an exhaust fan or other efficient means. Mr. P. Shuter, H.M. Inspector of Factories, prosecuted. It was explained that Mr. Colclough had been experimenting with the object of further protecting the health of the workers, and that an oversight had been committed. Mr. Rigby said the Bench thought there had been an undoubted breach of the rules, and defendant would have to pay 40s. and costs. The circumstances explained by Mr. Breton had been fully considered, or the fine would have been more severe. They quite appreciated Mr. Colclough's efforts in the other direction, but those did not seem to the Bench to clear him entirely from the conditions found by the inspector on the upper storey.

Breach of Trust.—A painful case was heard at the police court, Rowley Regis, on May 5, when Edwin James Johnson (54), manager, of Wellington-rd., Dudley, was charged with obtaining by false pretences from his former employers, Doulton & Co., Ltd., pottery manufacturers, of Springfields, Rowley Regis, the sum of £13 2s. 3d., on Dec. 31 last and other dates. Mr. J. Wylie, who prosecuted, explained that defendant had been in the employ of Doultons for twenty years, and had acted as manager of the terra-cotta department at the Rowley works until April 23. It was part of defendant's duty to pay out the weekly wages to the men, the system in vogue being what was known as pay and time sheets. It was alleged that instead of asking for the actual amount of wages due to the men, Johnson altered the figures in the time sheets and also in the wages book, increasing the amount by 10s. in some instances and £1 in others. Having received this extra money defendant had employed it to his own use. This had been going on for some considerable time, but in the last month Mr. Newey, of the London office, was going through the books when his attention was attracted to some discrepancies between the pay sheets and the amounts in the wages book. It was also found there was a deficiency in the petty cash account. Defendant pleaded guilty, and said he had no statement to make. Mr. Wylie explained that in bringing those proceedings the firm had not been actuated by any vindictiveness. One could not help feeling sympathy with a man who had been in the employ of the firm for so long, and who had been paid a weekly wage of £3 15s. They had no desire to press the charge, and left it in the hands of the Bench. The Chairman said it was a very painful case. Johnson had been a long time in the service of very good employers, but had abused his position. It was not a question of fine, and the Bench had no alternative but to commit defendant to gaol for two months with hard labour.

Compensation Case.—At the County Court, Burslem, recently, a claim was preferred by Harriett Riley, widow, of 137, Louise-st., against Doulton & Co., Ltd., manufacturers, for compensation in respect of the death of her husband, Henry Riley, who, it was said, was certified on May 24, 1908, by Mr. King Acock, as suffering from plumbism, and was therefore disabled from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed. He died on June 13, and at the inquest on the body the verdict was that "Death was brought about by disease of the kidneys, but there was not sufficient evidence to show how that was set up." His average earnings had been 30s. per week, and the amount claimed by the widow and her infant son was £234. The answer made by the respondents was that the certifying surgeon certified "provisionally" only, and that the disease by which the deceased's death was alleged to have been caused was not due to the nature of his employment. The case was heard at a former sitting, and judgment reserved. His Honour now said the question he had to decide was whether the man Riley died from lead poisoning. He had a little doubt in his mind that the man previous to death was suffering from the effects of lead poisoning, although that was satisfactorily proved. The difficulty that was presented to his mind by the medical evidence was this—as to whether or not the man was suffering from the effects of lead poisoning. He thought it was a matter of very considerable importance, and he considered at the last court it would be advisable for him to have the opinion of a medical referee. The notes of the evidence that had been taken, particularly the evidence of the medical men, were sent to Dr. Kauffmann, of Birmingham, and he reported that after full consideration of the evidence submitted to him it was his opinion that the man Riley died of acute inflammation of the kidneys, and that this acute nephritis was produced by lead in the system. That was not absolutely binding upon him (his Honour), but it concurred very much with his own opinion, and, as a consequence, he found that this death was caused by lead poisoning, and the dependants were entitled to compensation, which he believed was agreed. Subsequently, Mr. Eley applied to his Honour for the apportionment of the compensation money. It was agreed that the woman should be paid £20 down, and 10s. per week.

The Patents Act and a Fire Clay Process.—The decision of the Comptroller-General in the case of the application to revoke letters patent No. 4,391 of 1904 has been published. Messrs. William Hammond, Ltd., manufacturers of fire clay, gas retorts, and general fire clay goods at Macclesfield, Cheshire, filed an application for the revocation of the letters patent in question on the ground that the patented process is carried on exclusively or mainly outside the United Kingdom. The patent was granted as of Feb. 22, 1904, to Dr. Emil Weber, of Schwepritz, Saxony, and is for "Improvements in the preparation of clay for the casting of clay ware." In the course of the decision it is stated that "Dr. Weber is a chemical expert, and carries on a brick-making manufactory at Schwepritz, in Germany, and the evidence shows that he has made a speciality of the examination and analysis of all kinds of clays and the ascertainment of the proper chemical treatment to enable them to be used in casting processes. It is admitted that what is called the 'patented process' is in use in fourteen or fifteen factories in Germany and Austria, two in Sweden, one in Belgium, and one in America, and that it is not in any way used or carried on exclusively abroad, and that there is no adequate manufacture here at all. The patentee is therefore confined to resisting the application on the grounds that he can give satisfactory reasons why the product is not carried on to an adequate extent in the United Kingdom. The reasons given may be summarised as follows:—That the patentee has made repeated and bona-fide efforts since the granting of the patent to sell or license the patented process in this country; that he has treated this country fairly and not given any preference to Germany or other foreign countries; that the failure to work here is not due to want of effort on his part, but to the conservatism of English manufacturers, and that he has in fact now entered on a bona-fide contract giving an option to purchase the patent rights for England." The Comptroller proceeds: "After a careful consideration of the evidence and all the facts connected with the case, I am not wholly satisfied with the evidence adduced in support of these allegations, and under the circumstances I decide to revoke the patent not forthwith, but on Dec. 31, 1909, unless in the meantime it is shown to my satisfaction that the patented process is carried on to an adequate extent in the United Kingdom. In my opinion this is one of the cases contemplated by the section where, although the particular reasons given are not wholly satisfactory, yet the conduct of the patentee entitles him to consideration and to the benefit or indulgence of further time to comply with the provisions of the Act.

Liability of Foreign Carriers.—In the City of London Court, on May 6, before his Honour Judge Rentoul, K.C., an action was brought by John Manio, 4, Northwick-terrace, Maida Vale, against Gondrand Frères, carriers, 42, Great Tower-street, to recover the sum of £4 14s. for damage done to certain pottery goods which the defendants were said to have brought from Italy to London for the plaintiff. Mr. Jolly, who appeared for the plaintiff, said his client was in Italy last year, and whilst there he bought some pottery goods, paying £12 for them. They were sent home to this country, and the defendants delivered them on Nov. 14 about 7 o'clock in the evening, no previous intimation having been given that the goods were coming. The defendant company were carriers, and had premises in many countries. Mr. Welfare, for the defendants, said that was not so, and that they were only forwarding agents in this country. Mr. Jolly said however that might be, the defendants delivered the goods in question to the plaintiff, and when delivered it was found that the goods were broken. It seemed that when the goods were presented at the plaintiff's door the carman and boy were asked by the plaintiff if they could manage by themselves to get the goods from the van into the plaintiff's house. The carman said he could manage it perfectly well alone. The next moment the plaintiff saw his case of goods dropped a distance of four feet from the van on to the ground below. The case was marked "Fragile," but according to the plaintiff the defendants' carman was guilty of negligence in allowing the goods to be dropped from the van. Mr. Welfare said the defendants were forwarding agents. It was true in law they were common carriers, but as such he contended that they had fulfilled their duty by depositing the goods at the doorway of the plaintiff's house. The defendants had simply brought the goods from Chamberlain's Wharf, having been agents for a firm of carriers in France. The goods were packed in Italy, and had gone through several hands. There was nothing to show that the defendants had broken the goods. Judge Rentoul said he could not see how the plaintiff could prove his case, assuming that it was entirely due to the defendants' negligence that the goods were broken. How was it going to be proved? The goods had passed through several hands since they left Italy until they arrived at the plaintiff's house, which made it terribly difficult to prove. In all cases of goods brought by foreign carriers to this country there was always great trouble in proving anything at all. He had a bicycle and other goods smashed in coming from the Continent to London, but

as the things had passed through several hands abroad he knew it was no use attempting to make any claim for compensation. Mr. Welfare pointed out that the plaintiff's goods might have been injured in the hold of the ship in crossing the Channel. Judge Rentoul said the damage might have been done by the defendants' men, but, on the other hand, the goods might have been damaged by the packer. Assuming everything as bad as possible against the defendants, he did not see how the plaintift could prove any negligence or damage by tho defendants. He always felt the pinch of thoso cases. It would take hundreds of pounds to call witnesses from various parts of the Continent to prove the plaintiff's case, although he thought there might be strong probability in favour of the plaintiff. Mr. Jolly submitted that a four feet drop was very improper. Mr. Welfare said they denied that was so. Judge Rentoul said he was always sorry in those eases for the plaintiff, and always wished he could find for the plaintiff, but the difficulty was about the proof. He thought the best thing to do was to try and organise seme system of insurance. There must be judgment for the defendants with costs.

A Clay-Trade Partnership Dispute.—On May 4, Mr. E. Pollock, sitting as the official referee at Teignmouth, eommenced the hearing of arbitration proceedings relating to a partnership between Mr. W. Hexter, Mr. W. Humpherson, and Miss Elizabeth Budge, of Newton Abbot. The case had been referred for arbitration from the High Court. The parties concerned are proprietors of certain clay works and potteries at Kingsteignton, Aller and Torquay. The action was brought in connection with the dissolving of a partnership which existed between Mr. Hexter and Mr. Humpherson previous to the formation of the present limited liability company, and to settle various matters of accountancy in connection therewith. The hearing occupied several days. Mr. Simon, K.C., M.P., and Mr. F. Thompson, instructed by Messrs. Bond and Pearce, Plymouth, were counsel for Mr. Hexter; Mr. Hugo Young, K.C., and Mr. Gordon Brown, instructed by Messrs. Hutchings and Kennaway, Teignmouth, represented Mr. Humpherson; and Messrs. Windeatt and Windeatt, Totnes, watched the case on behalf of Miss Budge. Our local correspondent writes :—The recent law case has been the chief topic of conversation lately, the public as usual, taking a great interest in a subject which was purely of a private character. Mr. Simon, K.C., M.P., wished to have the court cleared of all but witnesses, but Mr. Young, K.C., opposed, comforting his opponent with the remark that even if the case should get into the papers, no one would read it now the Budget was out, and certainly the Budget is light reading compared to tho records of actions and cross-actions, claims and counter-claims, and the maze of figures presented in counsel's four hours' opening speech. The Official Referee decided the court was an open one, remarking that the case was interesting, and counsel agreed that it was most interesting (the costs were about £400 a day). A great number of accountants had been engaged on the books, each party to the action employing their own auditors. Fortunately the firm had not been established, like many well-known potting firms, "over a century," as all parties agreed to audit from the beginning. As it was, the mass of papers and books to be gone through was enormous. It is said that one of the local clay firms kept their books and correspondence, the accumulation of over 50 years, in a clay shed on the canal banks. Birds built their nests in the great bundles of letters, rats gnawed passages through the old leathern ledgers, and in a box partially filled with old receipts, a stray bantam was discovered on a full nest of eggs. In the present ease the papers and books were well kept and preserved, and although several eoncerns had been ably carried on under one management, the auditing was all plain sailing. From the figures, given in court it appears that the local art potteries owned by the firm had been particularly successful, counsel referring to the small sum spent on newspaper advertisements, now so much is done that way, and the great lawyers who knew so very much about law and so very little about pottery were surprised. The explanation is simple, as, in addition to excellent management, the art potteries advertise regularly in THE POTTERY GAZETTE, which is seen by all pottery buyers in all parts of the world, and with an advertisement in THE POTTERY GAZETTE it is not necessary to spend a lot of money advertising in other channels. Mr. Simon gave some account of the value and recipients of Christmas boxes, tips, &c., and lawyers and witnesses smacked their lips as the learned counsel spoke of turkeys, geese, pheasants, and beef, and many a thirsty soul hurried from the dry court, when, continuing, Mr. Simon told of the liquid refreshment dispensed to probable big buyers, and of champagne, port, whisky, &c., forwarded to surveyors, engineers, &c. Everyone was sorry to hear that Mr. C. D. Blake was too ill to attend the court. The case had been transferred from London to Teignmouth on his account, but Mr. Blake's evidence had to be taken at his residence. It must be over 50 years ago that Mr. Blake was "on the road." working the potteries. Mr. Hexter, who is well known in Staffordshire, must be congratulated upon having worked up a splendid business. Although the case is settled the settlement is not very clear to the lay mind, and even the learned counsel stated the case was so difficult and issues so complicated that it would be hard to say who had benefited by the action. Some say "only the lawyers."

The Old China Hobby.—In the King's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury on May 11 and following days, the executors of tho late Mr. Charles John Dickins sought to recover £10,342 from Mr. Arthur Ellis, trading as Joseph Philpot, Old Bond-street, dealer in antique china, damages for alleged fraudulent representations in the sale of certain china and damages for breach of warranty. The defendant denied that he sold the china on any representations, and if he did they were not fraudulent, but what he honestly believed to be true. Sir E. Carson, K.C., and Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C., appeared for the plaintiffs, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Harry Dobb and Mr. Marshall.

Sir E. Carson, in opening the case, said the plaintiffs were the executors of the late Mr. Dickins, draper, who for many years carried on a successful business. In his young days he was a collector of china, but sold his main collection in 1879. In 1899 Mr. Dickins, owing to illness, began to retire from business, attending only occasionally up to his death at the age of eighty-three in 1907. Between 1899 and the date of his death he seemed to have a mania for collecting old china, but he had then lost his earlier power of discrimination. But as he believed he was making a magnificent collection of Old Dresden and Sèvres he gave the highest possible prices. It was the one hobby of his declining years. Mr. Dickins died in July, 1907, and in August his executors decided to sell the collection at Christie's. There was a large attendance at the auction, and it soon became apparent that many of the supposed treasures were spurious imitations which had been palmed off on Mr. Dickens. When it was found that to a large extent the collection was spurious, the sale was stopped. On looking into the matter the executors found that a large number of articles had been purchased from the defendant, who, since these proceedings had commenced, had turned his business into a company. At the sale at Christie's it was found that the dealers who had sold the articles to Mr. Dickins were most anxious to buy them in, and the defendant bought in some. The defendant purchased for Mr. Dickins on commission at 10 per cent., and they found that having purchased at one price he represented he had purchased at a higher price, and charged commission accordingly. There were seven cases complained of in which the executors found that class of fraud attempted. For instance, it was found that a Dresden group was put down at £161 4s., including commission, for which it appeared from the defendant's books he paid £72 19s. Between 1899 and 1903-1904 there were 26 items in which it was alleged that there had been fraud. The first item in the particulars was sold to Mr. Dickins when he was 78 years of age, and was described as a fine old Dresden porcelain with figures. It was sold to Mr. Dickins for £1,200, and in the defendant's stockbook appeared to have been bought for either £75 or £175. The greatest experts who had examined it said that it was spurious, and was not worth more than £35. Counsel gave a number of other items which were alleged to show similar profits. He submitted that the plaintiffs were entitled to a verdict, and said that after the jury had heard the evidence he felt convinced that they could come to no other conclusion than that Mr. Dickins had been grossly defrauded in his transactions with the dealers.

Mr. Alfred William Dickins, son of the late Mr. Dickins, gave evidence supporting the opening statement of counsel, and added that toward the end of his life an attempt was made to prevent dealers from visiting Mr. Dickins, but they used to rush past the maids and practically force their way up to his room.

In cross-examination witness said that his father purchased from dealers from 150 to 200 articles, and he was challenging some 25 or 26. Witness did not know very much about china, but he had had considerable experience lately about it. At times his father was easily led. His father also bought from Mr. Davey, a journalist, and witness knew that there was an action pending against him for having, it was alleged, fraudulently sold china to his father. The transactions in that case involved thousands of pounds.

Re-examined : His father was very much attached to his collection of china. He spent most of his time looking at it. Mr. Isaacs called for all the articles that the defendant had in his possession. It was arranged that all the china that the defendant had should be brought into Court and identified.

Mr. A. W. Dickins, in further re-examination by Mr. Isaacs, said that the china vases, &c., now produced were some of the china purchased by his father during the later period of his life, and they were in the possession of the executors. He attended the sale at Christie's, which was extensively advertised. A great number of persons were present, among them some well-known art dealers. He noticed that a good many of the lots seemed to "hang fire." Some were not sold, and others went for very low prices. In consequence suspicion was aroused in the minds of the executors. His father tried to collect only the best pieces of Dresden and Sèvres of the first periods. Nine days after his father's death a letter was received from the defendant in which he said : "I shall be happy if I can be of any assistance to you re collection of china. Knowing it as I do I can give you some useful hints if it is for disposal."

Mr. F. J. Dickins replied: "I thank you for your letter of even date, and will bring your kind offer of assistance before my co-executors. So far we have not definitely decided as to its disposal."

Dr. James Smith, of Putney, said he was medical attendant to the late Mr. Dickins. In 1901 Mr. Dickins was seriously ill, suffering from a general breakdown in his health. From that time onward he did not think Mr. Dickins was fit to attend to business. Mr. Dickins was constantly talking about china, but in his opinion he had lost his judgment about it. He had seen the defendant at the house of Mr. Dickins, and was very much annoyed at his being there, and he was telling him so when Mr Dickins came into the room and he had to stop. After seeing dealers Mr. Dickins became particularly ill.

In cross-examination, witness said he thought Mr. Dickins' mind was clear enough for him to make a will. He did not tell the defendant that it was a big deal of £10,000 with other dealers that upset Mr. Dickins, neither did he say that dabbling in comparatively small purchases would do him good.

Mr. Stewart Cole, one of the plaintiffs, said that on his collection of china Mr. Dickins spent nearly £130,000, and the china that was involved in this action cost him £13,010.

Mr. Marshall said the amount paid was not disputed.

In cross-examination, Mr. Cole said he did not see Mr. Dickins from 1901 to 1906, but during the period he saw him his mental capacity was fairly good. In defendant's day-book was an entry in pencil "K.O. £189." That showed that it was the knock-out price at which defendant purchased. Defendant would get his share of the knock-out price, but he charged Mr. Dickins the £189

Elizabeth Wozencroft, nurse to the late Mr. Dickins from August, 1903, to the date of his death, said that Mr. Ellis used to call upon him, but not very frequently. The conversation between them was always about china. Mr. Dickins was always excited afterwards, and had had attacks of the heart. She spoke to Mr. Ellis about it, and told him that he was endangering the life of Mr. Dickins and Mr. Ellis said he would not come until he was better.

Mr. Frederick Litchfield, formerly carrying on business as an art dealer, but retired in 1903, said he now acted as a valuer and expert in china. He valued the Duke of Devonshire's collection. He was present at the auction last year at Christie's, and he was amazed at some things that he saw put up. Mr. Ellis was among the bidders. Prices were offered far in excess of the value of the article. The group for which £1,200 was paid by Mr. Dickins he thought was a piece discarded from the Dresden Royal Factory, and decorated outside. He was sure about the decoration, and doubted its genuineness. A certain class of dealer would buy it as a speculation. It would be of no value to a person collecting Dresden. The value he should put upon it was £20. The figure of the Countess Kosel, for which Mr. Dickins gave £480, was an unmistakable forgery all through. He valued it at about £2 10s. The group of Masonic gentlemen dividing the globe was not old Dresden. He valued it at £10. Sir E. Carson: It was sold to Mr. Dickins for £441. In further examination witness said he did not think it was made at the time of Augustus the Strong. If it was it would be valuable, but he did not think it was really of any value to a collector. Two large mandarin figures seated on gilt cushions he believed to be genuine Royal Dresden, but he believed them to be of a later period than the character of the decorations. Though sold to Mr. Dickins at £1,300 he valued the specimen at £100. Other articles were not as represented, as, for instance, the pair of old Chelsea vases, which were French and made at Tournay.

In cross-examination, witness said the prices for old china were not lower now than they were four years ago. Real old china always fetched its price. Large profits were made by dealers in antiques, and he had himself made large profits. He was sometimes mistaken, as every one was, but he was not mistaken in this case.

Sir E. Carson asked whether Mr. Ellis was in court to produce his books. Mr. Dobb explained that he had a medical certificate stating that Mr. Ellis was in a condition of nervous breakdown. Mr. Ellis was in court on the previous day.

In further cross-examination witness said there were different degrees of dealers, but a dealer of some years' standing ought not to have been deceived in regard to the articles. If a dealer had given £300 for the article he valued at £20 he should say the dealer did not understand his business, or had some object in paying the price. He agreed that Messrs. Christie had experience in these things, but the descriptions in this particular sale astonished him. Mr. Justice Grantham pointed out that Messrs. Christie took care to say in their catalogues that they were not responsible for the statements made. Further cross-examined, witness said he did not suggest the description was fraudulent on the part of Messrs. Christie. If Mr. Ellis paid the price stated he could simply express his astonishment. In some cases, he agreed, Mr. Ellis might have been mistaken as to the value; anyone was liable to be taken in by forged marks. Mr. Brinkmann gave the opinion that the figure of the Countess Kosel was utterly false. It was a modern copy, and in fact a very bad one. If it was genuine it would be very precious. Cross-examined, witness said that dealers were in a good position to detect forgeries, but he thought that he was a better judge. Mr. Oppenheim agreed that some of the articles were not genuine.

Other corroborative evidence was given for the plaintiffs and this closed their case. Mr. Marshall, for the defendant, submitted that there was no case as regarded warranty and fraudulent misrepresentation, but his Lordship said he would let the case go to the jury. Mr. Marshall then said that though the goods were invoiced that was no evidence of what took place at the sale of them to Mr. Dickins. He admitted that some of the articles were not genuine, but there remained the question: Did Mr. Ellis know that he was deceiving Mr. Dickins? The first collection of Mr. Dickins was sold in 1879 for £10,000, and at that time Mr. Ellis was only twenty-one years of age. Did the jury think that Mr. Dickins bought these things on the statements that Mr. Ellis made, or did he carefully examine the articles as a successful business man would? With regard to the expert's evidence, counsel said they had been unable to prove that some of the articles were not genuine. He thought the evidence in regard to the state of Mr. Dickins' mind was very weak indeed, and all it came to was that he had a weak heart and suffered from gout. He asked that the jury might return their verdict in a special form, viz., whether or not there was any false misrepresentation and whether or not there was warranty. He would call no evidence. At the sitting on May 13, Mr. Rufus Isaacs, in addressing the jury in reply on the whole case, said it was a case of the gravest and most deliberate fraud. It was not a matter of one isolated transaction; there were 26 items in respect of which some £13,000 had been procured from Mr. Dickins. In opening the case, Sir Edward Carson had stated the facts with the greatest moderation. He had invited explanation of the entries in the books—entries which were false on the face of them. The jury had seen the books; but there was no explanation forthcoming. Let them consider the first item. Mr. Dickins had paid £1,200 for it. Its true value was from £10 to £20. To a collector it was useless. No witness had been called from the whole of this great trade to support the price demanded. What was the explanation? It might well be that the defendant was mentally prostrated. Perhaps it was not to be wondered at seeing what he had to face. But where were the other dealers? Where were the clerks? Where was the cash-book? None were forthcoming. According to the figures they (the plaintiffs) had produced, Mr. Dickins had overpaid no less than £10,032. It was significant that one piece of china sold at Christie's for £483 was bought by a dealer with whom the executors were in litigation. That dealer was not called to say that that was a genuine price. In his submission the dealer did not come forward because he knew the price was not genuine. Mr. Justice Grantham, in summing up, pointed out that if a skilled person represented that an article of virtu was worth £300 when it was worth at most a few shillings he was guilty of fraud. They had heard, if they believed the evidence, a description of a fraud on the part of a dealer. It was time that some one shoud sweep out the Augæan stable which had been disclosed to-day. If they believed the evidence no one could doubt that this poor old man was suffering from senile decay, and that in his weakness, he still believed that he was a good judge of china. The moment china was mentioned he got excited. He had been practised upon by the defendant. Many of the articles were incapable of deceiving any one, even the veriest amateur. Wherever the books had been opened there were grave matters which required explanation. He confessed that when he saw the very eminent King's Counsel engaged for the plaintiff and that the defendant had not thought it necessary to employ King's Counsel, but had contented himself with two very eminent juniors, he was himself taken in; he thought there must be some difficulty in the plaintiffs' case. But that was not the fact. It was almost beating the wind to sum up at length. Although there were some discrepancies in the figures, it seemed to him that the plaintiffs had substantially proved their case. It could not be touched without something requiring explanation. Thus the letters "K.O." appeared in pencil in one of the books. The defendants suggested that this meant "knock-out"; but one witness for the plaintiffs said that this was not in the book when he first saw it. With regard to the question of warranty, even if there was no express warranty, it would be for them (the jury) to say whether there was not an implied warranty. Here, however, the plaintiffs did not rely merely on the implied warranty; they relied on the invoices. Many of these articles were sold at the sale and were not before the jury. The defendant could have given evidence, but he did not. The witnesses who could have been called if this was an honest case were absent. Mr. Marshall invited the judge to ask the jury to answer the two questions—(1) whether there was false representation, and (2) whether there was a warranty. The jury, after a short retirement, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed. They found that there had been a breach of warranty and a misrepresentation. Sir Edward Carson: Upon those findings I ask for judgment for £10,342 and costs. I also ask that the articles and books produced may be impounded. Having regard to the findings of the jury the plaintiffs may be advised to lay the whole matter before the Public Prosecutor. Mr. Justice Grantham: Yes. Sir Edward Carson: The solicitor for the defendant is, I understand, willing to give an undertaking not to part with the articles or the books. Mr. Horace Marshall: That is so.

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS AND GLASSWARE (British Products) FOR APRIL, 1909.

	Quantities.				Value.			
	Month ended April.		Four Months ended April.		Month ended April.		Four Months ended April.	
China or Porcelain, and Earthenware.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
To Germany ..... cwts.	9,323	8,356	28,389	20,905	£6,110	£3,603	£21,653	£13,436
,, France ..... ,,	2,817	2,657	14,872	11,428	5,209	5,146	26,036	23,001
,, United States of America ..... ,,	35,953	36,292	145,890	122,519	48,247	45,419	190,707	159,506
,, Brazil ..... ,,	16,446	8,493	73,038	39,866	10,035	7,648	43,411	29,068
,, Argentine Republic ..... ,,	29,442	29,608	110,725	112,384	21,721	15,804	74,015	64,073
,, British South Africa ..... ,,	5,842	6,195	31,877	25,388	6,825	7,577	28,696	29,079
,, British East Indies..... ,,	39,170	24,863	137,751	103,653	17,116	14,221	67,175	57,980
,, Australia ..... ,,	18,736	7,778	72,410	45,698	16,663	10,269	79,876	55,918
,, New Zealand ..... ,,	7,911	2,768	35,483	19,534	8,043	3,823	36,541	26,621
,, Canada ..... ,,	30,391	27,158	106,161	75,711	21,241	19,312	89,387	67,705
,, Other Countries ..... ,,	78,716	91,261	270,300	264,087	51,976	49,719	190,457	164,365
Made up as follows:								
Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian ... ,,	1,544	1,784	6,487	5,595	11,029	13,474	47,767	43,762
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement ,,	9,405	6,758	28,859	28,355	10,516	5,413	28,129	25,310
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving) ..... ,,	6,511	4,846	32,045	25,730	5,865	2,791	24,154	19,210
Sanitary Ware ..... ,,	15,264	20,212	57,810	69,293	24,506	26,607	86,824	93,455
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica) ..... ,,	101,129	82,252	429,729	319,348	129,524	106,724	539,339	416,036
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta ,,	447	581	3,615	1,191	1,015	1,155	4,925	2,536
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware ,,	134,878	123,439	440,881	370,259	22,883	19,950	78,570	63,836
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware) ,,	5,569	5,557	27,470	21,402	7,848	6,427	38,246	26,607
Glass.								
To British South Africa..... value £	—	—	—	—	3,938	3,203	19,528	15,636
,, Other Countries .. .. ,,	—	—	—	—	106,584	87,550	409,557	377,099
Made up as follows:								
Plate Glass ..... cwts.	10,939	9,874	48,459	52,095	17,815	14,920	77,776	79,914
Flint Glass ..... ,,	5,302	5,770	18,645	22,444	15,749	20,127	57,898	73,398
Glass Bottles .... gross	62,250	59,792	261,159	242,211	40,793	36,197	174,274	153,976
Glass Manufactures, other sorts.... cwts.	45,947	25,648	146,057	110,268	36,165	19,509	119,137	85,447

IMPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS FOR APRIL.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian.. cwts.	5,570	4,659	18,602	14,315	25,242	21,677	83,847	68,219
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement ,,	1,044	248	2,093	746	282	115	551	447
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving) ..... ,,	1,722	2,141	13,120	7,464	1,991	1,183	7,506	5,056
Sanitary Ware ..... ,,	8	21	68	142	18	60	149	274
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)..... ,,	27,778	23,741	93,473	77,228	57,252	46,549	192,993	155,843
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta ,,	20	12	52	44	58	55	226	198
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware ,,	12,235	10,372	35,539	28,046	3,876	3,931	13,606	12,118
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware) ,,	1,781	2,155	8,556	7,756	2,915	3,091	12,636	11,516
Window and German Sheet Glass ,,	96,569	84,136	417,748	374,998	55,381	45,254	230,450	198,943
Plate Glass ..... ,,	23,727	26,041	108,489	113,792	30,425	32,710	135,293	140,914
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass ,,	57,425	51,860	228,448	204,329	84,508	79,037	337,323	306,621
Glass Bottles..... gross	143,831	149,093	543,803	512,755	59,754	56,733	225,501	202,406
Glass Manufactures, other sorts.... cwts.	298	401	2,433	986	505	570	3,321	1,627

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS (Foreign and Colonial Merchandise) FOR APRIL.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian ...cwts.	1,621	2,321	5,213	5,748	8,841	11,468	26,136	27,351
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement ,,	18	—	32	—	12	—	55	—
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)..... ,,	7	—	7	616	12	—	12	387
Sanitary Ware..... ,,	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	—
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)..... ,,	221	210	2,323	1,337	691	550	5,707	2,719
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta ,,	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	20
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware ,,	124	821	1,328	3,071	149	78	979	484
Other sorts(including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware) ,,	1	24	3	122	2	31	14	175
Window and German Sheet Glass ,,	1,376	1,940	2,905	4,202	634	1,101	1,432	2,074
Plate Glass ..... ,,	6	405	541	1,976	9	461	580	2,306
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass ,,	325	672	1,636	2,646	908	2,072	5,076	8,212
Glass Bottles .....gross	3,953	1,818	16,579	10,508	2,167	901	9,164	5,064
Glass Manufactures of other sorts cwts.	423	330	1,529	839	922	510	4,096	1,270

EARTHENWARE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Compiled from the returns of D. Inglis & Co.

	Shipments, Mar. 28 to Apr. 24, 1909.	Corresponding period, 1908.	Exports, Jan. 1 to Apr. 24, 1909.	Corresponding period, 1908.
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.
To Boston	607	441	2,191	1,926
,, New York	373	388	1,463	2,050
,, Baltimore	1,399	1,292	5,260	6,601
,, Philadelphia	614	353	1,972	1,481
,, New Orleans	245	371	923	2,019
,, Newport News	3	108	476	256
,, San Francisco	—	—	96	39
,, Portland, Me.	190	662	1,871	3,167
,, Galveston	190	—	351	300
,, Portland, Or.	—	—	—	—
,, Inland Points	30	74	295	110
Total	3,651	3,689	14,898	17,949

THE ENGLISH CERAMIC SOCIETY.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)

AT the Sutherland Institute, Longton, on Saturday, May 8, Mr. G. B. Woodruff read a paper before the English Ceramic Society under the title "BEARINGS FOR POTTERS' MACHINERY." Though somewhat apart from the general type of subject dealt with from month to month by the Society, the reading was carefully followed by the members, and the questions and discussion which ensued at the termination of the paper showed that much interest had been stimulated in the subject. The primary clauses of the essay were devoted to the discovery of friction, which had its origin with the creation of matter. Tradition told how Adam used to push and pull heavy stones by main force, until one day, laying his weight to a huge flat rock, he found that it moved without much exertion, and what Adam at first looked upon as a mystery proved to be a log upon which the rock had "rolled." Adam had discovered rolling friction, and thus taken a long stride towards solving the question of how to overcome frictional resistance. This principal discovery of Adam was gradually improved upon, although for centuries the only known means for moving and transporting material on land was by mounting discs sawn from huge legs upon axles hewn from hard wood, metal being afterwards substituted for wood at the wearing surfaces. Up to the latter part of the last century, no radical advances had been made in the methods employed for overcoming frictional resistance. Tracing more modern methods of developing the ancient discovery as applied to the construction of machinery, the lecturer said that thirty or forty years ago there was an avalanche of patents claiming vast improvements upon the original scheme of substituting rolling for sliding friction, but most of them had proved worthless, being based upon principles which were, in themselves, not right, and all more or less resembled each other in design. Considering anti-friction bearings generally, there were three distinct types—(1) ball bearings, (2) solid roller bearings, and (3) flexible roller bearings. The first named was well known, and for light loads undoubtedly the ball bearing was a most desirable type, but for heavy loads, on account of having only points of contact, abrasion of races and breaking of balls was frequently the result. If very large balls were used, then the bearing became cumbersome and very expensive. There was always some uncertainty about ball bearings on account of the liability of the balls breaking. In many cases the breaking of balls would tear the entire bearing to pieces. There were objections to the application of the ball-bearing principle to line shafting, mainly on account of getting the bearings on to the shaft or off it. If the shaft was being put up new, the ball races fitting on to the shaft could be put on without any great difficulty, but if the shafting was bought with the couplings fitted on and faced up, it would be found awkward to remove the couplings for the purpose of getting on a small ball race. If, by any chance, after the shafting was put up and in position, a ball were to break, and the bearing became damaged, as it was sure to be, in order to get the bearing off and another put on, it would be necessary to take down a length of shafting, revolve a half coupling, and take off the old races, and substitute new ones, representing a lot of labour and a good deal of expense. Further, the cost of ball bearings for line shafting was, at the present time, rather excessive. Coming to roller bearings, the lecturer said these could be applied to a shaft as easily as the common brass or white metal bearings. On account of the rigidity of its construction, the solid roller bearing could not, in its practical operation, have contact along its entire length, and it was, therefore, impossible to secure a uniform distribution of load, either on the face of the roller or axle or shaft. This caused the distortion and gradual destruction of the roller, as well as the surfaces on which and in which it operated. Irregularities causing this lack of contact and inequality of pressure might be caused in various ways, such as the deflection of the shaft, yielding of supports, and imperfection in the manufacture or mounting of the bearings. Such irregularities could not be eliminated and were sure to be present in practical work, no matter what the conditions might be, and had a tendency to increase where practice would not permit of the bearings receiving greater care, or where the work might be more or less crude. Such in general were the conditions under which the solid roller operated, and which rendered necessary the hardening of the roller, and not only this but it was necessary to provide all running surfaces with hard ground steel sleeves, all of which had a tendency to complicate construction and to increase cost, the objectionable features certainly being reduced but not eliminated. The number of points of contact by which the load was distributed were thereby increased, without securing the expected line of contact, on account of the imperfection always present, and the rigidity of the roller. It was not until the year 1886, so far as the lecturer knew, that attempts were made to get away from the ordinary rigid and solid roller bearings, and to give them flexibility longitudinally. It was then that Mr. John W. Hyatt, inventor of the well-known material "celluloid," laid himself out to remedy the difficulty, and commenced a series of improvements in the art of antifriction bearings. After a number of attempts, each more or less successful, a flexible roller bearing was put upon the market about eighteen or twenty years ago. The distinctive feature of the present Hyatt flexible roller bearing was the roller made from a strip of steel wound into a coil or spring of uniform diameter, the flexibility of which enabled it at all times to present the bearing along its entire length, resulting in a uniform distribution of load on the roller itself, as well as the surfaces on which and in which it operated. All tendency to destroy these surfaces was by this extreme flexibility entirely eliminated, the roller adjusting itself to any irregularities which might be present, and there was no necessity for hardening the various parts of the bearings, any good steel surface satisfactorily answering all requirements. By its construction the roller essentially acted as an oil reservoir, whilst the spiral and roller together performed the function of an oil carrier. Perfect lubrication of all parts at all times was thereby assured, and it was possible to operate the bearings for considerable intervals without attention. By variation of diameter and thickness of roller it was possible to graduate in such a way as to enable it to operate under the most varied conditions, from the heaviest load to the highest speed. A number of tests made by a committee of export engineers appointed by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia were referred to by the lecturer, and which proved how durable the flexible roller was. Applying vertical pressures, it was possible with the flexible rollers used in the tests, which were $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter and 10 ins. long, to obtain a pressure of 700 lbs. per linear inch as against 550 lbs. per linear inch with solid rollers of the same proportions. Upon observations being made to ascertain the thoroughness of the bearing contact between the plates and the rollers, it was found that with the solid rollers there were indications of grooving on the plates and of a slightly uneven contact, whereas with the spiral rollers complete bearing throughout their entire length was noticeable, the elasticity of the roller permitting it to follow the sinuosities of the plates, and thereby maintain contact. The high pressure borne by the spiral roller without permanent deformation, its low resistance to motion as compared with the solid rollers, and its adaptation to any inequalities of surface were clearly exhibited by the experiments. By the aid of the lantern the lecturer described an apparatus as used by Professor G. F.

Charnock, of the Bradford Technical College, in order to test the efficiency of the flexible roller in comparison with the ordinary type of bearing. The finding of the Professor was that the average co-efficient of friction of the Hyatt bearing was ·01007, as against ·03085 with the plain bearing. In other words, the co-efficient of the plain bearings was about three times that of the Hyatt bearings. In another series of experiments made with an apparatus of different design, the Hyatt bearing had 23 per cent. in its favour as regarded co-efficient of friction. A test carried out by the United Shoe Machinery Co., whose Leicester plant is almost entirely fitted out with these flexible bearings, showed that there was a saving of 16·7 per cent. in horse power by the use of flexible rollers in the average frictional load of the shaft with 88 counters constantly running, and 54·9 per cent. with the main shaft only, all counter belts being thrown off. Other tests were minutely described, including one roported from Mr. William Beardmore's Works, Glasgow, concerning a roller table serving a pair of heavy armour plate rolls. This roller table, which was shown on the screen, it was stated, was operated by flexible roller bearings with 50 per cent. less power than previously required with brass bearings. Photographs illustrating different applications of the principlo were shown, and included heavy baggage trucks such as used at all railway stations in America, 20-ton coal wagons as used on the North-Eastern Railway, "slag ladles" extensively used by Messrs. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds at Dowlais, and mine tubs. Specially adapted were the spiral rollers to run in collieries and potteries, where considerable dust and grit was encountered, as the grit entering the bearing immediately mixed with the oil and was forced through the openings in the spiral, where it was quite out of the way. To give the bearings a new start where working in an unusually dirty placo, it was only necessary once in a year or two to pour a quantity of paraffin oil through the bearing while running, which would wash out all the grit. By the courtesy of Messrs. Doultons, Ltd., a picture was shown of the end of one of their grinding cylinders fitted with Hyatt flexible rollers. The lecturer could state positively that from 65 to 70 per cent. of economy in the frictional load could be secured by the use of these bearings, and wear and tear was extremely slow, and ronewals comparatively easy.

A very interesting discussion and series of questions followed the reading of the paper, and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Woodruff on the motion of Mr. Williams.

Gas Firing.

At a meeting of the Society recently held at Longton, Mr. M. Cowper Smith sought to direct attention to a new design of regenerative furnace for firing ceramic wares, and in a short paper endeavoured to explain the principles upon which the design was based. For many years he said the principle of gaseous firing had been used in gas works in order to carbonise the coal used in the manufacture of coal gas, and he was aware that the idea of firing by gas had been tried for pottery, though, in most cases, he believed with very poor results; nevertheless, he was convinced that the task was not by any means a hopeless one, and that the conditions obtaining in ovens for firing pottery might be exactly copied, or even improved upon, by having those ovens fired upon the regenerator principle. The heats requisite for the different forms of ovens used in dealing with pottery ranged from 1,270° to 2,600° Fahr., and the average heat at which coal was carbonised was 2,220, though a far greater heat could be obtained in the settings if it were so desired. A brief description of the principles of a regenerator furnace was volunteered, and the details of construction were carefully explained by diagram. In these furnaces use was made of tho fact that when oxygen was passed through a certain depth of carbon maintained at a high temperature (1,470°), and the amount of oxygen was restricted, the gases given off at the top would contain a large proportion of CO and no CO_2, the analysis being CO 34·7 per cent. and nitrogen 65·3 per cent. If now a further supply of oxygen were to be admitted at a point at which it was desired to obtain heat, the CO thus formed would be converted into CO_2, giving out a flame temperature of 5,530° Fahr. with a heating power of 376 B.T.U. per cubic foot of CO burned. One pound of coke yielded 13,500 B.T.U. when burned to CO_2, and the same amount yielded 35·9 cubic feet of CO. But a portion of about 2,500 B.T.U. per lb. of coke used was expended in the producer in bringing up the temperature to 1,470° Fahr., at which the CO, &c., left the fuel bed, this being equal to about 17 per cent. of the total heating value. This was regained, however, if the combustion took place immediately above the producer. There was also a loss of about 6 per cent. from the producer itself by radiation which could not be regained. It was apparent that up to this point the only gain would be in the fact that the heat was generated nearer the point at which it was required, and a far more even temperature was maintained. Indeed, there was an actual loss in B.T.U. in the efficiency of the heating power at this stage, but later it would be seen that this was more than compensated for by the system of recuperation. The caloric gases were led up and around the retorts which were to be heated, and then down the side walls of the furnace, and out to the chimney. The temperature at which the gases left the retorts was about 1,900° Fahr., and if the heat carried by these gases was not made further use of it amounted to a loss of heat of over 50 per cent. But, in this furnace, the cold air used to convert the carbon monoxide into carbon dioxide was passed up between the furnace and the waste-gas flues, and by the time it reached the combustion chamber and met the carbon monoxide coming from the furnace, it had absorbed a large proportion of heat from the waste gases, the temperature of which would drop to about 1,140° Fahr., a difference of 760° Fahr. In this way the heating efficiency of the regenerator furnace was made nearly double that of the direct fire. Briefly, the claims for the regenerator system were: (1) A saving of over 40 per cent. as compared with the direct system in fuel consumption; (2) heat generated where required, and the furnace therefore cooler; (3) heat regulated more accurately, and a more even temperature maintained in consequence throughout the setting; (4) less loss by radiation, the furnace containing a smaller body of fuel at a much lower temperature than with direct fire (the smaller body of fuel required the combustion of a much less part of itself to maintain incandescence); (5) less air was required by 50 per cent., and therefore less chimney draught was necessary, and less heat was consequently lost in creating the draught. Since, also, there was only half the oxygen required to heat up to the furnace temperature, there was only half the nitrogen (which was useless), and so less heat was lost by the chimney. This was a very important point, and in order to show the difference between the two types, the essayist gave an example of the thermal efficiency of a direct fired furnace used on a gas works. The analysis of chimney gases was nitrogen 79·5, CO 216, oxygen 4·5, at a temperature of 1,800° Fahr. The chimney gases carried away 56·5 per cent. of heat, radiation 15·3 per cent., and of the remainder only about 28 per cent. was available for heating. Of the heat lost by waste gases 10 per cent. was due to the excess of air necessary to work the furnace. In a regenerator furnace there was only about half the volume of chimney gases, at a temperature of about 1,140° Fahr. The chimney gases carried away about 37 per cent. of heat, radiation 6 per cent., the remainder (43 per cent.) being available for heating. The heating efficiency was, therefore, nearly double that of the direct furnace. The percentage of moisture in the heating gases was under absolute control, which point the essayist particularly wished to emphasise because he considered that the failure of gaseous firing was due mainly to a disregard of this most important fact. Another interesting point which might be mentioned in passing was that the body of caloric gases would, in this type of furnace, travel at about one-half the speed in giving the same heat in comparison with direct fires, and this under pressure. There was also considerable saving from the fact that there was not the flame-cutting effect that was always present with direct firing. As regarded moisture, in the regenerative system water was led to the fire-bars (which were made of angle iron), and allowed to trickle down them, the action resulting being simply a breaking up of a portion of the water into oxygen and hydrogen, whilst passing up through the furnace, and a re-uniting when the hydrogen was burned, with the creation of water vapour in the furnace gases. Another portion, about 70 per cent., combined with the carbon to form CO, and about 9 per cent. of CO_2, the remainder passing through undecomposed. In each case the hydrogen would ultimately form water vapour. There would, therefore, be little difficulty in supplying to the caloric gases sufficient water vapour to bring about the results necessary in firing ceramic wares, though it must be borne in mind that for every lb. of water decomposed, 3,930 B.T.U. of heat must be absorbed, so that care should be taken not to pass through more moisture than was absolutely essential to adequate firing, since any moisture present in excess of that required meant a corresponding loss of heat by latent steam. The latent heat of steam was very high. One lb. of boiling water required 966·6 units of heat (equal to 3,860 B.T.U.) to convert it into steam, although the temperature of the steam so formed would only be the same as that of the boiling water. It would be interesting to know the average percentage of moisture present in the gases in the ordinary pottery ovens. The percentage of moisture in coal varied immensely, but in gas-making coals it averaged about 33 per cent. on a dry sample. The relation of heat value of coal and coke was shown in the units of heat obtainable from 1 lb. of each, viz:—Coal 14,200 B.T.U., coke 13,500 B.T.U. approximately. Time would not permit the essayist to mention the social advantages of a smokeless furnace. As regarded economy, the price of coke was usually less than that of coal, and a central coke oven plant producing all the coke that would be required, could be worked inexpensively. Mr. Cowper Smith, in concluding, said that he hoped it would be possible to carry out experiments upon the lines suggested. Such experiments would not be costly, and might result in a saving of fuel consumption of about 40 per cent. He was much indebted to Mr. H. Cotton, who had given him the benefit of a good deal of information in designing this plant, and to Messrs. Gibbons Bros., of Dudley, who had favoured him with the loan of drawings to illustrate his points by means of the lantern.

The usual discussion followed the conclusion of the paper, and further interesting points in connection with the subject were elicited as a result.

Obituary.

ALEXANDER D. JENKINSON—Aged 55.

WE deeply regret to record the death of Mr. Alexander D. Jenkinson, the proprietor of the Edinburgh and Leith Flint Glass Works, and until recently of retail businesses in Princes-st., Edinburgh, and elsewhere. Mr. Jenkinson suffered from a slight physical infirmity; this, however, did not impair his general health, which remained fairly good until about ten or twelve years ago. He, however, continued to give some attention to business until in March he had a sudden attack which proved fatal, and on the 29th of that month he died of heart failure at his residence in Edinburgh. It is unfortunate that the account of his death did not reach us until within the last few days, or we certainly should not have allowed such a prominent member of the industry we represent to pass away without earlier reference to the great loss to the trade his death had occasioned.



Mr. Alexander D. Jenkinson.

The Edinburgh and Leith Flint Glass Company produce the finest hand-made flint table glass, and the deceased proprietor was one of the best known and most highly esteemed manufacturers in the Kingdom. The works were founded by his father in 1875, and the late Mr. Jenkinson had been associated with them practically all his business life. He used to visit London regularly on the business of the works until 1895, when, on account of his health, his visits became less frequent, and as far as business was concerned ultimately ceased. This was a trouble to him, for it was one of his greatest pleasures to see old friends and to talk over old times with them. The pleasure of those interviews was always equally enjoyed by his business and social friends. Mr. Jenkinson had a strong personality, and his geniality no less than his keen business ability and sound judgment secured him the esteem and respect of a large circle of friends, while his many acts of kindness and generosity endeared him to all. He was of such a sensitive nature that the very mention of distress or trouble was sufficient to enlist his sympathy. It is, however, impossible to estimate the amount of good he did in this way, as it was all done so quietly. It was only last year that the deceased's eldest son, Mr. Stanley Jenkinson, joined his father at the works, and it was while he was taking his first business journey to London that his father's death occurred. The photograph supplied was taken many years ago, and we were unable to obtain a later one. This explains the youthful appearance of our portrait.

We beg to tender our sincere sympathy to Mr. Stanley Jenkinson and the other members of the family on their painful bereavement.

WILTON P. RIX—Aged 62.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Wilton P. Rix, the well-known decorative potter and ceramic specialist. Mr. Rix had been attending to his professional work until very recently, and died somewhat suddenly on May 18, after a brief illness, at his residence, Kingslake-rd., Egremont, Cheshire. He had testing rooms at 2, Brunswick-st., Newcastle, Staffordshire, and it was there he held most of his consultations. The deceased was born in 1847, and was educated at Brighton College. He commenced his business career with Messrs. Doulton & Co., at Lambeth, in a humble capacity, but by his perseverance and natural aptitude he obtained promotion from one position to another, until in the course of time he was appointed manager of their art department. About twelve years ago he severed his connection with that company and undertook specialist work for Messrs. Harrison, of Hanley, for a few years. Then he established himself as a specialist and undertook consultative work on his own account. He carried out technical investigations, tested clays and materials, prepared designs and plans for new works, and rendered complete technical assistance in the re-modelling of existing plant. In the course of his professional work the late Mr. Rix furnished decorative specialities in salt-glazed ware, enamelled stone ware, faïence and majolica. He has been Examiner in Pottery and Porcelain to the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute and Pottery Instructor to the Hanley School Board. Deceased was an authority on the chemical phases of pottery, and will be greatly missed in the industry.

FREDERICK ALBERT CLARK.

WE regret to announce the death (early last month) of Mr. Frederick A. Clark, who for several years carried on the manufacture of silk lawns, and brasswire lawns, for pottery purposes, at Jasper-st., Hanley, under the name of John Clark. The deceased was the youngest son of the late John Clark, who established the business in 1858. Mr. F. A. Clark succeeded to his late father's business on the death of his mother some four years ago. The four years he held the business by no means represent the length of his experience in the business, as he had the managing control of it for some ten years prior to the death of his mother, and was thoroughly conversant with every detail of it. A man of quiet demeanour, unassuming in manner, yet withal one who took a keen and intelligent interest in all matters affecting the staple industry of the district, he was well known in the Potteries, more especially in his native town, Hanley, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. The business will be carried on by his widow under the same name as hitherto.

EDWARD WALTER LOCKE—Aged 80.

BY the death of Mr. E. W. Locke, which (as briefly recorded in our last issue) took place at his residence, 5, Moorland-rd., Malvern, on April 25, there passed away, at a ripe age, a distinguished member of a family of hereditary potters. If not exactly in the very front rank of art potters, the deceased occupied a very high position. He was an artist of great ability and executed many works alike beautiful in form and ornament. He has given his

name to a particular class of china ware, and whatever may be said about some of his pieces, that name will, without doubt, live long as that of a true ceramic artist.

Deceased was born while his father was engaged at the potteries in Bristol, but while he was very young his parents removed to Worcester, and his father was employed at the porcelain works—now the Royal Worcester Works. Deceased was apprenticed to Mr. G. Grainger in 1845, and at the end of his term he went to Staffordshire, where he worked for some years and then returned to Worcester, where he was again engaged at the porcelain works. Subsequently he rejoined Mr. Grainger, with whom he remained as modeller until the Grainger business was taken over by the older works—the porcelain company, in 1889. He remained associated with this company for some years, and did excellent work for them as a modeller and designer. He then carried out a desire he had long entertained to have works of his own. He had his own ideas of what a small factory should be, and he designed one in accordance with them, which he erected at Shrub-hill, Worcester, where he commenced business. Those competent to judge, agree that Mr. Locke's methods were correct artistically and theoretically, but he was not so successful from the commercial point of view. Unless an artist is a millionaire, and is not particular what he does with his wealth, he cannot practise his art unless he can make it pay. It may safely be said that the late Mr. Locke knew all that it was necessary for a manufacturer of artistic pottery to know—except this important essential. He was an all-round potter. He had a wonderfully fertile conception, and designed artistic forms with original ornamentations of great beauty, but he was not a commercial man, and so his venture was not a success. He retired from active management of the works some years ago, and the business is now carried on by a limited liability company bearing his name, and at the same works. It may be said that the spirit of Mr. Locke's genius pervades the present productions which to a large extent are the work of artists trained under him. His success as a ceramic artist was largely influenced by his studies at the School of Art, where he was a fellow student with Mr. Thomas Brock the famous sculptor. Unfortunately, that advantage came rather late in life. If Mr. Locke had been privileged to attend the School of Art in his youth, his profieiency as an artistic modeller, would, with his receptive faculties, have been considerably enhanced. He was, however, a true artist, and found pleasure and pride in developing the natural artistie instinct in his sons and daughter. The latter has produced some fine examples of pâte sur pâte ornamentation on the lines of M. Solon, whose special art the deceased held in great admiration.

The late Mr. Locke had musical abilities of a very high order, and if he had made musie instead of ceramics the object of his ambition he would probably have attained a high position at it. He was a member of the chorus of the Harmonic Society, and later of the Festival Choral Society, and was a member of the Cathedral voluntary choir from its formation. He was eonsidered a model chorus singer, paying the most careful attention to minute details —just as he did in all his ceramic work. He was a great lover of Nature—the inspirer of all art—and was a capital walker, and thus became well acquainted with the most beautiful features of the charming landscape all round Worcester. He had a good knowledge of botany and geology, which added zest to his appreciation of the beautiful eounty in which he lived. The funeral took place at Malvern Cemetery on April 28, and in addition to relatives there were present many sympathising friends, including representatives of the firm of Locke & Co., several old apprentices of the deceased, members of the choir of Worcester Cathedral, and members of the Worcester Festival Choral Society, to which deceased belonged. Mrs. Locke died three weeks before her husband, who leaves three sons and six daughters.

CHARLES TOFT.—Aged 78.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Charles Toft, a famous designer, who in his later years devoted himself principally to pottery. It is as a designer of artistic pottery that he will be best remembered, although he has other claims to distinction as an artist. It is twenty years since deceased relinquished the active duties of his profession. He lived for a long time in quietude at Newcastle, but a little more than a year ago he removed to Linley-road, Hartshill. A few months ago he had a stroke, but the effects were not considered by his friends to be very serious. Of course at his age his health was not good, but it was not so far impaired as to give rise to uneasiness, and until the day on which he died there was no reason to fear that his end was near. He passed away at his residence in Linley-road on May 1.

The late Mr. Toft was born at Stoke-on-Trent, and was the son of an engraver who was employed by Mintons'. The artistic instinct is strong in the Toft family, and their connection with the pottery industry has been a long one. In the middle of the seventeenth century the Tofts were not artists in the sense in which the late Charles Toft was, but they had begun their useful career in the pottery trade with their extraordinary "slip" dishes. The objects they produced may not have been an unqualified success in an æsthetic sense, but they constituted a step forward; long prices are given for them at the present day, and they are bought with avidity. The Tofts have been associated with the pottery trade ever since as designers, modellers, painters, and their name is associated with some of the finest products of Staffordshire. and also of the Crown Derby Porcelain Works, at Derby.

The deceased commenced his education at Hanley, and attended the Art school at Stoke. At an early age he left the Potteries and entered the service of Messrs. Elkington, the famous gold and silversmiths at Birmingham, and for them he executed several pieces of work for the late Queen Victoria. Several of the Royal cups and table-centres now in use in the Royal Household were designed by him. It was in connection with this work that the deceased was honoured with several interviews with Queen Vietoria, and he was accustomed frequently to call to remembrance the great interest taken by Her Majesty in art work. From Birmingham he returned to the Potteries, and was engaged by Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, of Etruria, as a designer and modeller of panels in relief in Wedgwood ware, illustrating subjects from Shakespeare, Chaucer, Milton, &c. These panels were awarded a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition in 1875. His cameo relief work for Messrs. Wedgwood was of a very high order, and his productions were always appreciated by those best competent to judge of their merits. He brought both skill and ingenuity to bear on design and decoration. It has been said of the deceased that he did for pottery what the late William Morris accomplished for wall papers and cretonne. He was essentially an original designer, and often managed to impress his strong personality on his work. The deceased was the inventor of the hot-water-jug balancing-lid, which is so extensively used to-day, and which is known in every country as "Toft's patent."

The late Mr. Toft was married twice. By his first wife he had four sons, all with natural artistie ability. The death of one of them was due, it was thought, to over-

exertion and anxiety in connection with the Wolverhampton Exhibition. It was the opinion of those who knew him that had he lived he would have made a successful artist. The eldest son, Mr. Albert Toft, has a high reputation as a sculptor. He served an apprenticeship to Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, at Etruria, as a modeller for pottery. Amongst his recent works are busts of King Edward VII. for Leamington, and of the late Queen Victoria for Calcutta, and a statue of Queen Victoria for Leamington. Another son of the deceased, Mr. Joseph Alfonso Toft, is an exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and bids fair to become a famous painter. It is interesting to observe that three sons of the deceased all won scholarships in connection with South Kensington Museum. The late Mr. Charles Toft was a true artist, and he loved art for its own sake, and it must have been gratifying to him to see his sons imbued with the same high ideals. The funeral took place at Hartshill on May 4.

ROBERT LEWIS JOHNSON—Aged 53.

WE deeply regret to record the death of Mr. Robert Lewis Johnson, of the firm of Johnson Brothers (Hanley), Ltd. Mr. Johnson had been suffering for a comparatively short time from recurrence of an internal complaint which had previously given him trouble, but never cause for anxiety. The last attack, however, was probably rendered more acute by over exertion, and he died at his residence, Butterton Hall, Newcastle, on the morning of May 18. The intelligence of Mr. Johnson's death will be received with profound sorrow by his many personal friends and business acquaintances both in this country and in the United States. We saw Mr. Johnson a few weeks ago, and his robust physique and cheerful manner gave no indication of the presence of a fatal malady. He was a comparatively young man, and with his buoyant spirits, and activity, he seemed to have a long life before him.

Although deeply interested in the trend of public affairs—local and national—he took no active part in them, but he loomed largely in the commercial and industrial life of the Potteries. His strong personality commanded respect for his opinions years ago, but the magnitude and importance attained by the company with which he was associated greatly increased his influence. He was well known and greatly respected amongst English potters, and dealers in pottery, and it is no exaggeration to say that no British potter was more widely known, and none more highly esteemed throughout the United States of America than the late Mr. Robert Johnson was. For one thing, few manufacturers have had such opportunities as he had of making personal acquaintance in the States, and it says much for the geniality of his disposition that so many of those acquaintances ripened into personal friendship.

The deceased was one of the four sons of Mr. R. Johnson, who still lives at Oulton, and at 85 years of age is a splendid specimen of what the German Emperor said he would like to be, "an English country gentleman." Considering the success he has achieved in it, it is a little singular that the late Mr. Johnson was not originally identified with pottery manufacture. He was educated at the Grammar School, Stafford, and early in life was interested in farming pursuits. Indeed, at one time, he was considered one of the largest tenant farmers in Staffordshire. He was eminently successful as a farmer, and the life was congenial to him, but circumstances induced him to join his three brothers as earthenware manufacturers at a pottery they had started in Hanley, and so, in 1888, he quitted farming for potting, and has been as successful in the one as he was in the other. After a short experience with his brothers in the business at Hanley, he went out to the United States as the American representative of the firm, and in a very short time, he made troops of friends out of as many customers. There is no doubt that his capacity for retaining friendships once formed has assisted materially in the rapid extension of the firm's business in the States. He had his wife and family with him, and it was his original intention to settle there for a number of years, but it is curious to learn that the very success of his work in the States rendered his return home desirable, if not an absolute necessity. After a few years in the States, his brothers at the manufactory requested him to come home, and assist them in the production of the goods for which he had created such a constant demand. He came home, and has since taken a leading part in the management of the works of the firm, which have not only increased in size but in number.

The business of the company was turned into a limited liability company in 1896. It is a strictly private company, limited to the four brothers and the members of their families. The marvellous growth of the business of the company and their acquisition of pottery after pottery, are matters well known to the majority of our readers. They now control the Hanley Pottery, the Trent Sanitary Works, the Imperial Pottery and Charles-st. Pottery, Hanley, and the Alexandra Pottery, Tunstall. In 1900 Mr. Robert Johnson bought the Crystal Porcelain Tile Works at Cobridge, and in 1908, he bought the Royal Albert and Victoria Potteries from Messrs. Alfred Meakin, Ltd., of Tunstall. The sons of the deceased manage the businesses at Tunstall and Cobridge. The late Mr. Johnson was a disciplinarian, but was held in great esteem by all his employees, in whose welfare, on and off the works, he always took deep interest. He was a considerate employer, and many of those who have worked for him are ready to speak of his generosity. He was fond of sport, and to the day of his death retained his love of farming pursuits. He rented a large farm at Hanchurch, from the Duke of Sutherland, which is managed by a bailiff, but Mr. Johnson found in his frequent visits to it congenial recreation from the pressing cares of business. The funeral took place at Newcastle Cemetery on May 20, and at the request of the family it was as private as possible. We offer our sympathy to the family of the late Mr. Johnson in their sad bereavement.

Trade Notes.

The Editors are always glad to receive items of trade intelligence, such as removals, new premises, personal items, &c.; also marked local newspapers.

The Red Lion China Stores have been opened at 10, Red Lion-st., Holborn, W.C.

Mr. J. Weldon, china and glass merchant, has opened premises at 78, Brooksbys-walk, Homerton, N.E.

Brotherton & Co., china and glass dealers, have reopened the premises, 74, Cromer-st., Gray's Inn-rd., W.C.

Mr. J. Steel, glass merchant, has removed from 157, Drummond-st., Euston-rd., N.W., to No. 114, in the same thoroughfare.

Wardle's Art Pottery, Ltd.—Registered capital, £3,000 in £1 shares. Registered office, Washington Works, Victoria-rd., Hanley.

Mr. R. A. Haddock, china and glass dealer, has relinquished the business at 100, Upper Grange-road, Bermondsey, S.E.

Mr. J. Mallin, china and glass merchant, in consequence of the expiration of his lease, is holding a clearance sale at his premises, 165, Church-st., Stoke Newington, N.

Bankruptcy Statistics.—One china, glass and earthenware dealer was gazetted as bankrupt in England and Wales during the month of April, 1909. One also was gazetted in April, 1908.

Mr. Edwin Cannington, of Beach Lawn, Waterloo, Liverpool, glass manufacturer, chairman of Cannington, Shaw & Co., Ltd., of St. Helens, who died on March 21, aged 78, left estate of the gross value of £173,242, with net personalty £170,213, as far as at present can be ascertained.

Mr. Ernest L. Price has been appointed export representative for Gater, Hall & Co., Burslem, and has opened a large store-room at 93, Aldersgate-st. He invites his many Australian friends in the pottery trade to give him a visit and inspect the fine range of toilet ware, jugs, tea sets, &c., on view.

Doulton & Co., Ltd.—The accounts for the year 1908, as adopted at the meeting held at Lambeth on May 11, show a credit balance at revenue account of £1,506, after including £7,999 contributed by the chairman towards providing for the preference dividend, and writing £50 off goodwill.

Frank Beardmore & Co., Ltd.—Registered capital, £10,000 in £1 shares. Objects, to take over the business of earthenware manufacturers carried on by Frank Beardmore & Co., at the Sutherland Pottery, Fenton; and to adopt an agreement with F. W. Beardmore. Private company. Registered office: Sutherland Pottery, High-st., East Fenton.

Godwin & Thynne, Ltd.—Registered capital £12,000 in £10 shares. Objects, to adopt an agreement with G. C. T. Parsons and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in tiles, bricks, pipes, faience, terra-cotta, china and earthenware pottery, &c. Private company. Registered office, Victoria Tile Works, College-rd., Holmer, Hereford.

An Appreciation.—Mr. W. S. Pitcairn, a brother of the late Mr. J. T. Pitcairn, of Charterhouse-st., E.C., and who is now settled in New York, has spoken in high terms of the late Samuel Seabridge Wilson, whose death we announced last month. Mr. Pitcairn describes Mr. Wilson as "the greatest ceramic artist in the china trade during the past quarter of a century."

British Clay Exports.—Unmanufactured clay to the weight of 52,793 tons, valued at £59,692, including 3,757 tons of fireclay, valued at £3,089, was exported from the United Kingdom during April. The exports for the corresponding period in 1908 were 48,879 tons, valued at £50,459, including 3,675 tons of fireclay, valued at £3,563; and for 1907 51,145 tons valued at £55,165.

Mr. George Edward Wright, of G. E. Wright & Co., manufacturers home and export agents, 9-11, Wilson-st., E.C., is rapidly recovering from the serious illness, due to an accident he met with on April 12 last, and that he shortly hopes to be able to resume his business duties. Mr. Wright wishes to thank his friends one and all for their kind inquiries and good wishes during his illness.

Tenders Accepted.—The Hammersmith Board of Guardians have accepted the following tenders, for the supply of earthenware, for twelve months:—L. Finney & Co., £126 2s. 2½d.; Atkinson & Co., £8 2s.—— Bermondsey Borough Council received tenders from six firms for a crate of bell brand glass, and accepted that of Messrs. Nicholls & Clarke, Ltd., 67 and 68, High-st., Shoreditch, at £1 12s. 6d.

Mr. M. Howson Taylor, of West Smethwick Art Pottery, Birmingham, has received an intimation that the Italian Government have purchased several specimens of his "Ruskin Pottery" from his collection shown at the International Exhibition of Fine Arts at Venice. These are acquired for the Museum of Industrial Art at Rome. We congratulate Mr. Taylor upon this deserved recognition of his beautiful art ware.

Burton Bandalls Brick and Tile Co., Ltd.—Registered capital £1,000, in £50 shares. Objects, to carry on at Burton Bandalls, near Loughborough, or elsewhere, the business of manufacturers of bricks, tiles, pipes, pottery and earthenware, &c.; to acquire the business carried on at Burton Bandalls aforesaid by J. Selby and R. T. Barrass; and to adopt an agreement with the said parties and J. G. Gills and G. Barrass. Private company.

Mr. Robert Reynolds, head of the firm of Robert Reynolds & Son, glass and china merchants, Canning-place, Liverpool, has just celebrated the jubilee of his business connection with that city. He was apprenticed to Messrs. Davenports, in Staffordshire, and was entrusted with a responsible position in their Liverpool house, and when Mintons, Limited, bought Davenports' Staffordshire business, Mr. Reynolds secured their Liverpool business for himself, and became the Liverpool agent for Mintons. After his 50 years of business life, Mr. Reynolds is still active and energetic

Fires.—The premises of Mrs. G. Mann, St. Catherine's Plain, Norwich, which included an earthenware department, were severely damaged by fire on April 26.—On the same date a small fire occurred at Miss Procter's china shop, Barras Bridge, Norwich. The damage was slight.—A fire broke out recently on the premises of Mr. E. W. Buckley, glass, china, and wicker goods dealer, 40, Westgate, Huddersfield. Damage was done by fire and water to the amount of between £200 and £300, which is fully covered by insurance. It is believed that the fire was started by burglars, intentionally or otherwise.

Company Liens and Debentures.—J. & G. Meakin, Ltd.—Particulars of £60,000 debentures, created March 5, and secured by trust deed dated April 23, 1909, filed pursuant to section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—Freehold and copyhold factory and premises at Hanley and the company's general property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Trustees—Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Ltd.——North Cornwall China Clay Co. (1908), Ltd.—Debenture to secure £6,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders—London and Provincial Bank, Ltd., 3, Bank-buildings, Lothbury, E.C., Satisfaction in full of mortgage, securing £5,000, and a further charge, securing £1,000.

Damage to Shop Window and Contents.—Mr. A. E. Gater, glass and china merchant, 13, South-st., Exeter, has had what is described as "an unusual accident" to his shop window. A railway wagon collided with a cart standing in front of the shop, and forced it through the window. About £2 damage was done to the contents of the window, and £3 10s. was the amount of damage to the glass and window frame. Mr. Gater is claiming the amount of damages from the railway company. He writes us: "The window contents were not insured. I may say I have more than once endeavoured (though fruitlessly) to induce insurance companies to insure against breakage of window contents—up to a certain liability—as well as insuring the glass forming the windows." [We cannot understand why a company will insure a plate-glass window against breakage from the outside, and yet refuse to insure a china vase that may be damaged if the broken window glass falls upon it. The insurance company that undertakes this risk will do a profitable business.—Ed. P.G.]

Lead Poisoning.—The total number of cases of lead poisoning reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshops Act during April was 50, and there were 3 deaths during the month from the same cause. In addition to

these, 16 cases of lead poisoning (5 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers. During the four months ending April 30, the total number of cases of lead poisoning reported was 176, including 11 deaths, as compared with 203 reported cases and 8 deaths in the same five months of 1908. In addition to these there were 72 reported cases and 16 deaths among house-painters and plumbers in the first four months of this year, as compared with 62 reported cases and 11 deaths in the same period of last year. In the month of April this year there were 2 reported cases from our trades and 1 death, as compared with 3 reported cases and no death in the month of March. In the first four months of this year, the china and earthenware trades were responsible for 14 cases and 1 death, as compared with 41 reported cases and 3 deaths in the same four months of last year.

New Trade Marks in Class 16 advertised for registration up to May 19 were as follows:—308,246. Porcelain ware included in Class 16. L. & E. Rosenfeld, 2, Bevis Marks, E.C.——308,913. Porcelain and earthenware. Cauldon (Brown-Westhead Moore & Co.), Ltd., Cauldon-place Works, Stoke-on-Trent.——**CERAMO.** 310,112. Terra-cotta. The Middleton Estate and Colliery Co., Ltd., Middleton Fire Clay Works, Leeds.——311,910. Bricks and tiles and terra-cotta articles. The Hartshill Brick and Tile Co., Ltd., Hartshill Brick and Tile Works, Stoke Old-rd., Hartshill, Stoke-on-Trent.——312,097. Sanitary and domestic earthenware goods included in Class 16. Tywfords, Ltd., Cliffe Vale Potteries, Hanley.

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MADE IN JAPAN

308,246.

B–W TRADE MARK BROWN WESTHEAD MOORE & CO. CAULDON LIMITED STOKE ON TRENT ENGLAND

308,913.



311,910.



312,097.

Trade Reports.

The Proprietors do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

NOTES FROM THE POTTERIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THOUGH we have all been hoping against hope for months past, that trade was beginning to open out a little, we now find ourselves in June and still the cloud of trade depression looms darkly overhead. Such slight improvements as may have taken place in one or two markets are scarcely worth recording, and have been counterbalanced by set-backs in other directions. Here and there one finds that modern, up-to-date factories, equipped on the best lines and able to seek their clientèle in many markets, are working fairly well, but, on the other hand, numerous factories are running short time, and much unemployment exists, although, the weather being more open and pleasant, it does not attract so much notice as it did earlier in the year. But, in spite of the dulness which prevails, manufacturers have not abandoned hope that better times may be encountered in the immediate future. Great things are looked for from the American market as soon as the tariff question is settled. Advices to hand from the other side state that business is everywhere picking up rapidly, that the country has now fully recovered from the effects of the financial crisis of 1907, and that the commercial outlook is everywhere bright—some even talk confidently of a "boom" being in prospect. There is a general feeling of assurance that trade will pull round speedily directly the tariff Bill is passed, and some manufacturers have considerable orders on their books now which customers have asked them to delay the execution of until it is known definitely what provisions the measure will entail. The sooner, therefore, the Bill is passed the better. Once the American trade revives, the heaven, it may be expected, will quickly spread through the other markets of the world, and the forward swing of the trade pendulum will begin. We in North Staffordshire are dependent to such an extent upon the New World for the sale of our goods that every movement of the markets there is reflected, sooner or later, in the Potteries, and when we hear of American trade prospects growing brighter, we feel assured that our own trade will also soon be more busily employed. Apart from American prospects, little can be said that is hopeful. The home market remains quiet, but orders are, if anything, coming in more plentifully, though mostly for cheaper classes of goods, which afford, comparatively speaking, little employment for the workpeople in the highly skilled departments of the trade. The sea-side trade has given the usual seasonable fillip to the firms which make a speciality of souvenirs, and of household ware for boarding houses, but it is not anticipated that the holiday trade will be up to the average this year, money having been so scarce that the public will obviously have to curtail their usual holiday expenditure somewhat. The sanitary trade remains slack.

The Board of Trade returns seem to grow more depressing every month, in so far as they relate to our exports of pottery. The falling off disclosed by the returns for April is appalling. There is no other word for it, and can only be accounted for on the score of world-wide trade depression. The exports of British ware during the month only amounted, in value, to £182,541, a decline of £30,645 compared with April of last year, and £34,144 compared with April, 1907. The figures for the four months are just as bad, showing an export of £690,752, which is £157,202 less than in the first four months of 1908, and £139,401 less than in the first four months of 1907. Comparing the figures in the returns it is found that there has been a slight increase in the value of the exports to British South Africa, which is shown in the returns both for April and for the four months, but apart from this, the exports to every country show a decline. The decrease of £150,000 in exports represents a loss of probably £70,000 in wages, and what this means to the Potteries may be imagined when it is mentioned that nearly nine-tenths of the total output of British ware is made in North Staffs! The returns show that, during April, foreign ware to the value of £64,534 was placed on the markets of the United Kingdom, and during the four months ended April 30 the total of such ware was £222,535.

Some newspaper comments recently made concerning the part played by Mr. William Burgess in the framing of the new American Tariff proposals, have elicited from that gentleman a letter of much importance. Mr. Burgess was formerly United States Consul in the Potteries, so that he is thoroughly familiar with the conditions prevailing on both sides of the Atlantic; and his letter corroborates in a striking manner the contention put forward in these notes last month, that the suggested minimum duty by weight on pottery exports to America is likely to benefit considerably the English manufacturer because it is intended, primarily, to strike a blow at the undervaluation of ware by German and Japanese exporters. The undervaluation evil, by which goods escape paying the proper proportion of duty, hits both the English exporter and the American domestic potter heavily, and it is obviously to their mutual interest to put a stop to the practice as quickly and as effectually as possible. The newspaper comments to which Mr. Burgess now writes a reply, were clearly made when the effect of the proposed "Weight" duty was not understood, and Mr. Burgess clears away at once any impression which may have existed that, in what he has done, he has been actuated by any unfriendly feeling towards the English manufacturers, among whom, he says, he has still very many warm friends. "The policy of the Government now in power," he proceeds, "is that of affording sufficient protection to the American industries so as to equalise the difference in labour cost between this and foreign nations, together with a reasonable profit to the manufacturer. I believe that the rate of duty fixed by the Dingley Tariff law accomplishes this so far as most of English goods are concerned; if I did not, I would not hesitate to ask for more, and to tell my English friends I was doing so. But we are not, and I would add that, if our suggestions are enacted into law, there will be no added duty or burden placed upon standard English goods sold at the standard English selling prices." Mr. Burgess then proceeds to quote figures showing—what the English potter knows only too well—that, during the last two decades, the German, Austrian and Japanese exports of ware to America have increased quite disproportionately to the English exports. The following figures, representing American imports of china and earthenware from the countries named, are eloquent:—

	In 1885.	In 1907.
From England	$3,048,101	$3,147,840
From Germany	808,327	5,153,943
From Austria	183,427	944 498
From Japan	75,902	1,976,153

Mr. Burgess adds "You can see at once that the protection has been no check upon the Continental and Oriental goods, which goods have flooded the American market and have been a most potent factor in supplying the increased consumption of goods in which England should have shared to a greater extent than she has." He asserts that owing to Continental and Oriental "dump-

ing '' and undervaluation, duty has not been paid upon the full value of the ware. '' We are therefore,'' he says, '' trying to secure additional protection against these particular products, not so much by increasing the rate of duty, but by adopting administrative features that will secure the full amount of duty assessed upon true and full values, such as are paid upon the English-made goods. In these efforts we feel that we should have, and, if fully understood by our English friends, will have, their hearty sympathy and approval.'' The ''administrative features,'' spoken of by Mr. Burgess, evidently refer to the alternative weight duties which at first were severely criticised here, but concerning which there has been a complete revulsion of feeling since the proposal has been more carefully examined and digested.

The catalogue of the Wedgwood Museum at Etruria, just issued, should be in the hands of every one interested in the art of the potter, whether as operative, manufacturer, or collector; it is filled with information of an absolutely trustworthy character, and will undoubtedly take its place immediately on the shelves of our public libraries as a standard reference work on Wedgwood productions. The literary part of the catalogue has been written by Mr. Fredk. Rathbone, of South Kensington, who has carefully verified every statement made by reference to the original data placed at his disposal. The catalogue includes a list of the original designs in wax, pattern models, trials, and completed plaques, vases, medallions and other pieces, produced by Wedgwood between the years 1750 and 1795. Over 120 illustrations are given, including pictures of Etruria Hall—Josiah's residence—in 1770, Wedgwood in the modelling room at Etruria, reproductions of Sir Joshua Reynolds's well known medallion portraits of Josiah and Mrs. Wedgwood (the originals of which are in possession of Miss Wedgwood, of Leith Hill-place, Surrey), and portraits of numerous other members of the Wedgwood family. The letter press includes facts concerning the Wedgwood family; the marks used by Josiah Wedgwood and his successors; the designers and modellers employed by, or working for, Josiah and his successors; the partners and directors of the firm in succession; technical trade terms used in the catalogue and details regarding the reproduction of old Wedgwood designs, while there is also a wealth of information respecting the fine collection of old Wedgwood pieces in the Museum, many of which have been described from time to time in the columns of THE POTTERY GAZETTE. A notable feature of the catalogue is an article on the famous Barberini vase, concerning which Mr. Rathbone has something new to say. Hitherto he points out nearly every biographer of Wedgwood, credits Sir Wm. Hamilton with having purchased the vase in Rome; but information contained in Sir Walter Armstrong's memoir of Sir Henry Raeburn, the great painter, appears to point to the vase having been first of all in the possession of James Byres, of Tonley, antiquary and collector; from whom it is now claimed that Sir William Hamilton bought it, paying £1,000 for it, and subsequently disposing of it to the Duchess of Portland for 1,800 guineas. By the way, the fine copy of the Barberini vase, which occupied a place in the Wedgwood Museum at Etruria for some time after the opening of the collection, has now been removed. The vase, it will be remembered, was carefully guarded in an iron-bound glass case. It was the very first of the original twenty-four Portland vases issued by Wedgwood and Bentley, and was the identical one which travelled through England and the Continent for examination by the firm's patrons prior to the issue of subscription copies. Fifty vases are said to have been made, in the first instance, but a number were defective, only two dozen being actually issued. The vase, which is now of course priceless, was one of the principal features of the Museum; but it is the private property, I understand, of a member of the family, to whom it has now been returned, and to whom we must express gratitude for the opportunity afforded the thousands of people who have passed through the Museum of viewing this unique treasure. Before leaving the subject of the Museum, it should be mentioned that copies of the new catalogue may be had from the works for 3s. bound in cloth, and 2s. in plain cover. A limited edition-de-luxe is being prepared, with many extra illustrations, price £2 12s. 6d.

His Majesty has appointed Mr. Bertram C. Brough, barrister, as Stipendiary Magistrate for the Staffordshire Potteries, in succession to the late Mr. Harold Wright. The appointment has given full satisfaction locally. Mr. Brough is a native of the county, and has practised there for some years. He has acted as standing counsel for the Staffordshire Potteries Manufacturers' Association, and was the leading junior counsel on the Federation Inquiry held in London last year. He has repeatedly acted as Deputy County Court Judge.

On May 22 the principal members of the staff of Bridgwood & Sons, china and earthenware manufacturers, Longton, were entertained to lunch by Mr. Bailey, one of the principals of the company, at his residence at Leigh. Mr. Millward, the oldest employee on the works, presented Mr. Ernest Bailey, son of the host, with a handsome case of cutlery on the occasion of his leaving to commence business at Park Hall Works. The recipient suitably responded, and Mr. Bailey, senr., expressed the pleasure it had given him to entertain his visitors, and he hoped to see them there again. A number of speeches were made, and the evening was devoted to music and dancing.

An inquest was held at Longton on May 20 as to the death of Charles Colclough (52), who had been employed at Adderley's Daisy Bank Pottery, Longton. It was shown that some weeks ago he had complained of internal pains. He had worked in the dipping house at Daisy Bank Pottery for five years, but had followed employment in the lead trade for thirty years. Dr. J. F. Arlidge, certifying surgeon for the Stoke district, produced the register, showing that on April 6 deceased was marked in the register as ''fair.'' This was on account of his looking pale. He was a stout person. He was a strong man, and his wrists were perfectly strong on each occasion. There were never any signs of the ''blue line.'' Generally speaking, he was marked ''fair'' in the register. He had never made any complaints regarding his health. Witness was present at the post-mortem examination made by Dr. Lefevre, and there was nothing found which was suggestive of lead poisoning. Dr. Lefevre gave evidence as to the post-morten examination. In his opinion death occurred naturally from valvular disease of the heart. No characteristics of lead poisoning were found. The jury found that death was due to valvular disease of the heart.——On April 29 an inquest was held at the Town Hall, Burslem, as to the death of Richard Mountford (46), of 16, Lovatt-st., Burslem, who had been employed by Messrs. Dunn, Bennett & Co. for twenty years, who died on April 26. Dr. King Alcock (certifying surgeon for the Burslem district) produced the register from March, 1905. He never regarded the deceased as satisfactory; his hand used to shake. In May, 1906, he was away from work with an attack of acute inflammation of the kidneys, which he (Dr. Alcock) did not assign to lead. The man recovered from that, and returned to his employment in July, and worked until September, 1907, when witness suspended him on account of wrist drop. Deceased did not complain of anything else, but his urine showed a slight trace of albumen. He had made a post-mortem examination of the body, and he found the kidneys were granular and shrunken, the left one weighing $2\frac{3}{4}$ oz., and the right 4 oz. The normal was $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 5 oz. Witness did not think the man took care of himself as well as he might do, but he had never been able to get anything satisfactory on that point. Dr. John Russell stated that deceased had been attended by him during his last illness. He had chronic nephritis, and died as the result of that. The symptoms were quite consistent with lead poisoning. He had convulsions. The coroner remarked that in many of these cases it was very difficult to arrive at a satisfactory verdict, but he thought in this particular instance it was a clear case of lead poisoning. Both doctors were absolutely in agreement as to what was the cause of death. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased ''Died from chronic kidney disease set up by working in lead.''

The death of Mr. Robert Johnson, which occurred on May 18, at his residence, Butterton Hall, is dealt with elsewhere in this issue, but I would like to add a brief personal reminiscence. I had occasion once to call upon Mr. Johnson with reference to the contents of a letter he had received from America on a subject of trade importance, which I was anxious to forward to the POTTERY GAZETTE. Mr. Johnson had not got the letter with him at the time, but he told me what its contents were. It was a long letter-making, when published, nearly half a column of this paper. Subsequently Mr. Johnson very kindly sent the original letter on to me, and, with one or two trifling verbal differences, I found its contents to be precisely what he had already dictated to me!

The members of the English Ceramic Society have displayed wisdom in their choice of a president for the ensuing year. In Mr. T. W. Twyford, J.P., of Whitmore Hall, the founder of the great sanitary ware manufactory of Twyford's, Ltd., they will have at their head one of the commanding personalities of the trade, a gentleman of great force of character, of keen enterprise, and excellent business abilities. An enthusiast in the cause of education, he has been one of the leading spirits in the project for establishing a technical college in North Staffs., and it was largely through his influence with the County Education Committee that it became possible to open the temporary potting school at Stoke last year.——I noticed a day or two ago, that extensions are now being carried out at the school, which is doing really valuable work under very cramped conditions. As regards finances, the accounts of the English Ceramic Society for the past year show a balance in hand, on the year's working, of £32, but there still remains an adverse balance from previous years, and it is high time that some effort was made to free the society from this incubus. The membership grows steadily, and



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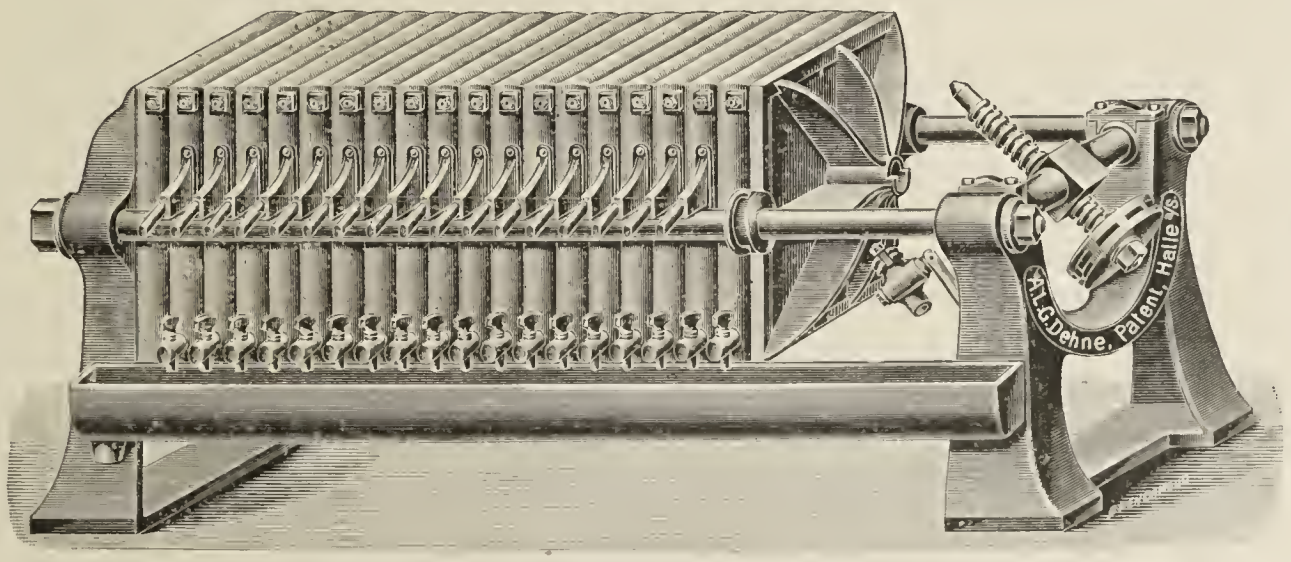
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is now 231. At the annual meeting, held at Tunstall on May 22, Messrs. W. H. Grindley, S. Malkin, F. H. Wedgwood, and L. L. Grimwade were added to the list of vice-presidents, and Dr. J. W. Mellor and Mr. A. D. Holdcroft were re-elected secretaries. It was mentioned that an excursion to the gypsum mines and works of Messrs. Cafferata, of Newark, is being arranged for Monday, June 28. Mr. Frank Wedgwood was unable to be present at the meeting, having, with Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., been called to Almeria, on the south coast of Spain, where their youngest brother, Mr. Felix Wedgwood, is lying seriously ill.

THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN SCOTLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE report for the May issue from this quarter was of a very indifferent character, and so also, unfortunately, is that for the June number. If there is any difference it is that May has been even worse than its predecessor, so far as regards the main sections of the industry. There is a slight exception to be found among the good-class retail houses, for in the case of these there has been a little more movement, but this was due to a merely passing influence. The slight improvement was caused almost exclusively by the larger purchases of marriage presents, selected so as to be in readiness for the incoming of June. Otherwise the turnover has been very poor. Some of the houses have been going in for the flitting term clearing sales, at special reductions, but in no case has any briskness been induced thereby. May 28 is the date of the yearly removal term in Scotland, but "flittings" begin much earlier in the month, in cases of the occupation of new property, or of property that has unlet for some time. These removals have a close interest for our trades, for they naturally lead to damage which has to be followed by replacements; while as regards young couples setting up house for the first time, the order is often for a complete outfit. Of course, even now, before the actual term-day has arrived, something of this passing trade has been experienced by retailers, but it is distinctly below the average volume, and it is expected that this will be the rule all through.

From the point of view of the wholesale trade, and the country travellers thereto, the record of May has been worse even than that of April. May was looked to for the recovery of lost ground; but here again has been disappointment. Coast and other summer resorts, in promising times, begin the ordering of glass and pottery ware some weeks before the actual needs mature; but this year the retailers seem to have little expectation concerning the outcome of the season now just beginning; that is, judging by their preparations for it in the way of advance orders. Reports from the wholesale merchants in the ordinary country trade (that is, excluding the summer health-resort business) show no improvement at all on the rather forbidding aspect offered during April, and the outlook all over is indeed most discouraging. The makers, on their part, feel, of course, the influence of the general depression, and during May there has been some restriction of production in certain of the market lines of the ordinary class goods. The prospective demand for jam-jars sensibly lessened during the first half and middle of May, because of the prevailing inclemency of the weather, which boded ill for the fruit season, but this has been relieved a little in the closing days of the month by the sudden advent of warm, almost sultry, weather.

Always sensitive to strike disturbances, the pottery and glass trades, up to within a few days ago, had the comfort of regarding any outbreak of that kind as very unlikely within any of the big industries of Scotland. These trades had depression enough already without any adding to the burden, in the way of a great strike and its consequences. Even this comfort, however, has been taken away, and as we write a general strike in the coal trade is impending, involving some thousands of miners. The Conciliation Board, established for the purpose of obviating these disastrous strikes, has, at a crucial moment, found that its efforts in the direction of peace are of no avail. The coal masters claim their right to a reduction of the miners' wages; but the latter refuse that, taking up the ground that their present wages should stand as the minimum, no matter how low the market value of coal should fall. As the month closes this big Scottish strike seems almost inevitable, and threaten bad times for the makers and sellers of the commoner lines in glass, stoneware, &c., for household use.

CANADA.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, May 16.

IF Canada ever becomes thoroughly Americanised it will be because Great Britain takes such comparatively small interest in her greatest colonial possession. Not an opportunity is lost by the people of the United States to exploit Canada. Most of the mines of Cobalt and the other new Ontario camps have passed into the hands of American speculators, and sixty per cent. of the immigrants and homesteaders coming into the Canadian West this spring come from the Republic to the south of us. Window-glass has never been made in Canada. It is now announced that E. A. Fultz, of Lancaster, Ohio, has acquired a site for a window-glass factory at Welland, Ontario, and is proceeding with the erection of a building and the installation of a plant that will give employment to one hundred hands. Being in the natural gas belt and close to the fountain-head of electric power from Niagara Falls, Welland is peculiarly adapted to industrial purposes, and is attracting the attention of others than glass manufacturers from the United States. Along this same line of American aggression comes the report of United States Consul Jones, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, who in a recent official document, addressed to the department of Commerce and Labour at Washington, D.C., stated that it is of vital importance to American manufacturers that they should be efficiently represented at the annual Industrial Exhibition to be held in Winnipeg from July 10 to 17 next. He says: "There is, perhaps, no market in the world to-day that offers such quick returns and enormous possibilities as Western Canada." I have not seen or heard of any such reports being published or transmitted to British governmental departments quite as definite and pertinent.

British potters and glass manufacturers might well take a hint from the signs of the times in the Dominion. There is no possible doubt of the stupendous growth of Canada in population from now on, indefinitely. And the increase is settling just where it will do the most good in the development of the vast agricultural resources of the country, in the West. Close observation of those who are arriving from the United States show them to be skilled farmers used to modern machinery and methods of tilling the soil. The visit of the Scottish Agricultural Commission to the Canadian West last year led Mr. J. M. Hodge, one of the commissioners, to consider the acquisition of a portion of the wide acreage of black lands in that locality. Recently he purchased 5,600 acres in Southern Alberta, for which he paid $70,000, and his example is likely to be followed by a large influx of Scottish capital for similar investment.

The Crockery Board of Trade of Canada, which came into existence about the beginning of the present year, seems to have died of neglect. Since the organisation meetings,

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there has been but one meeting of the executive, and positively no benefit whatever has accrued to those who identified themselves with the organisation. There are rumours, however, that steps will be taken by the leading wholesalers and importers of the Dominion, to effect a less conspicuous and more effective organisation whose purposes and objects and doings will not be made public. Grimwades, Ltd., hitherto represented in Canada solely by G. O. Coales, Toronto, have appointed George Carter & Son, Vancouver, B.C., sole agents in British Columbia for the Upper Hanley Pottery. Carveth & Co., Montreal, sole agents in Canada and Newfoundland for Lovatt & Lovatt's Langley ware, have appointed W. H. Wilson & Co., Vancouver, B.C., agents for British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

Importers report orders in advance of the last three months. This is attributed to the settlement of the roads, and the demand for spring supplies by the farmers. From every source comes word that there is an increasing tendency towards the finer grades of pottery. The Austrian factories are having a steady run for intermediate lines, a trade that should belong to English wares, if they were better exploited and made expressly to meet Canadian condition. Of late, there seems to be a disposition in some of the Staffordshire potteries to decorate, to catch the Canadian taste for the artistic and the patriotic, and the results have been gratifying. Cut-glass manufacturers are busy, and importers of glassware of all sorts find sales good with the demand for good quality. One is struck with the attention that is paid to tableware in the Canadian West. In British Columbia, for instance, it is the rule to find, without exception, decorated roll-rim pottery on every hotel table. In this respect, the hotels of the west are superior to those of older Canada, where pottery of this grade is the exception, not the rule. This would indicate that there is room to exploit this particular line of trade a little more zealously than it has been done.

The Gazette.

NOTE.—*When two dates are given in the following announcements the first is the date of the dissolution. The date in parentheses that of the official advertisement.*

Notice of Intended Dividends.

BRETT JAS., Ainsley-st., West Hartlepool, glass dealer. Claims to W. A. Ellis, Sunderland, O.R.

CARTER SAML. J., 63, Upper Rushall-st., Walsall, glass dealer. Claims to S. W. Page, 30, Lichfield-st., Wolverhampton.

Limited Companies: Appointments of Receivers; Resolutions and Notices as to Winding-up; Petitions; Orders and Official and other Notices.

BURSLEM AND TUNSTALL FIRECLAY CO., LTD., near Tunstall.— C. E. Booth, Rye Cote, Porthill, Wolstanton, appointed receiver, April 10, 1909.

JUNCTION GLASS WORKS, LTD. Resolved April 1, confirmed April 16:—That the company be wound up. J. Dodds, Penketh House, near Warrington, liqr.

Bankruptcy Proceedings.

INGRAM MATTHEW, trading as M. Ingram & Son, manufacturers, Midway Pottery, Swadlincote. The following are creditors:—Checkland & Co., Ltd., Ashby-de-la-Zouch, £59; J. Breden & Co., Ltd., Birmingham, £26; Earl of Carnarvon, Brethy Colliery, £14; Arrowsmith & Sons, Burslem, £10; Green & Co., Ltd., Church Gresley, £87; Wengers, Ltd., Etruria, £27; J. W. Sheppard, Gotham, £10; Wilson, Sons & Co., Manchester, £15; Morrison & Ingram, Ltd., Manchester, £29; J. King, Midway, £95; W. Gough, Newhall, £11; Ensor & Co., Ltd., Pool Village, £14; T. Saddington, Pool Village, £20; London and North-Western Railway Co., Rugby, £79; F. Beardmore & Co., Stoke-on-Trent, £66; Keeling & Walker Stoke-on-Trent, £72; Alliance Coal and Cannell Co., Swadlincote, £52; R. B. Hall, Swadlincote, £13; Halls Collieries, Ltd., Swadlincote, £33; J. Woodward, Ltd., Swadlincote, £16; F. Bloor, Woodville, £30; — Startin, Woodville, £15; Worthington Colliery and Pipe Co., Worthington, £10; partly secured creditors (security £400), £805; preferential creditors, £18; fully secured creditors, £500; liabilities, £1,378 3s. 1d.; assets (after deducting preferential claims), £1,690 6s. 6d.

TURNER EDWARD MARK, glass and china dealer, Fleet-st. and Market Hall, Bilston, Staffs. R.O., April 27. Adj., April 27. This debtor attended the County Court, Wolverhampton on May 18 for his public examination before Mr. Registrar G. B. Cope, the deficiency being shown at £521. Replying to the Deputy Official Receiver (Mr. R. C. Page) debtor said he commenced business at Bilston without capital as a china dealer. Debtor had had to borrow money from his wife, and two years ago realised that he could not pay his way. Debtor attributed his position to bad trade, keen competition, and heavy business expenses. Replying to further questions debtor said his personal expenses were practically nothing, all he bought was tobacco, and he never went to places of amusement. Subsequently the examination was adjourned in order that the debtor might furnish trading accounts.

Extracts from the Registry of Deeds of Arrangement.

The following Deeds of Arrangement with Creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. *Under this Act it is necessary that private arrangements other than those executed in pursuance of the Bankruptcy Act shall be registered within seven clear days after the first execution by the debtor or any creditor.*

* *These figures are taken from the Affidavit filed with the registered Deed, but may be subject to variation on realisation. In some cases the estimated assets are not stated.*

(*The following lists are taken from the Official Gazette information, and we are not responsible for the mis-spelling of the names of any of the creditors.*—EDS. P. G.)

CRIDLAND ALBT. EDWD., 2, Campbell-rd., East Ham, and JAS. WM. YATES, 54, Wilmot-rd., Leyton, and trading at 61, Ford-rd., Roman-rd., Bow, E., as Cridland & Yates, china and glass merchants. Assignment upon trust, &c. Release conditional on payment of a composition of 4s. in the £1. Dated May 10. Filed May 17. Liabilities unsecured, £1,362. Property, after deducting secured claims, £308. Tr., O. Berry, Monument-house, Monument-square, E.C. The following are creditors:—H. Bates, Sen., London, £13; A. Brennecke & Co., London, £54; Barnett Bros., London, £24; C. J. Dams & Co., London, £14; De Crelle, Houdret & Co., London, £10; E. Englehardt, London, £27; E. Max & Co., London, £45; Gilbert & Co., London, £46; Hunter Bros., London, £78; Jonas Lang & Co., London, £31; Jules Lang & Son, London, £23; Jacob Zeidler & Co., Bayern, £13; Pountney & Co., Ltd., Bristol, £39; Brown & Steventon, Burslem, £71; S. W. Dean, Burslem, £50; S. Ford & Co., £27; Gater, Hall & Co., £39; G. Hobson, Burslem, £11; H. Hulme & Sons, Burslem, £66; J. Sadler, Burslem, £24; A. P. Wood, Burslem, £12; H. J. Wood, Burslem, £24; Wade & Co., Burslem, £52; A. G. Harley Jones, Fenton, £59; St. Louis Fine Art Pottery Co., Fenton, £16; H. and W. Billington and Billington & Oulsman, Hanley, £19; Lancaster & Sons (Hanley), Ltd., Hanley, £25; New Hall Pottery Co., Ltd., Hanley, £35; Pearl Pottery Co., Hanley, £47; Diamond Pottery Co., Hanley, £16; J. H. Weatherby & Sons, Ltd., Hanley, £15; G. W. Beswick, Longton, £12; Brookes (Longton), Ltd., Longton, £20; F. Lawrence, Longton, £18; Mayer & Sherratt, Longton, £20; Stubbs Bros., Ltd., Longton, £35; Martin Bros., Luban, £30; Johnson Bros., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent, £13; W. Adams & Co., Tunstall, £43; Hollingshead & Kirkham, Tunstall, £33; — Rathbone, Tunstall, £17; preferential creditors, £27.

HARRIS AGNES (married woman), 252, Lichfield-rd., Aston, and 5, Lozells-rd., Birmingham, china and hardware dealer. Dated May 3. Filed May 10. Liabilities unsecured, £447. Property, after deducting secured claims, £150. Tr. A. Cripwell, Birmingham, I.A. The following are creditors:—Atkins, London, £12; J. Lang & Co., London, £13; —Martin, Aston, £11; Baldwins, Ltd., Birmingham, £42; Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Birmingham, £18; G. Heaven, Birmingham, £10; S. James, Birmingham, £13; — Trobridge, Birmingham, £12; Barrett & Co., Burslem, £12; P. Wood, Burslem, £26; British Petroleum Co., Ltd., Eccles, £26; — Hulse, Longton, £38; British Anchor Pottery Co., Ltd., Longton, £14; Rathbone & Co, Tunstall, £23.

RICHMOND ALF. JAS., 258, High-st. North, East Ham, shopkeeper. Dated April 8. Filed April 20. Tr., R. Brodie Tren-de-Hayes, Rayleigh, gent. Secured creditors, £300., (Filed by order, on terms.) The following are creditors:—Sir J. Bethell, London, £37; J. Murray & Co., London, £12; M. Richmond, London, £50; Loewenthal & Stein, London, £29; Harrop, Hammond & Co., Brierley Hill, £10; G. Hobson & Co., Burslem, £12; Cartlidge & Matthias, Hanley, £16; Rheinische Glashütten Actien Gesellschaft, Kom Ehrenfeld, £14; W. Adams & Co., Tunstall, £29; rates, £20; bankers' claims, £558.

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Private Meetings.

These Lists in some instances refer to Meetings of Creditors called by or on behalf of the Debtor, with a view of laying his affairs before his Creditors, or refer to Statements of Debtors' Affairs, and do not in all cases refer to failures.

DEFRIES J. & SONS, LTD., 147, Houndsditch, London, E.C. A further very largely attended meeting of the creditors of the above was held on May 14 at the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate-place, E.C. Mr. Whinney (Messrs. Whinney, Smith & Whinney, C.A.), the liquidator of the company, presided. A statement of affairs as at March 19 last, the date of the appointment of the receiver and manager, was presented. According to this, the gross liabilities amounted to £141,533 2s. 5d., of which £119,578 8s. 1d., was expected to rank. The claims of unsecured creditors totalled £98,636 8s. 10d., and there were creditors for £19,500 17s. 2d. who held collateral security. The fully secured creditors' claims amounted to £7,778 13s. 8d., the securities held being set down at a like amount. In addition there were partly secured creditors for £4,301 2s. 1d., the securities being of the estimated value of £2,860, and thus leaving £1,441 2s. 1d. to rank as unsecured. The preferential claims for rent, salaries, &c., totalled £2,602 1s. 5d., and there were debentures, &c., for £17,013 19s. 3d. The assets were estimated to realise £66,476 5s. 8d., but after providing for the preferential claims, and the debentures, the net assets were reduced to £46,860 5s. The estate thus showed a deficiency on paper of £72,718 3s. 1d. The assets were as follows :—Stock in trade, £41,045 1s. 9d. ; book debts (good), £9,734 15s. 1d. ; bad and doubtful book debts, £13,007 0s. 3d., estimated to realise £1,500 ; premises at Deptford, together with plant, machinery, fittings, &c., £12,737 10s. 8d., plant and fittings at Burdett Wharf, £946 7s. 1d. ; office furniture at Houndsditch, £100 ; mining properties, £375 ; cash at bankers and in hand, £27 11s. 1d., and shares in other companies, £10. The issued capital of the company was £50,000, and as regards contributories the deficiency was £122,718 3s. 1d. Mr. Whinney stated that the assets had not been set down at what it was thought they might realise, the figures given being an estimate of the cost. He (Mr. Whinney) occupied a dual position. He had been appointed by the Court to act as Receiver for the debenture holders, and in that position it was his duty to carry on the business and realise the assets for the holders of the debentures. An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the company had been held, at which he was also appointed to act as the liquidator of the company. He had done his best to find out the position of affairs, but the books contained but a very imperfect record of the transactions of the company. The last balance sheet got out was dated August 22, 1905, and apparently since that date no attempt had been made to ascertain what the position was. The balance sheet of 1905 disclosed what he considered to be a position of insolvency, even at that date. Apart from the debentures the liabilities then amounted to £65,000, and the assets were of a character similar to those which existed at the present time. In the company they had not one business but many businesses to deal with, and they did not bear any intelligent co-relation one to the other. The name of Defries was a well-known one, and the concern was first established a little over a hundred years ago. The business was now carried on at Houndsditch and Burdett Wharf, Deptford, and stock was stored at various places. The book value of this particular stock was £27,000, but its realisable value was a very different thing. The realisation of the stock would be extremely difficult, as the market for it was very restricted. Efforts had been made to dispose of the business as a going concern, but those efforts had not culminated in anything satisfactory. The glass and hardware business had also been in existence for over a hundred years, and its business was largely to supply goods to public institutions. The stock in this department was of the book value of about £3,000. In 1850 a railway contracting department was commenced, its function being to tender for the supply of certain articles to railways at home and in the colonies. This department was supposed to be a profitable one, and the stock was of the book value of about £2,000. These were the main businesses of the company, but then they came to later developments, when the company unfortunately went into side issues which had no connection with the main business. The first of these side issues was a concern known as the Specialist Press, Ltd., which had now gone into liquidation. Defries & Co. financed this company to the extent of over £6,000, but there was little chance of its paying a dividend. In 1906 a mine was acquired near Redruth, in Cornwall, and a sum of about £2,000 was spent on it. He did not intend, as Receiver, to continue the mining operations. In the same year the company started an engineering business at Deptford, when premises were taken at a rental of about £800 per annum. In 1907 the company acquired an arsenic mine at Okehampton, Devonshire, upon which a sum of about £2,800 had been expended. Work at this mine had also been stopped, but it was a question as to how it could be disposed of. The market for such a property must be very restricted, and a considerable sum would have to be spent to develop it. In the same year (1907) the company obtained an interest in a tin mine in Portugal. There was some question as to whether this mine vested in the company, but a sum of about £3,600 had been expended on it. Last year the company acquired a tin mine in Cornwall. A sum of £1,000 had been spent on this, and the manager required about £5,000 to bring the mine into a producing state. As far as the Receiver was concerned he would have to want. Last year the company started another engineering company. This concern had also gone into liquidation. It was financed by the company to the extent of £1,000, but the concern had been sold by the liquidator for £800. In addition the company had contributed a third share in an undertaking formed for exploiting certain mining properties in Tasmania. Replying to questions, Mr. Whinney said that as the debentures were issued many years ago it was not necessary that they should be registered. He was afraid that there would not be a great deal to come to the creditors after the claims of the preferential creditors had been disposed of. Mr. Woolf Defries, the late managing director of the company, had been retained by him to assist in the management of the business. At the present moment the wages were about £400 a week. The company had engaged a firm of chartered accountants to audit their books. The last balance sheet got out in 1905 was prepared by Messrs. Joselyne, Miles & Blow. In reply to a question, the solicitor of the company said he did not advise the company in regard to the side issues. Some of the outside ventures he had heard of for the first time that day. It was stated that a conference of the principal creditors had been held, and they were of the opinion that it would be best to leave Mr. Whinney to act as sole liquidator, and not to hamper him in any way. The position was discussed at very considerable length, and eventually it was decided to leave Mr. Whinney to act as sole liquidator. A committee of inspection was suggested, but this was not approved of.

GRIDLAND & YATES, Ford-rd., Bow, London, E., china and glass dealers. A meeting of the creditors of the above was held on Monday, May 3, at the offices of Messrs. Oscar Berry & Co., Monument-house, Monument-st., E.C. The statement of affairs was then submitted showing unsecured liabilities amounting to £1,362 2s 10d., all of which was due to trade creditors. There were preferential claims to the extent of £27 16s. 7d., and the assets were as follows :—Stock-in-trade, £152 19s. 1d. ; fixtures, fittings, and utensils, £13 0s. 6d. ; horses, carts, &c., £14 10s. ; and book debts £140 17s. 9d., expected to produce £126 16s. It was reported that the debtors started in business in January, 1904, with a capital of about £120. Prior to that date they had been engaged as travellers. Their drawings had been at the rate of about £2 10s. per week. The present deficiency was accounted for largely by bad debts. The household furniture of each of the debtors was claimed by their respective wives, but it was only valued at comparatively few pounds. The debtors made an offer of a composition of 4s. in the £1, payable by instalments at 3, 6, and 9 months, and guaranteed. After some discussion the offer was accepted, provided the guarantee met with the approval of the trustee and a committee consisting of the representatives of three of the principal creditors. In order to protect the estate a deed of assignment had already been executed to Mr. Oscar Berry, and it was resolved to confirm the deed.

SMITH JAMES PEARSON (deceased), lately trading as Brewster, Smith & Co., 6, Cross-st., Finsbury, London, E.C., glass merchant. The creditors of the above were called together on April 30, when a statement of affairs was presented showing liabilities amounting to £362 11s. 2d. There were trade creditors for £207 11s. 2d., the balance of £155 being in respect of cash claims. After providing £43 11s. for preferential claims, the assets were expected to produce £438 9s., the estate thus showing an apparent surplus of £75 17s. 10d. The assets were as follows :—Private house of deceased at 21, Riviera-drive, Southend, valued at £750, less mortgage of £450 dated Oct., 1904, £120 ; life policy, £112 ; household furniture, £50, and stock-in-trade £200. By a deed dated March 10 last, made between the deceased and John Goldstein, of Union-court, Old Broad-st., E.C., the deceased assigned book debts to the amount of £134 1s. 8d. to secure a sum of £126 10s. 1d., stated to be due by the deceased to Mr. Goldstein. It was pointed out that in connection with this deed there might be a claim on the estate. It was explained that the meeting had been called in consequence of the decease of Mr. Smith, whose death occurred suddenly, following an attack of influenza. No offer was made to the creditors, it being stated that the only thing to consider was how to realise the estate to the best advantage. Since the death of Mr. Smith nothing appeared to have been done in the way of getting letters of administration, but the shop had been kept open and a small amount of trading done. Certain creditors had commenced proceedings. After some discussion, it was decided that the estate should be realised under a deed of assignment, and Mr. E. H. Hawkins (Messrs. Poppleton & Appleby, C.A., 4, Charterhouse-square, E.C.) was appointed to act as trustee. It was suggested that the trustee should make an effort to dispose of the business as a going concern. The following are creditors :—C. L. Muller, London, £10 ; Harrington Bros., Ltd., London, £29 ; James Robins & Son, London, £10 ; T. G. Ingram & Son, London, £11 ; Johnson & Sons, London, £21 ; McMillar & Co., London, £19 ; A. W. Muller, London, £22 ; Collings & Co., London, £12 ; Heafmann & Co., London, £11.

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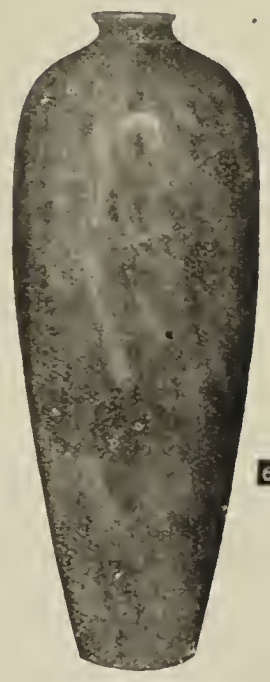
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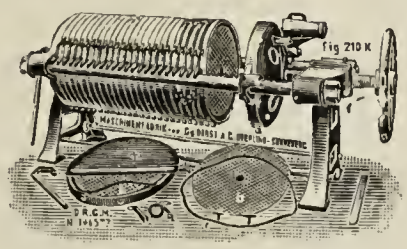
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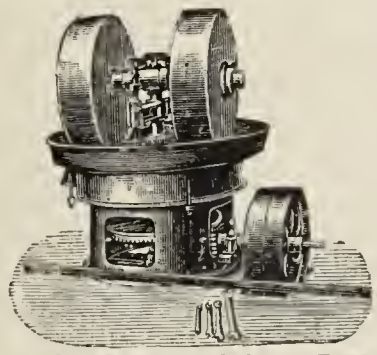
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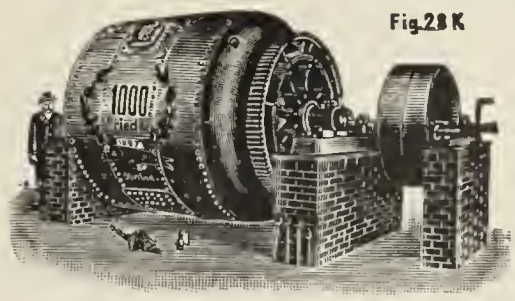
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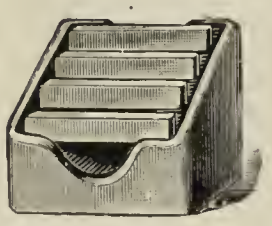
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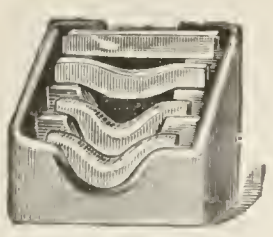
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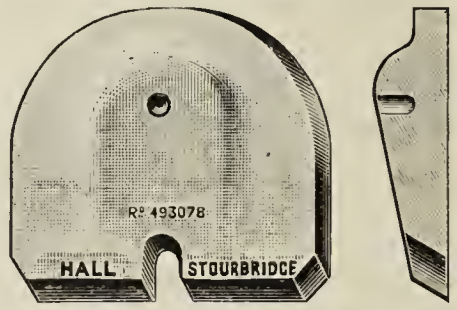
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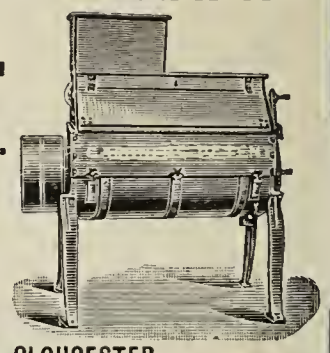
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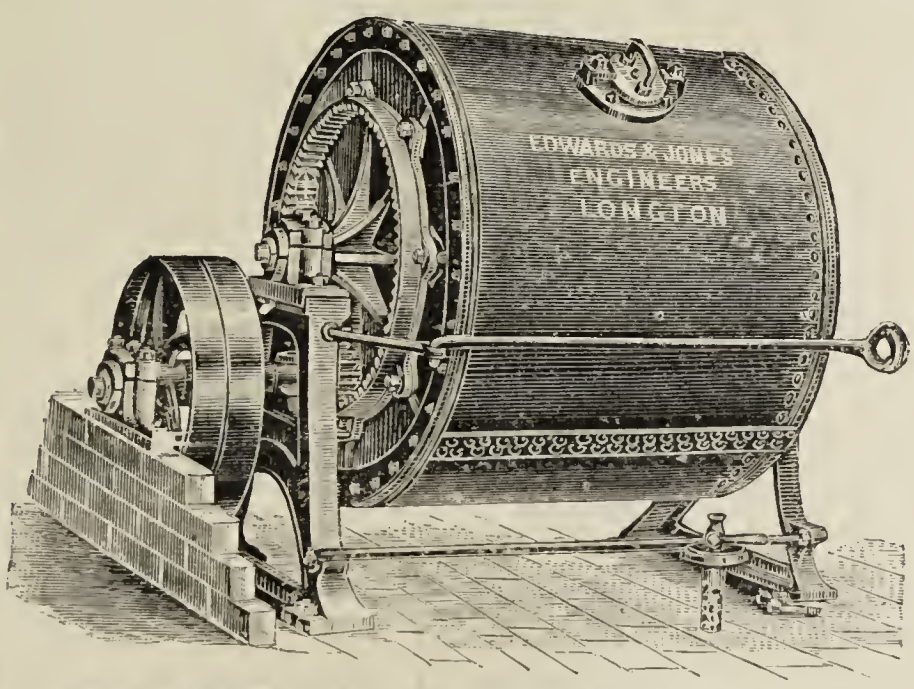
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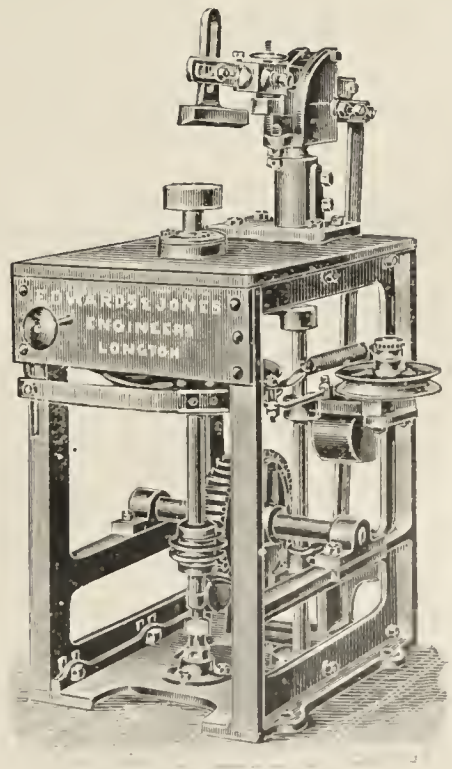
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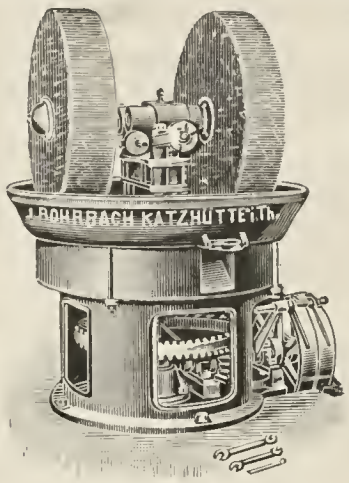
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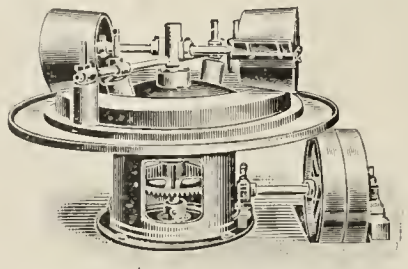
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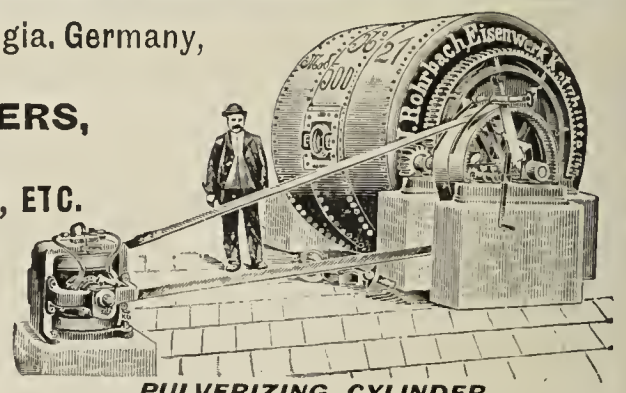


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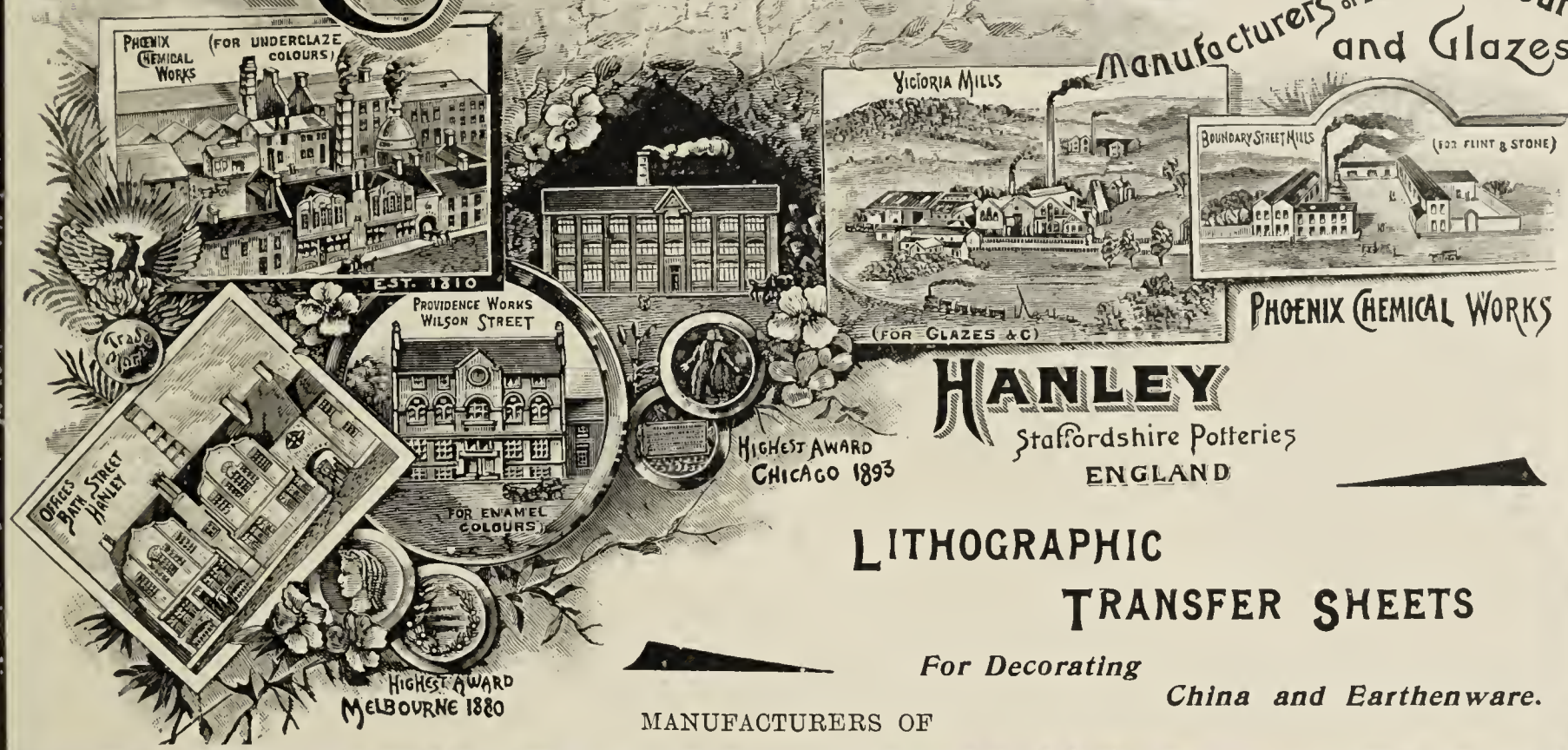
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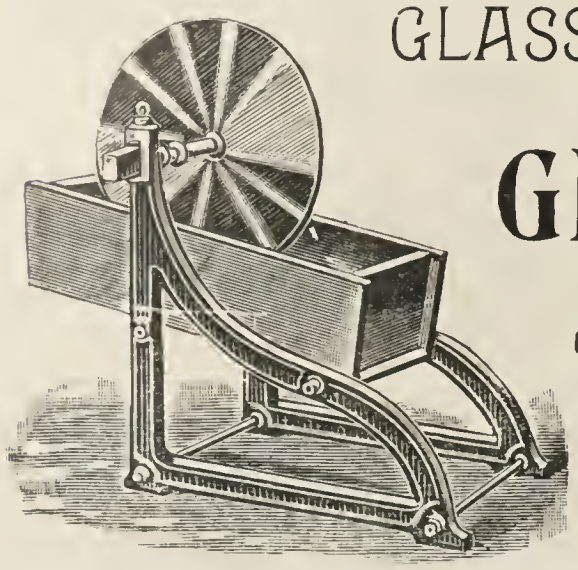
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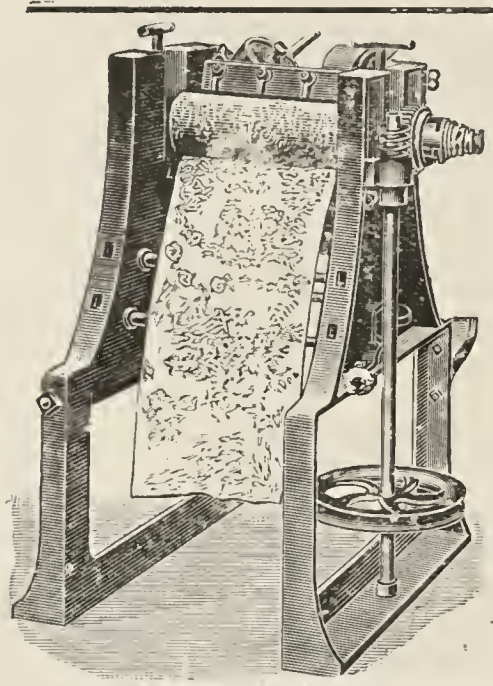
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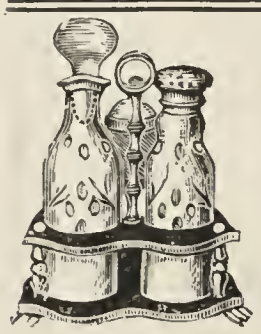
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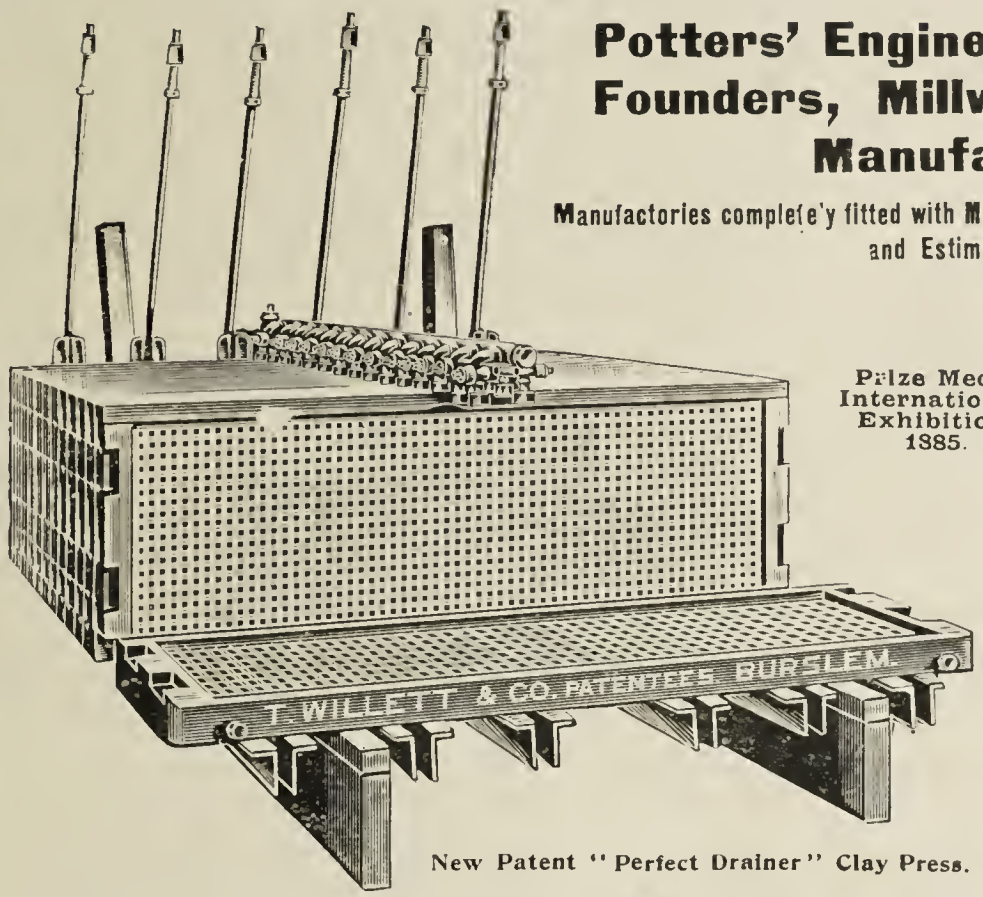
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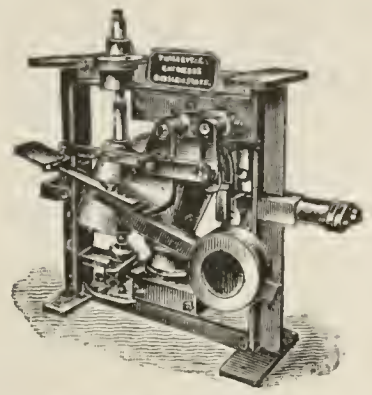


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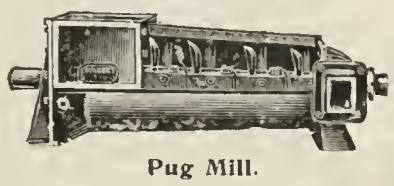


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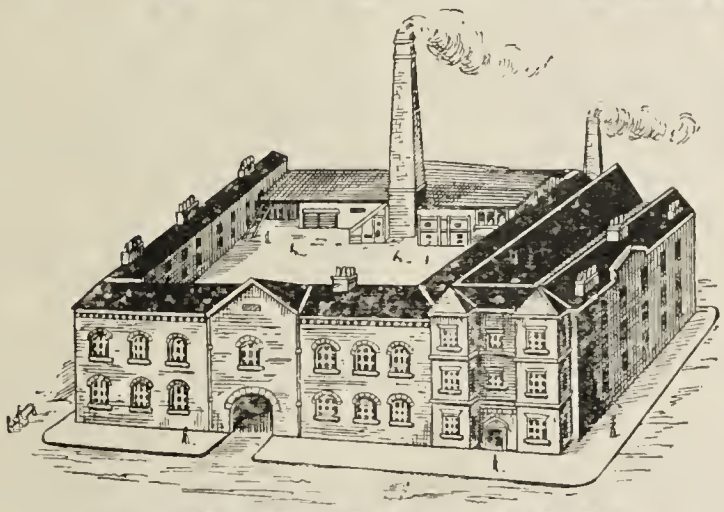
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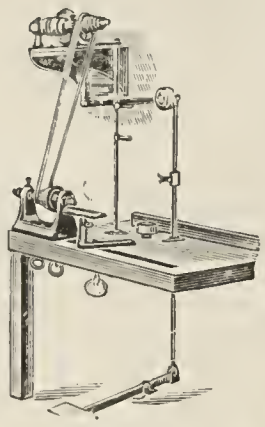
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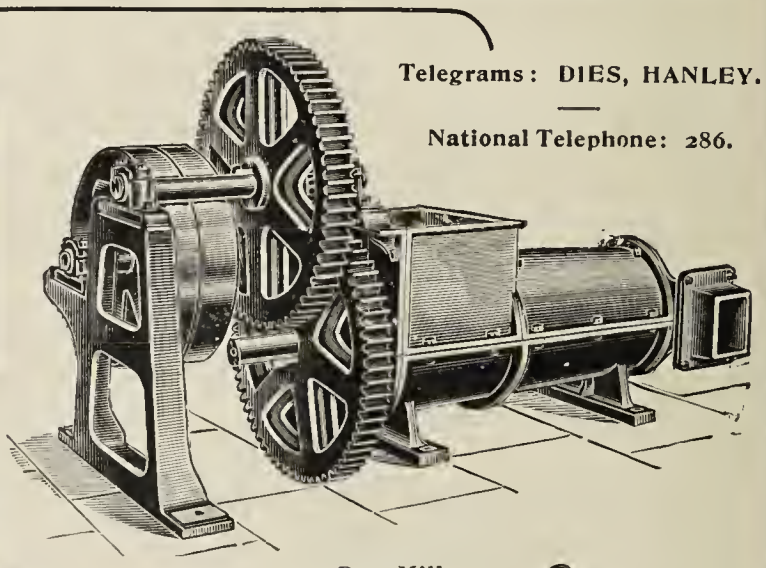


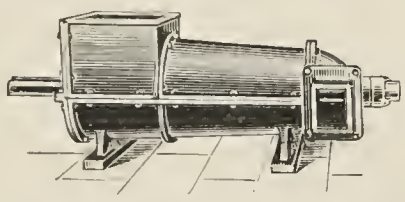
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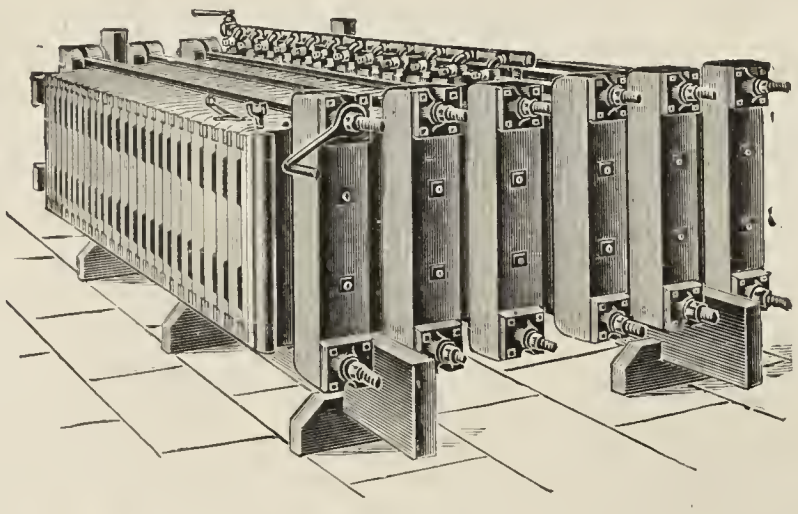
National Telephone: 286.



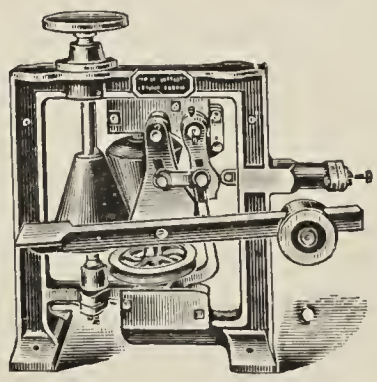


Pug Mill (without Gearing).

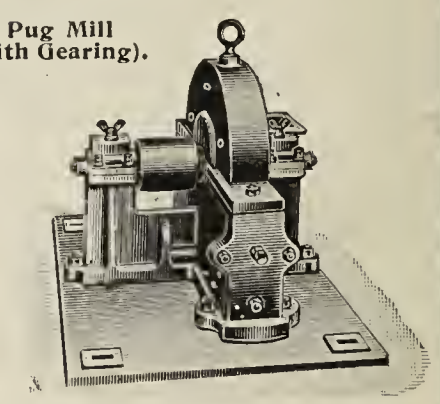
Pug Mill (with Gearing).



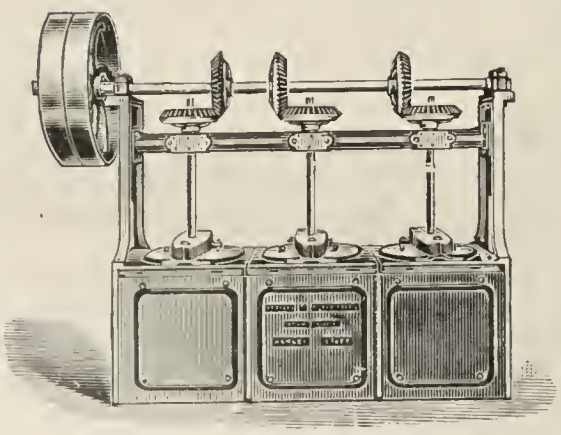
Filter Press.



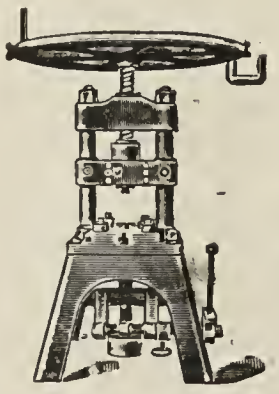
Throwing Wheel.



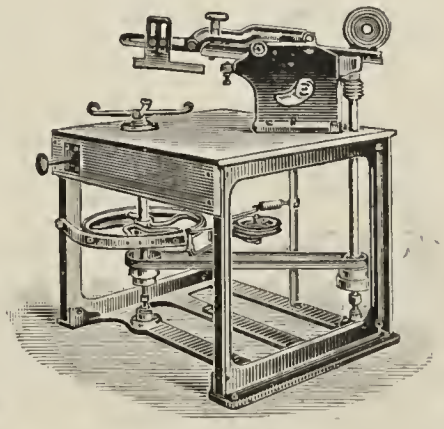
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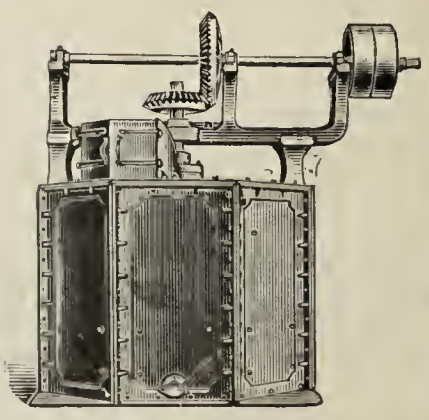
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SPECIAL THIS MONTH

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As Fine a Show as ever was Produced at a Single Factory ! ! !

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Our Specialities for the Season's Trade are . . . **"CELESTENE"**

In Newly Modelled SUITE WARE, TOILET, TRINKET SETS, and VASES.

GOVERNMENT STAMPED MEASURES.

Recent Revision in Prices.

Write for Particulars.

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It will pay you.

Agents for **HILL & CO.,** Windsor China Works, LONGTON. | **CHEAP CHINA & TEA SETS.** | Representative **Mr. J. ROBERTSON.**

☛ FOR LITERARY CONTENTS SEE PAGE 777. INDEX TO ADVERTISERS, PAGES 730 and 732.
All alterations for August Issue must reach us by July 24th.

All announcements for this Heading for August issue must reach us by first post on July 29th.

Special Trade Announcements

Firms who wish to place Miscellaneous Advertisements in local papers without giving their name and address can have the replies addressed to the "Pottery Gazette" Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. Intimation must first be sent to us of this being done.

***** SAMPLES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS CANNOT BE ADDRESSED TO OUR BOX OFFICE.**

If addressed to "Box," c/o this Office, 3d. extra in each case. Letters are forwarded same day as received.

Agents, Managers, Travellers, and Salesmen.

GOOD COMMISSION paid Travellers able to influence orders for 2nds China and Earthenware. Cash or paid up credit accounts.—Address. Arthur J. Hull, Normacot Works, Longton, Staffs.

YOUNG & HODGSON, 60, Shoe-lane, London, having terminated their Agency with A. J. Wilkinson & Co., Limited, ARE OPEN TO REPRESENT a Manufacturer of good up-to-date Toilets, Dinnerware, &c., for London district A well-fitted showroom

MANUFACTURERS and SHIPPERS of Earthenware, Semi-Porcelain, China, &c., requiring ACTIVE RESPONSIBLE AGENTS in GREECE, are respectfully requested to communicate with the firm E. LUCA MANOUSSO, Commission Agents, PIRÆUS. Established 1900.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR INDIA, Burmah, and the Straits Settlements WANTED by a firm of Table Glass Manufacturers. One already representing Manufacturer of China or Cutlery preferred.—Address, Bonafide, Box P. 1923, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

WANTED, AGENCIES for Manufacturers of English China, Earthenware, Flower Pots, &c., also for Foreign Table Glass, Vases, Fancy China, and Present Ware for Ireland; Showrooms, Belfast; 20 years' experience.—Apply, terms, &c., Box P. 1952, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

BIRMINGHAM FIRM OPEN TO REPRESENT Foreign Glass Manufacturer; all kinds Cruet Glass, &c.—Address, Box P. 1958, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN to Sell cheap English Pressed Glass in the Suburbs of London.—Write, stating experience, connection, &c., to Box P. 1960, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

WANTED, REPRESENTATIVE for the Country by large Foreign Table Glass House; one with experience and connection and good references.—Address, Box P. 1941, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

EARTHENWARE AGENT.—A firm manufacturing good class Earthenware of varied assortment REQUIRES A RESIDENT AGENT for Scotland. One with good connection and showroom preferred.—Address, Box P. 1946, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA.

A MEMBER of an Australian firm who is on this side at present will be shortly returning, IS OPEN TO ENTER INTO NEGOTIATIONS for the AGENCY of an important Manufacturer in Earthenware, Chinaware, or Glass. The Advertiser has an extremely large Clientèle among the best houses in Australia. Arrangements can be made for cash in London and guaranteeing of accounts.—Address, Box P. 1929, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

IMPORTANT FIRM of English Flint Glass Manufacturers REQUIRE AGENTS in the United States and Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa; reference from English China or Earthenware Manufacturers desirable.—Address, Box P. 1932, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

GLASS BOTTLES, STONEWARE, SALT GLAZE WARE, or FIRE CLAY.—Well-known and successful AGENT with old-established connections, and offices in central position, desires London Agency in any of these Trades.—Address, Box P. 1934, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

AGENT, trained to the trade, with large safe connection, travelling Ireland, IS OPEN TO TREAT with first-class firm of Factors or Manufacturers in Earthenware and China (medium and cheap); good results guaranteed to firm prepared to do business.—Address, Box P. 1955, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

AGENTS, MANAGERS, &c.—Continued.

WANTED, a good Irish AGENT by a good Teapot house.—Address, Box P. 1927, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

TABLE GLASS.—WANTED. REPRESENTATION or AGENCY for reliable Continental Works, good safe connection offered; London and Provinces.—Address, Box P. 1933, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

LONDON AGENT, experienced and well known in the trade, IS OPEN TO REPRESENT a good Earthenware, China, or Glass house; good references.—Address, Box P. 1954, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

Managers, Travellers, Salesmen, &c., Requiring Situations.

TRAVELLER (Young), with thorough knowledge of Earthenware and China Trade, several years' experience in the Country, IS OPEN TO NEGOTIATE with First-class Firm with a view to representing them abroad.—Address, Box P. 1945, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

YOUNG MAN, 11 years' experience Earthenware, China, and Glass, DESIRES SITUATION as Traveller, or in China Department in good House; excellent references; 3 years' travelling experience.—Address, Box P. 1931, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

TRAVELLER (36), Experienced and Energetic, with large and sound connection amongst Fancy Goods Dealers, DESIRES TO REPRESENT an English House in Decorated Fancy Goods, viz:—Fancy Teaware, Vases, Figures, &c., &c.—Address, Box P. 1935, *Pottery Gazette* Office. 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

TRAVELLER, Young and Energetic, with large connection, OPEN TO REPRESENT Good Glass House (Table and Ornamental).—Address, Box P. 1936, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

AS BUYER, MANAGER, OR FIRST, by smart MAN, 15 years' experience, town and country; good Window-dresser and Stock-keeper.—Address, 12, St. Edward-road, Reading.

TRAVELLER, with sound connection, OPEN TO REPRESENT good Toilet and Earthenware House.—Address, Box P. 1937, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, experienced ASSISTANT for China, Glass, and Hardware (Wholesale and Retail), who will be required to travel occasionally and solicit orders from Shops, Hotels, &c.—Apply, Thomas, China Merchant, Barnstaple.

LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE REQUIRES INDOOR MAN with experience in selling Foreign China, fluent knowledge of German essential.—Address, Box P. 1963, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

UP-TO-DATE CERAMIC ARTIST who can introduce novel and salcable Decorations for good class Semi-Porcelain Manufacturers. Prefer man who has had German experience. Must be not only an artist but conversant with the trade; if he is also a Ceramic Chemist so much the better. Salary to fit man.—Apply, in first instance, Hapgoods, Ltd. (Reg. in Guernsey), 24a, Barton-arcade, Deansgate, Manchester.

CHINA.—An active well-spoken MAN, 28 to 35 years old, knowing the trade, WANTED as out-door Assistant in London. Please state salary and experience. Confidential. Permanent.—Address, Box P. 1961, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 732.



Postal Address:—
For EARTHENWARE—
Royal Albert Pottery.
For TILES—
Highgate Tile Works,
TUNSTALL, STAFFS.

* * *

Telegraphic Address:—
For EARTHENWARE—
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MANUFACTURERS OF

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TUNSTALL,
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HIGHGATE
TILE WORKS
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White Glazed,
Printed, Plain, & Embossed
ART ENAMELLED TILES.



LONDON OFFICE and SHOWROOM for
EARTHENWARE and TILES:—

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Telephone No.: 10267 Cen.

Special Trade Announcements—
continued from page 730.

Situations Wanted.

YOUNG LADY DESIRES SITUATION as First Sales in China and Glass Showrooms, also thoroughly well up in Hotel Glass, &c.; 14 years' experience. Highest.—Address, Box P. 1922, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE. — Experienced MAN SEEKS PERMANENT SITUATION; total abstainer; accustomed to sharp, keen cutting trade, good Window-dresser, doorway and outside show.—Address letters, Box P. 1953, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

YOUNG LADY (16) DESIRES RE-ENGAGEMENT in Glass and China Department, 13 months' experience. Midlands preferred.—Address, Box P. 1938, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

YOUNG LADY DESIRES RE-ENGAGEMENT in China and Glass Department, 6½ years' experience high-class trade. Highest references.—Address, Box P. 1939, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

GLASS AND CHINA.—YOUNG LADY (32) SEEKS RE-ENGAGEMENT; used to management; 15 years' experience; good references.—Address, Box P. 1940, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

LADY IS OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT as Clerk and Bookkeeper; very quick and accurate at figures, having had years' experience in every routine of office work in the Wholesale Foreign Glass and China Trade.—Address, E.C., 38, Doughty St., London, W.C.

CHINA AND GLASS ASSISTANT (27), 15 years' sound experience; good Salesman and Window-dresser, SEEKS SITUATION at once.—Address, Box P. 1950, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

ADVERTISER, having considerable experience in Glass and Crockery Trade (both Home and Foreign), SEEKS SITUATION Abroad, preferably South Africa. Capable of taking charge Department and Buying. Satisfactory references.—Address, Box P. 1959, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

A YOUNG LADY, with good experience, WOULD LIKE TO RE-ENGAGE HERSELF in a good class China and Glass business as Saleswoman.—Address, Box P. 1964, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

Businesses for Disposal.

CHINA, GLASS, AND HARDWARE BUSINESS FOR SALE in a rising town; owner retiring; freehold property; capital required about £1,200.—Address, Box P. 1926, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

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OLD-ESTABLISHED China, Glass, and General Hardware BUSINESS FOR DISPOSAL, in good market town, Surrey; cash trade. Capital required, about £1,200. Full particulars.—Address, Box P. 1956, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

GLASS AND CHINA.—Good class cash trade; best position, busy Midland town; modern fittings; turnover about £1,100; satisfactory reason for disposal. No agents. — Address, Box P. 1957, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

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Job Lines, &c.

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MESSRS. CLOUGH & LESTER, Longton, have always on hand crates of good class SECONDS in earthenware, semi-porcelain, and china. Mixed Crates a specialty. Packages from £2 upwards. Send for lists.

CHINA SECONDS.—Gold edge, line and sprig, good assortment of Teas, Breakfasts, Muffins, Slops, Sugars, Creams, Bread and Butter Plates, in Crates of 120 dozens at 11d. per dozen, Crate and Straw, 7s. 6d.—Apply, Dewes & Copestake, Viaduct Works, Longton, Staffs.

Miscellaneous.

URGENT.

ANDREW BAXTER, Glass and China Traveller, last heard of about 4 years ago in Glasgow. His daughter anxiously seeks information.—Address, Mrs. Farrier, 524, High-road, Leyton, Essex.

MATCHING AGENCY.—Send your Matchings to Messrs. E. Gibbons & Son, Birches Head, Hanley, who will endeavour to find makers; will pack direct or arrange for enclosure. Terms on application.

A LONDON AUCTIONEER opening trade Salerooms WANTS JOB LINES of English and Foreign China or Earthenware.—Address, stating Prices, Terms, &c., Auctioneer, Box P. 1948, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

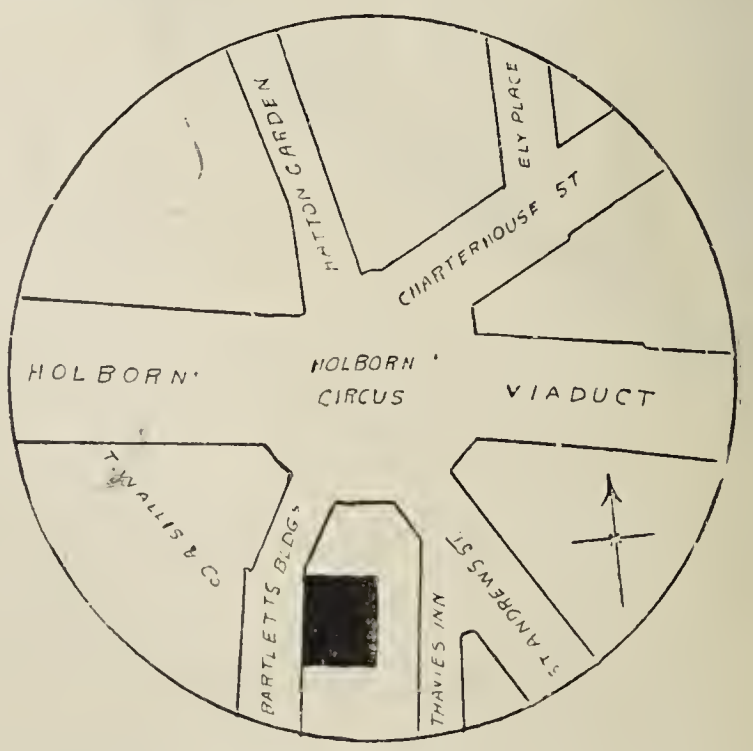
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TO BE LET on Lease, together or separately, in a newly constructed building, with Waygood's Hydraulic Lift, particularly suitable for Earthenware, China, and Glass Trades.

First Floor, 2,000 feet; Ground Floor, 2,800 feet; Basement, 3,300 feet.



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Telegrams: Pearl Pottery, Hanley.
Cable Code: ABC, 5th Edition.

Telephone: 452 Central.

SEMI-CHINA WARE and General Earthenware . . .

In Tea, Toilet, Dinner, and Fancy Suites

SUITABLE FOR HOME & COLONIAL MARKETS.

One of our Specialities, and which we are successful with, is, Mazarine or Cobalt Band, and Line, which is so extensively in demand just now.

THE PEARL POTTERY Co. LTD.

London Office and Show Rooms (always open):

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F. WINKLE & Co.

Colonial Pottery, STOKE-ON-TRENT.

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General Earthenware.

NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN

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Specialities for Ship and Hotel Use.

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Telegrams: "Winklerite," London.

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Telephone:
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WE have had the above room fitted up by one of the smartest firms in London, and claim it to be one of the best equipped in town.

No artificial light needed, so goods can be seen to best advantage. We have secured the services of

Mr. F. W. JUKES,

a gentleman well known in the trade, who will be glad to see old friends and new.

To our provincial friends visiting town we also extend a cordial welcome.

We have said nothing about our new goods—they will speak for themselves.

A. J. WILKINSON, Ltd.,
Royal Staffordshire Pottery, Burslem.

We again Reproduce

A Customer's Circular.

A DAINTY TEA SET

ALWAYS



MAKES

A DAINTY TEA TABLE

It may be Imagination THAT MAKES IT APPEAR SO,
But the Fact Remains

THAT even a drink of the best tea tastes better and more acceptable when served in a DAINTY cup. Every successful hostess has recognised this, and has sought to provide beautiful China for her Tea Table.

This was not always easy ; for in the past Dainty China meant costly and prohibitive prices. That is not so to-day ; for to-day—

WE ARE SHOWING, AT MOST MODERATE PRICES,
A MOST MAGNIFICENT SELECTION OF . .

PARAGON CHINA TEA SETS.

THE Makers of this beautiful China employ their own exclusive Artists aad Designers, and have spared no expense in their endeavours to place upon the Market a HIGH-CLASS AND ARTISTIC CHINA at a reasonable price. That their efforts have met with SUCCESS is proved by the GROWING DEMAND for their Tea Sets—which increases daily. . .

Personally, during our **40** years' experience in the trade, we have seen nothing to equal them in STYLE, QUALITY, or PRICE, and we can, with confidence, commend them to our customers.

Agents wanted for Australia, Canada, South Africa, and other Countries.

Manufacturers and Patentees of the "Safety Nesting Cup," now being largely used in Hotels, Restaurants, Public Institutions, Railways, Ships, &c.

THE STAR CHINA CO.,

Atlas Works,
LONGTON, STAFFS.

London Showrooms :
St. Andrew's House,
Holborn Circus, E.C.
Mr. F. W. JUKES.

POUNTNEY & CO., LTD.

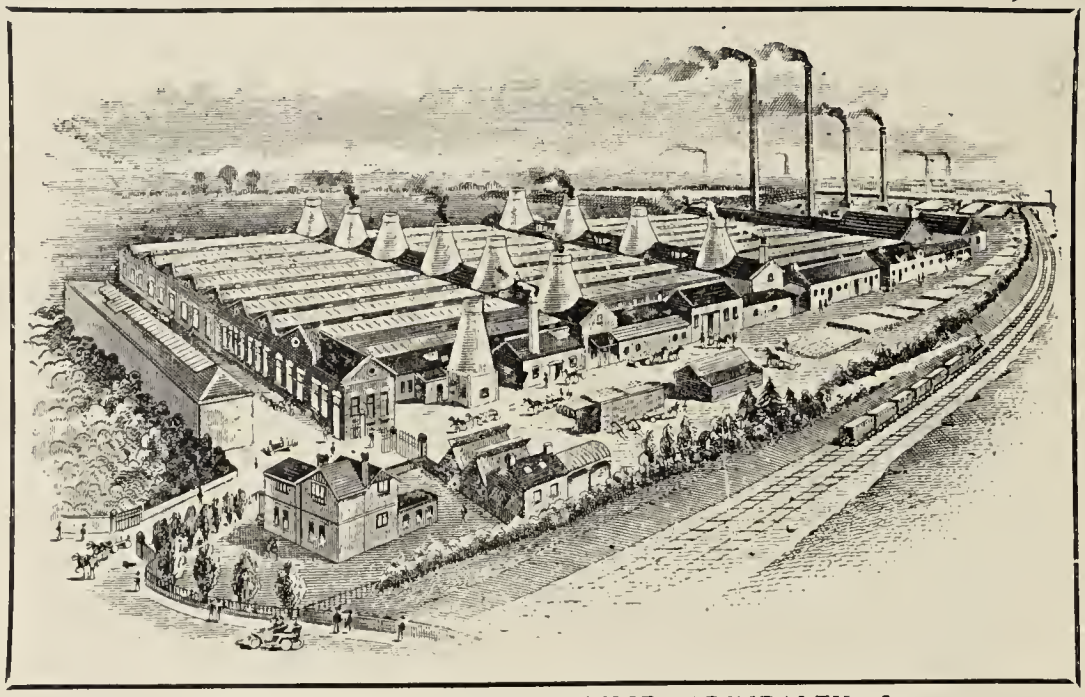
ESTABLISHED 1750.

The Bristol Pottery, Fishponds, BRISTOL.

Telephone : "21 FISHPONDS." ***Telegrams : "PORCELAIN, FISHPONDS."***

Buyers should see our LATEST PRODUCTIONS in **Toilet Ware, Dinner Ware,** &c., for the SEASON TRADE.

BEST VALUE in all kinds of **Domestic and General Earthenware.**



Also Manufacturers of High-Grade **Non-Crazing Semi Porcelain Sanitary Ware,** including **Lavatory Basins, Pedestal Closets,** &c.

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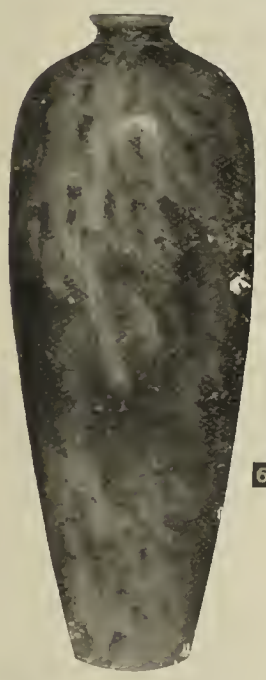
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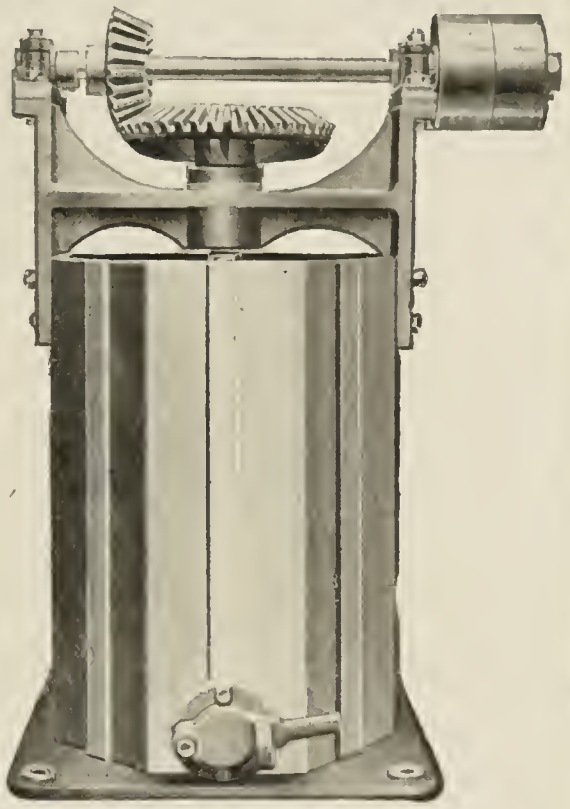
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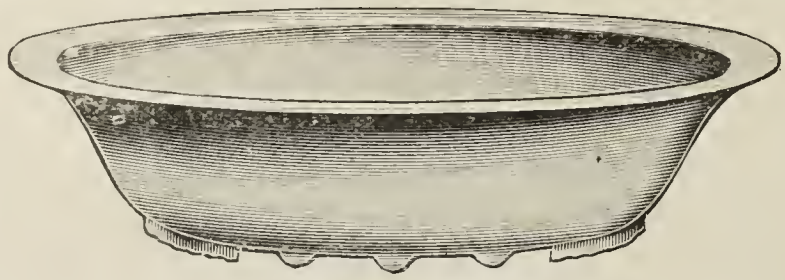
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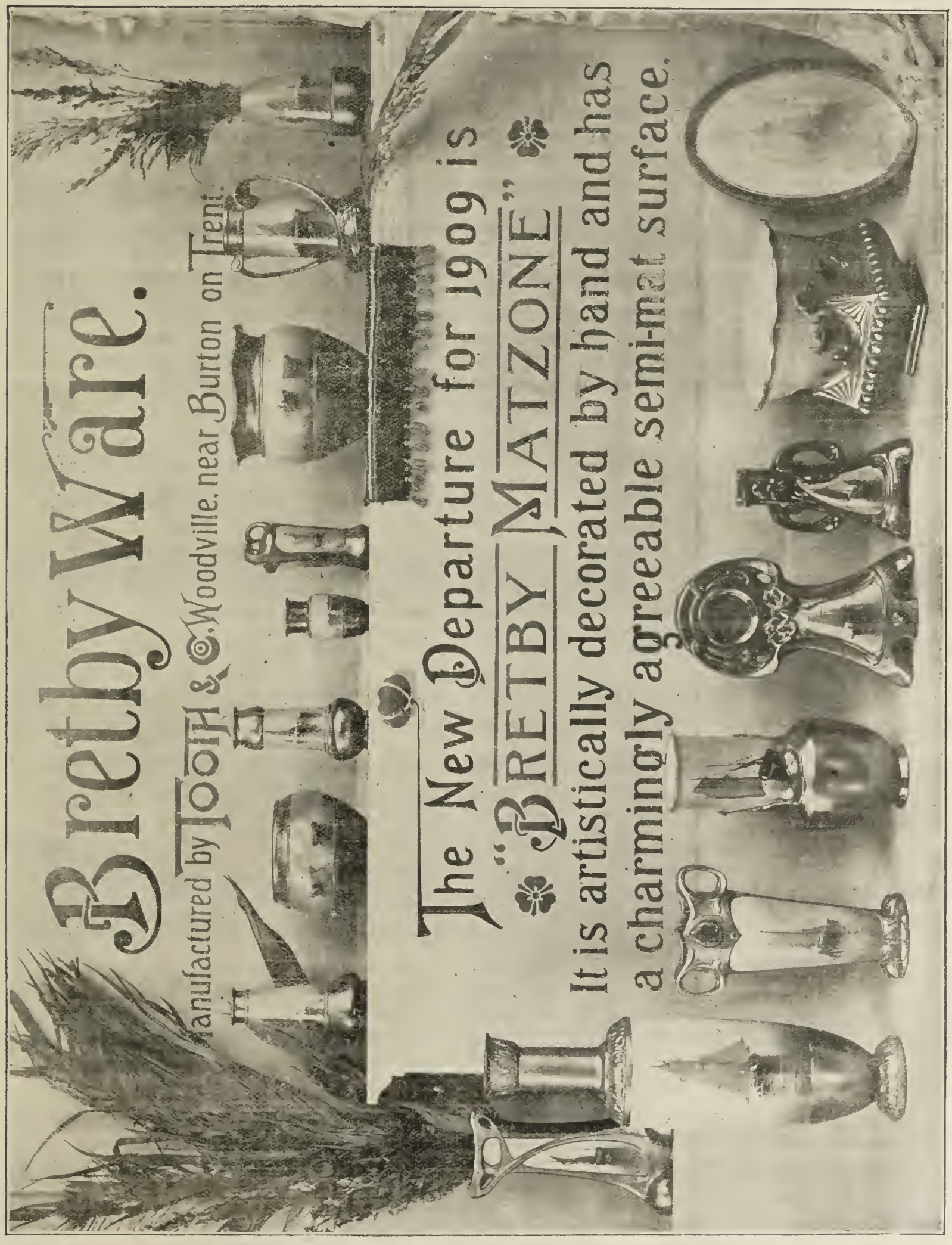
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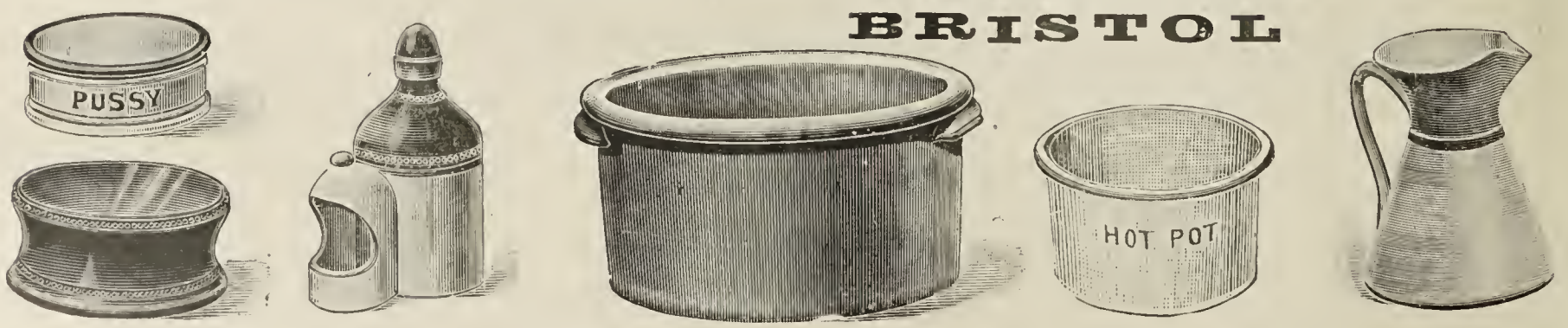
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EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICE.

WHILST FRESH FRUIT IS IN SEASON IT IS ESSENTIAL to have a STOCK of CUSTARD GLASSES



"CECIL."

TWO EXCELLENT LINES IN FINE CRYSTAL AT SPECIAL PRICE.



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SMALL ASSORTED CASES.

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A Line that will Sell your Stock!

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(BLITZ)

HOLDERS
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HOLDERS

(PATENTED)

We are the Patentees of the **Blitz Flower Holder,** a clever little device which is used for the arrangement of cut flowers in Bowls and Vases.

When in use it is practically invisible, being made of thin glass, yet it combines in itself **all** the advantages of **all** other Flower Holders yet made.

It holds the flowers in any position, and by its aid, the flowers are easily and quickly arranged to the best advantage.

It is made of glass, and does not injure the flowers or pollute the water as do the metal devices.

It is light, and can therefore be used with absolute safety in the most delicate and valuable Vases.

It holds the flowers in such a way as to permit of them being taken out of the vase **without disturbing the arrangement,** thus permitting constant change of water,

It can be used in any Vase or Bowl as it is made in seven sizes.

It is cheap.

It is no longer a novelty but A STANDARD article.

If you have it you will please your customers and will assist the sale of your stock of Tubes and Bowls.

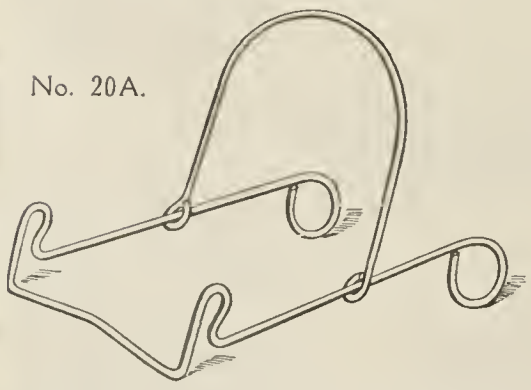
MADE IN SEVEN SIZES, AND FITS TUBES AND BOWLS

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1¼ in.	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.



Large Size . .
"CLIMAX EASEL."

No. 20A.



4/9 per doz. 54/- gross.

"A smart way of showing things is a smart way of selling things."

This Salesman is confidently recommended.

It is cheap.

It is simple and adjustable to any degree.

It is finished in gilt and will not rust.

It holds and displays perfectly any ewer and basin, and secures a sale by effective display in many instances where personal attention fails.

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PRICES, PARTICULARS, AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

A.B.G.A. ANGLO-BELGE GLASS ASSOCIATION, LTD. A.B.G.A.

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A.B.G.A. FRUIT JARS.

WE REPRODUCE HEREUNDER COPY OF LETTER RECEIVED TO-DAY (June 25) FROM ONE OF OUR LOCAL AGENTS FOR THIS CELEBRATED JAR.

.....*June* 24, 1909.

Gentlemen,

A.B.G.A. FRUIT JARS.

Mr. H....., in sending us a repeat order for the above says:—"They are the most satisfactory I have ever known. The fruit I bottled last year has been so highly praised by hundreds of our hotel visitors that I have given many of them your name and address. I hope you have received orders from them."

We think this should interest you.

Yours truly,

.....

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FRUIT JAR.

There is a growing practice amongst housewives in summer of preparing a stock of Bottled Fruit ready for that part of the year when fresh fruit cannot be obtained, and nothing can be more useful or acceptable in the home menu.

With suitable jars this can be done easily.

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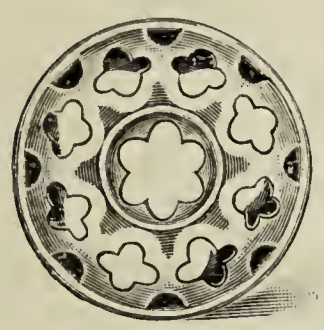
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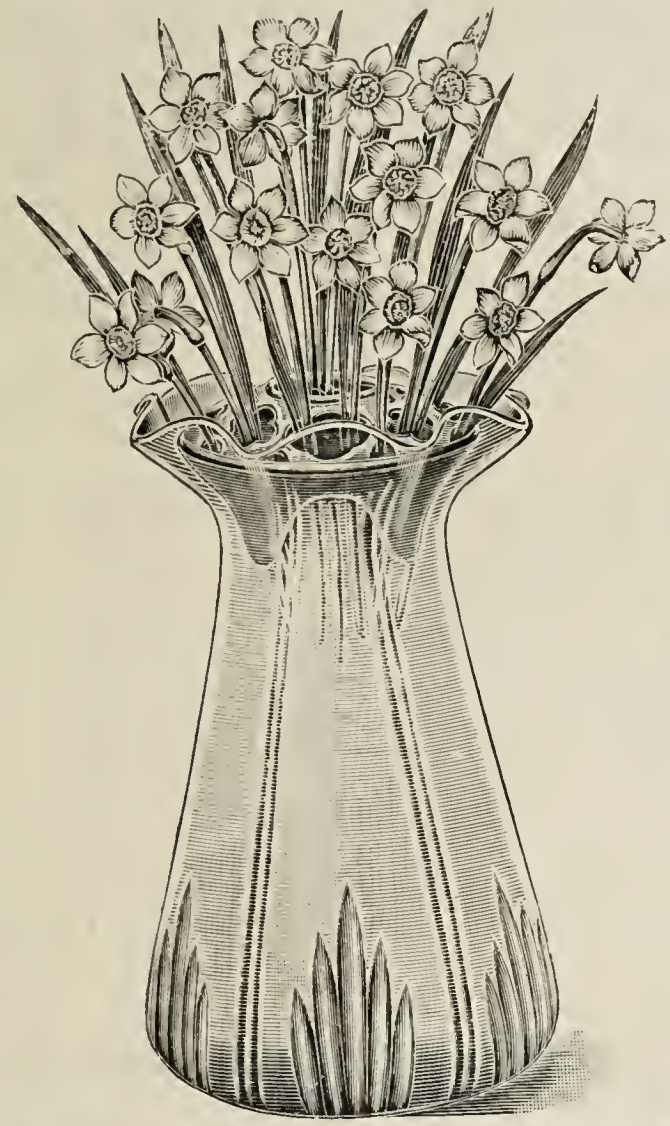
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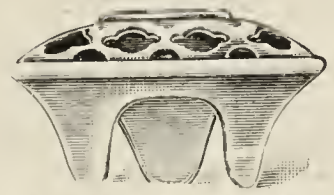
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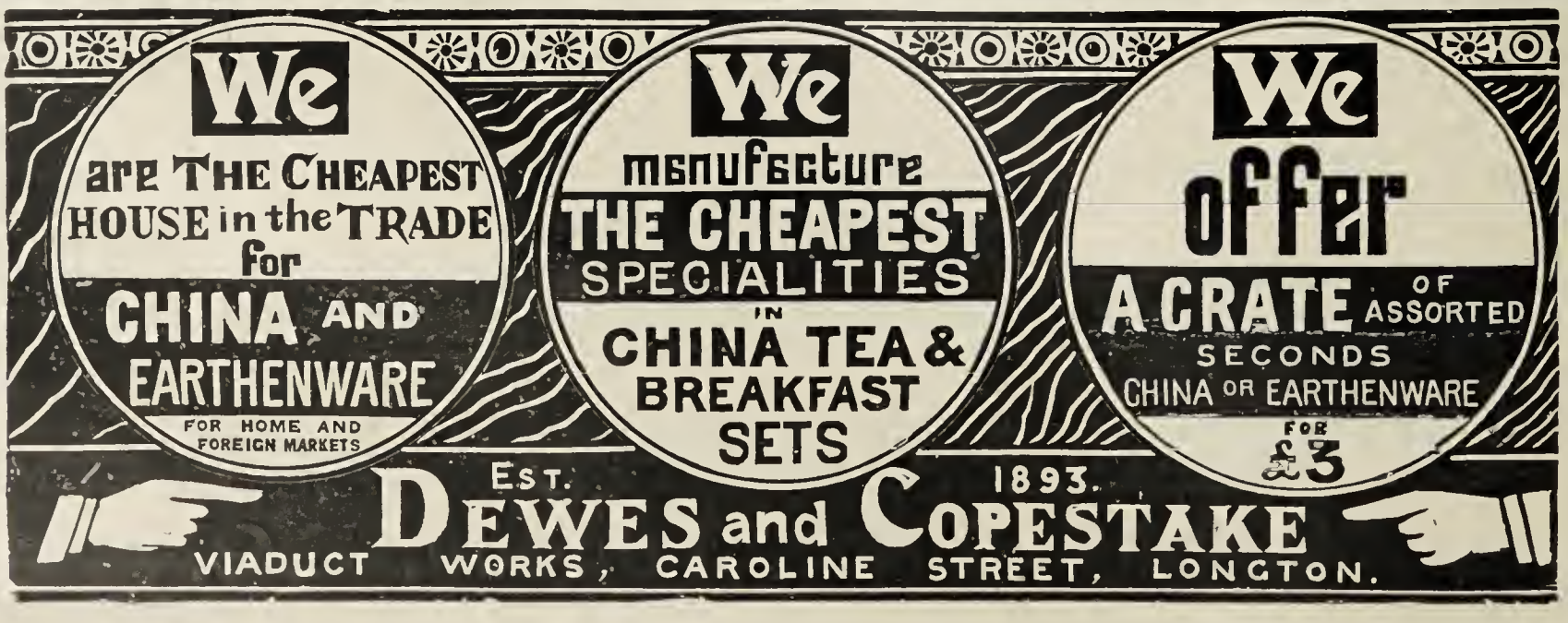
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Air-tight & Light-tight.

WHITE VITRIFIED STONEWARE JARS.

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that **every graduation** on **every jug** manufactured by us is guaranteed accurate. Because our Jugs can be relied upon we have built a steadily growing business. As we expected, our success brings competitive goods in the market. We welcome competition, knowing value for value and jug to jug we cannot be beaten, but we wish to warn our numerous customers against buying imitations of our jugs because they are offered a little cheaper. It is the graduating that costs the money, and the accuracy of the graduations makes or mars a milk jug. We have ourselves received the following letter from a **Belgian** house.

COPY OF LETTER TO US FROM A BELGIAN FIRM.

Dear Sirs,

We are indebited of your address to the advertisement in the "Pottery Gazette." As we find you have a ready sale of the graduated jugs, we beg you to note that we are manufacturing that article in very large quantity.

We beg leave to send you to-day two samples of these jugs, in order that you might see how we are doing them.

Kindly note that we do not accept any responsibility for the accuracy of the graduation, it is a point on which we greatly insist.

(Signed by a Belgian firm.)

TAYLOR'S JUGS ARE ACCURATE.

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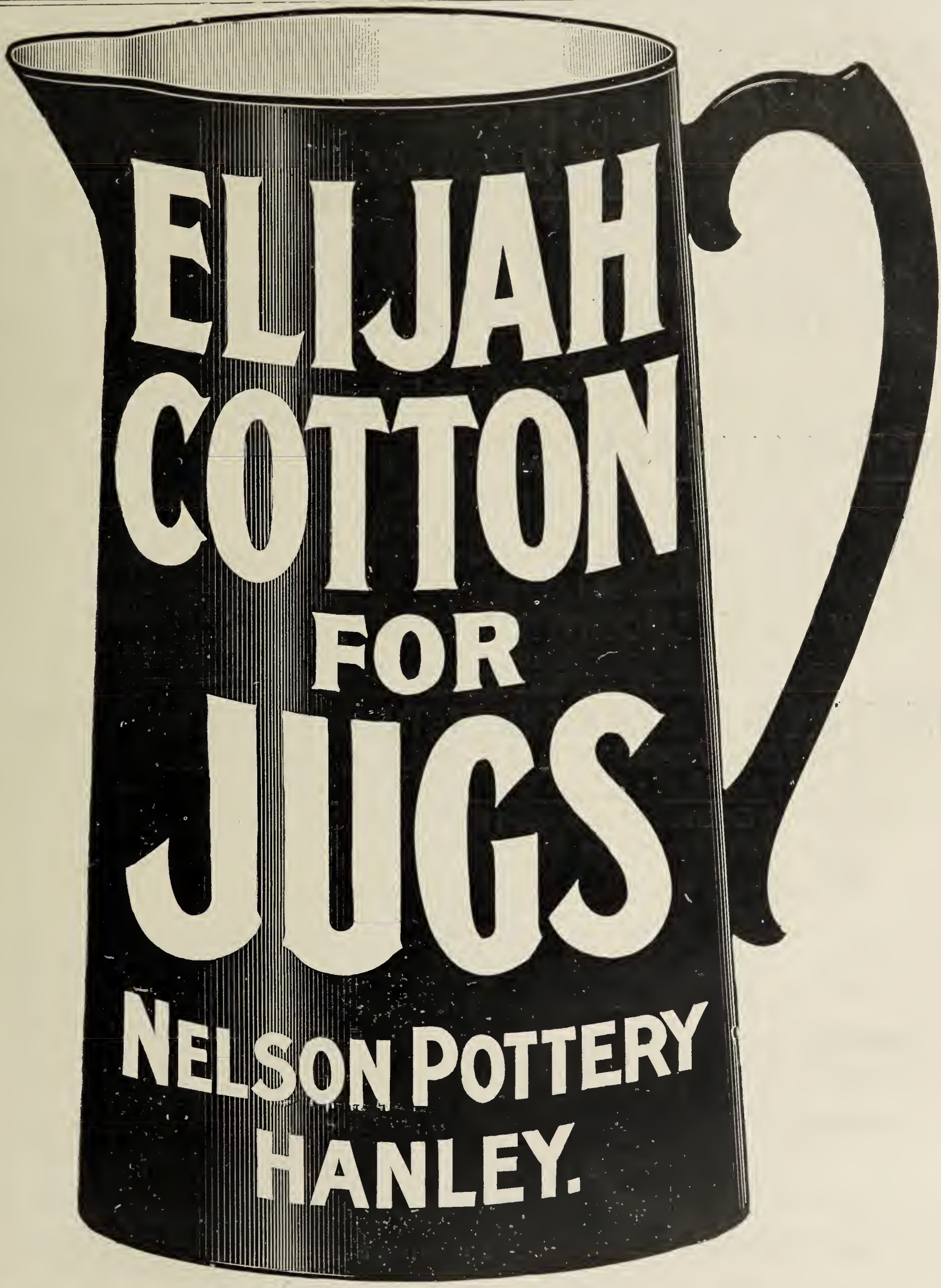
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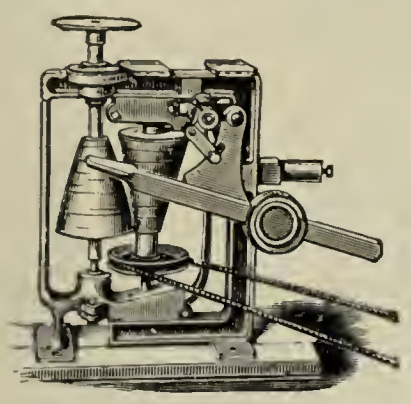
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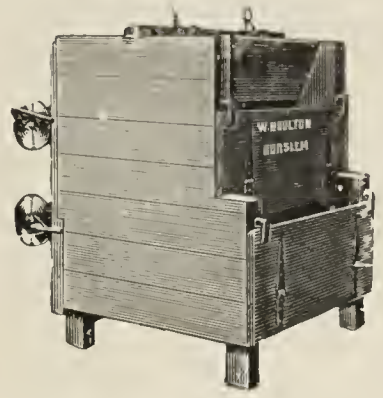
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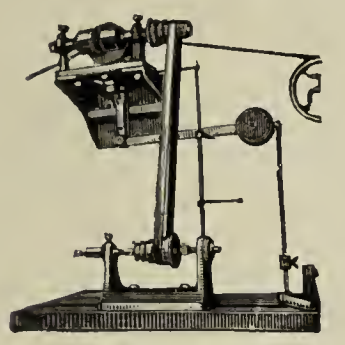
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Type A 4 Lawn Sifter.

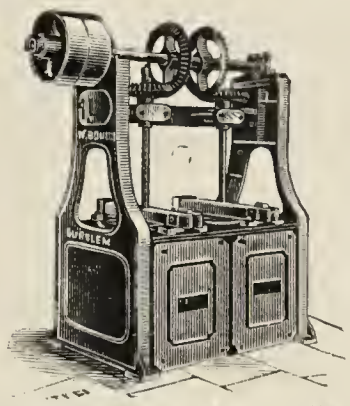


Patent Steam Lathe.

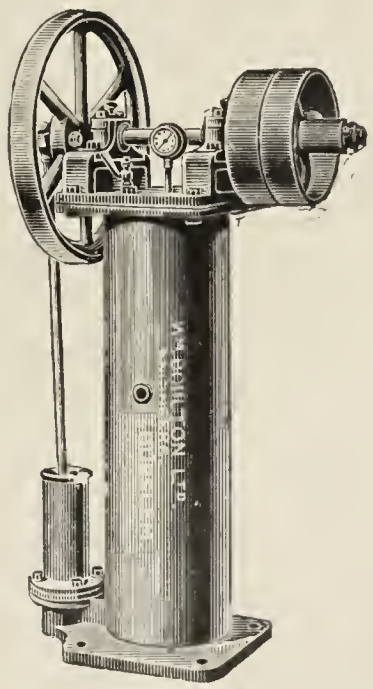


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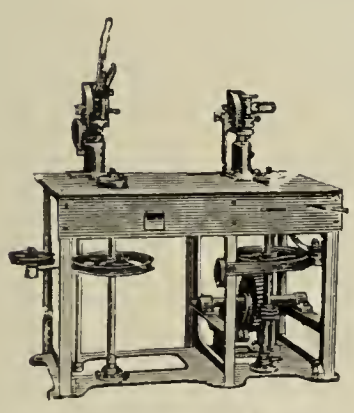
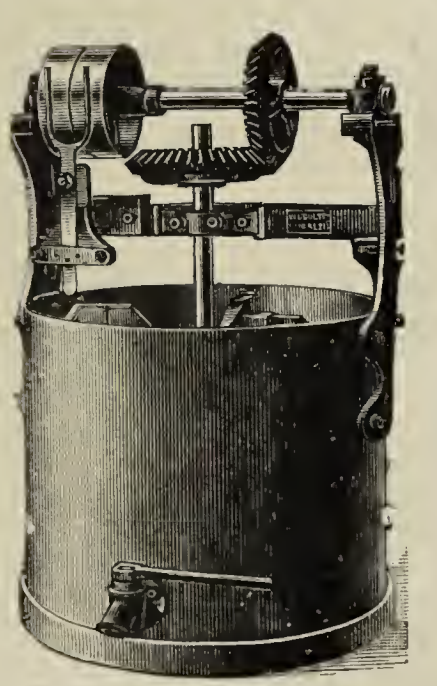


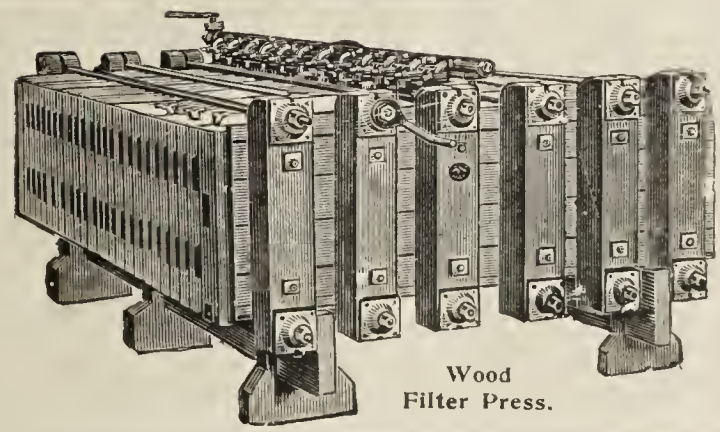
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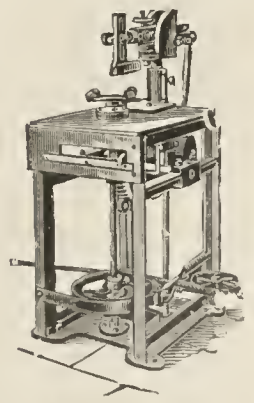
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PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

THE POTTERY GAZETTE

Diary and Trade Directory For 1910

IS NOW IN PREPARATION,

and in order that copies of this Diary may reach subscribers in Australia, New Zealand, South America, and other distant parts well before the end of the year, it will finally

CLOSE FOR PRESS ON SEPTEMBER 11th.

☞ **ADVERTISEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS SHOULD REACH THE PUBLISHERS DURING JULY OR AUGUST.**

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Editorial Notes.

OUR MALIGNED INDUSTRIES.

"THE Potteries" seem fated to be the butt of sensation mongers, male and female. Why London magazines should send special commissioners to take notes of all the worst features of the pottery towns and their inhabitants, with (apparently) instructions to ignore everything that could be said in favour of them, passes comprehension. But that these commissioners should grossly exaggerate admitted evils is dishonourable and inexcusable. The latest offender is the writer of an article entitled "Poverty in the Potteries," which appeared in a well-known magazine. If the article had dealt only with the social conditions of the inhabitants, we should not have considered it within our province as a trade journal to refer to it. But the Potteries and the potting industry are inseparable, and it would be rather difficult for even a fair-minded writer to say much about one without some reference to the other. The article on "Poverty in the Potteries" is a slander on the trade we represent. The local press and the Town Council of Burslem have indignantly repudiated the writer's statements as to the social conditions in Burslem, and we as emphatically resent his remarks and inferences on the trade. In justice to their industry and to their workpeople, manufacturers should adopt some means to correct the bad impression this article must create in the minds of people outside the district. A very able reply to the article was sent to the editor of the magazine, but the reverend gentleman declined to publish it, or even a summary of it. It is as infamous to libel a district or an industry as to libel an individual, but unfortunately there is no legal redress for either of the former. There should be, for if the author of "Poverty in the Potteries" had written of an individual as he has of the trade, and of the town, of Burslem he would have had damages claimed against him. Pottery is not alone in the employment of women, and is not the only industry suffering from the depression in trade and the consequent poverty. We regret that there should be such distress, and sincerely hope that an improvement in trade will shortly remove it, but we resent the inaccurate description of it given by this writer, who seems to have spent only one night and part of two days in the neighbourhood. The Potteries do not pose as a "health resort," but a little investigation would show magazine writers and others that the health of the workers there is now well looked after by employers, and that the working conditions are much better than they were and are in advance of those in some other industries.

THE FALCKE COLLECTION OF OLD WEDGWOOD.

WE have just had the privilege of inspecting one of the finest collections of "Old Wedgwood" in the world, which has been generously presented to the nation by its owner and collector, Mr. Isaac Falcke. Our interesting interview with Mr. Falcke and his estimable wife (both charming personalities, who recently celebrated their golden wedding) took place too near the date of publication

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of this issue to admit of any account of their really unique collection being given in it. We hope to furnish some particulars of this handsome gift to the public next month. Mr. Falcke is a fine example of the courteous old English gentleman. Though his name indicates foreign extraction he was born in England, and has lived here all his life. The public spirit in presenting his beautiful collection of Old Wedgwood to the British Museum is one of which all Englishmen should be proud. Every one of the 400 pieces of which it consists was purchased by Mr. Falcke himself, most of them fifty years ago; and when it is remembered that he was one of the most expert art dealers and connoisseurs, the artistic worth of his collection will be understood. It will form a noble addition to our national collection of artistic pottery, and the public will appreciate the patriotic spirit of the donor. It presents a striking contrast to the commercial haggling over another art treasure which was recently, and after considerable effort, purchased for—not presented to—the nation. The true value of his splendid gift cannot be rightly expressed in money, but it may be mentioned that Mr. Falcke's collection is stated to be worth over £20,000.

THE "PENNY BAZAAR" TRADE.

IT appears that a determined effort is abont to be made by an American business house to develop that kind of trade in this conntry which is associated with the name "Penny Bazaar," and a great number of shops will be established to sell articles which can be classed at one price. In America the usual lowest fixed price for this class of business is 5 cents, or 2½d., and the highest 10 cents, or 5d. Our range here is greater, viz., from one penny up to 6½d.; but the principle underlying the business is the same, viz., to classify goods, not by their kind or by their relationship to each other, but by their selling values. There can be no doubt that the old-fashioned retailer, in the pottery and glass, as well as in many other trades, suffers a good deal from this specious form of competition, and the question is whether he cannot meet it on its own ground. The classification by value undoubtedly has some attraction for a certain section of the shop-going public. When a mass of varying articles is displayed under the heading "All at one penny" or "All at 6½d.," the display produces an impression upon the mind to the effect that surely amongst all that crowd of articles there is something that would be worth buying at the low price indicated. This impression is probably false; but we have to do with human nature, and in many instances with uncultivated human nature; and so long as trade is increased and a fair value given for money, the retailer cannot concern himself with the curious ways in which humanity delights to deceive itself.

In a fairly large and well-appointed shop there ought to be no great difficulty in the way of classification of many of the goods by value, say from 1d. up to 1s., although, no doubt, to the average old-fashioned shopkeeper the idea will be distasteful at first, and seem to savour of unworthiness. A counter might be set apart for three different prices, 1d., 6½d. and 1s., and the various sections should include as many little novelties as possible. A large percentage of the customers will be attracted to this counter, and they will buy a good deal which would never be sold to them if they had to inquire the price of each article. The fixed price saves thinking on the part of the buyer; and to many people thinking is far more troublesome and irksome than working. There can be no doubt that a human being has a distinct tendency towards laziness, against which he is compelled, for the most part, to fight throughout his life; and the suggestion is, that this lazy tendency should be exploited.

Of course, there would be little necessity to do this if no one had begun to do it, but already the so-called bazaars take away a good deal of small trade; and if they are to be increased all over the country under the ægis of American millionairism, the effect upon the business of the ordinary retailer will be very considerable. The very big trade has already been filched from him by manufacturers trading direct and by the large city houses, and the small trade will then be gone also. In the end the big trade will tend to include some of the more moderate business, and the small trade of the bazaars will move upwards; and then there will be little left in between for our national shopkeeper.

THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION, 1910.

MANUFACTURERS in our industries are getting tired of International Exhibitions—and no wonder at it. It is no secret that, although Great Britain first organised an International Exhibition, the Governments of other countries have exploited them for the advantage of their own industries, with far more enterprise than has been shown by the British Government. Our manufacturers are being invited to exhibit at the International Exhibition to be held at Brussels next year. It would appear that our Government has at last realised that they have not encouraged British exhibitors at former exhibitions as they should have done. A Departmental Committee was appointed by the Board of Trade two years ago, and made a number of recommendations, all of which have been adopted. Many advantages are now offered to those who intend exhibiting next year. The Board of Trade, acting through a Royal Commission, will provide show cases free and will assist with unskilled labour in unpacking and packing exhibits, and will in other ways reduce the trouble and expense of exhibiting. An exhibition should not be called an "International" Exhibition unless our Government can secure adequate representation of our principal industries, and will also see that our exhibits are shown as advantageously as those of other countries. We lose prestige when we make a poor show at an "International" Exhibition. The writer speaks within his own knowledge when he says that the British Empire made a far poorer show at Paris—as far as our trades are concerned—in 1900 than it ever made at a great exhibition before, and that no one of the other nations exhibiting ever made such an advantageous show. Those who exhibited pottery and glass at Paris that year were heavily handicapped. There were not a dozen of them altogether, and the British Royal Commission treated them and British visitors with but scant courtesy. Unless our Government will so encourage our manufacturers as to ensure a representative display of British pottery and glass at Brussels, we shall protest against its being called a competitive International Exhibition. We do not want a repetition of the "Franco-British" fiasco—a remarkably interesting place of recreation and amusement, conducted with that object very successfully, but certainly not an Industrial Exhibition.

Spanish Duties on Tiles.—It has been decided that the tiles dutiable (5 pesetas per 100 kilogrammes) are those on clay or china (barro ó loza), plain or bevelled, painted or not, suitable for covering walls. Small china or flint slabs, squares of porcelain or stoneware (grés) of all kinds, as also those of clay or china, glazed or painted, which have figures or designs in relief, or mouldings, employed as ornaments if building, are to pay 24 pesetas per 100 kilogrammes

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Correspondence.

These columns are open to members of the trade for the discussion of trade topics. There are many questions affecting the trade which will be the better for a free discussion.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AND GLASSWARE CONTRACTS.

THE following correspondence has been handed to us for publication.—EDS. P. G.

To Sir R. Melville Beecheroft,
Chairman, London County Council.

TENDER FOR GLASSWARE.

SIR,—Having seen a report of the discussion which took place at a meeting of the London County Council on April 5, *re* the above, we desire, as English glass manufacturers (who are not interested in the tender in question), to put before you the following considerations:—

It would seem that the difference in price between the English and foreign tenders decided the question in favour of the latter, while the difference in quality and durability appear not to have been taken into account. Had this been given its due weight the 30 per cent. saving represented by the price of the foreign tender would have been reduced to vanishing point.

The difference in quality between English and foreign glass may be briefly stated as follows:—(1) English glass is composed of the finest materials procurable, and contains a large percentage of red oxide of lead (a very costly ingredient), which gives to English glass its brilliancy, weight and durability. This fact is of such importance that both the Admiralty and War Office, in their forms of tender, stipulate that the glass supplied must contain not less than one-third part of red oxide of lead. This important ingredient is altogether absent from foreign glass, or, if used, forms only a very small percentage of the whole. (2) English glass is usually made entirely by hand necessitating the employment of skilled glass-makers, who receive a high rate of wages, while foreign glass is shaped by the use of moulds, thus eliminating almost entirely the employment of highly skilled labour. The saving in cost of production is obvious, but the far greater strength and durability of the hand-made English glass more than compensates for the difference in price, to say nothing of its handsomer appearance. This fact is also recognised by the Admiralty, and their tender form stipulates that all glasses (wines, tumblers, &c), "Must be hand-made with sheared tops."

Another most important consideration in connection with English *v.* foreign glass is the conditions of labour resulting from factory legislation. The laws of England compel manufacturers to produce their glass under most strict conditions so as to safeguard the health and well-being of the workmen. These most salutary laws, however, act as a severe handicap to the English manufacturers when competing with foreign firms who are hampered with no such restrictions. Moreover, the rates of pay and hours of labour in English factories are far more favourable to the workman than those prevailing on the Continent.

In consideration of the foregoing facts, we venture to think it not unreasonable to ask that when the London County Council invite tenders for glassware, their form of tender should be so worded as to insure that the glass supplied, from whatever source it is obtained, is produced in conformity with the laws of this country governing the manufacture of glass.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

May 12, 1909. THOS. WEBB & SONS, LTD.

To T. Webb & Sons, Ltd., 11, Charterhouse-st., Holborn-circus, E.C.

GENTLEMEN,—Your letter of the 12th ultimo, addressed to the chairman of the Council, regarding the comparative merits of glass of English and foreign manufacture has been laid before a committee of the Council, and I have been directed to inform you that the observations contained therein shall receive careful consideration in connection with the revision of the existing contracts. I may add that about 18 months ago the Council made exhaustive inquiries into the question of the rates of wages paid by English and foreign manufacturers. The glassware used by the Council is very limited in quantity, and having regard to the purposes for which it is used, it is not essential that it should be of the best quality. With reference to your remarks concerning the use of moulds, I may mention that it is understood that moulds are sometimes utilised by British manufacturers in making glass of the quality used by the Council. As intimated above the matter will be further considered before fresh tenders are invited, and, should it be found practicable, advantage will be taken of the suggestions which you were good enough to make in your letter.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, (Signed) G. GOMME (Clerk of the Council).

June 8, 1909.

DONTIL EDGING.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

DEAR SIRS,—In your current issue I notice that in answer to "Manager," *re* "dontil edging," you state that you do not know the origin of the word.

Might I be allowed to inform you that this is really "dentil edging," and, as the decoration implies, is tooth edging, the origin of the word being French, "dens," pronounced "dons," being the French for teeth. Hoping that you will forgive me for trespassing,—Yours faithfully,

BERTRAND RHEAD.

———

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—The term dontil is so commonly in use in Staffordshire that one would suppose every manager familiar with it. I have not a French dictionary at hand, but have no doubt that on reference to one you will find that "deutil" or "dentelle," pronounced "dontil," refers to toothed ornamentation.—Yours, &c.,

St. Albans, June 1, 1909. S. P. LEDWARD.

———

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—Respecting your reply to "Manager" as to the meaning of "dontil edge," the word is really "dentil," and is used in architecture to indicate the tooth-like edging under stone cornices. It is derived from the French "dent" (tooth), from which we also get our word dental, &c.—Yours, &c., H. W. WEST.

83, High-rd., Wood Green, June 1, 1909.

["Manager" asked us the origin of the word—rather than the meaning of it. We know there is a wide-spread acceptance of the French word "dent" as the origin of our "dontil." But we do not agree with it. ("Dentelle," as suggested by Mr. Ledward, means lace work). We have always had an English word to describe "notched with teeth like a saw"—that is, serrated. But our dontil ornamentation is not notched that way, but with semi-circular notches. It is known that a Frenchman named Dontil worked at Lowestoft and at Caughley at the time this style of gilt edge decoration was introduced, and it is most likely he gave his name to the ornamentation. We are inclined to believe this, but it was because we have no proof of it that we said "we did not know the origin of the word."—EDS. P. G.]

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COOL INDEED!

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—As an example of cool impertinence and utter disregard of commercial etiquette, I think it would be hard to find an equal to the following:—Some days ago, a firm of manufacturers in this district, who pay me the compliment of imitating my ideas, sent a boy to the entrance to my factory. He inquired for one of my men, and then calmly produced a piece of pottery coloured but not fired, and asked my man if he would be good enough to tell him if the colours were correct.

Of course my man refused to give him any information whatever, knowing that by so doing he would be acting dishonestly to his employers in giving away trade information.

Personally, I do not fear any healthy competition in the slightest degree; and many manufacturers in the Potteries know that the late W. H. Goss was always ready and pleased to help a brother manufacturer with his advice and experience; but I think it is coming a little low down for heads of firms to try to tempt workpeople to be false to their own employers.—Yours, &c.,

Stoke-on-Trent, June 25th, 1909. W. H. GOSS.

ENGRAVING ON GLASS.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—I shall feel obliged if you will find space in your valuable journal for the following query, which no doubt one of your many readers can answer:—

I have an engraving on a flat metal plate, from which I propose to take an electrotype or cast. Can I by any means flow a vitrifying solution on to the cast or electro, put it in the furnace, and obtain a transparent replica of my original plate? I wish to fill in this replica with pigment, and so obtain an engraving on glass. No doubt such or similar methods are known to your readers.—Yours, &c.,

June 21. EXPERIMENTER.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Junior.—You are entitled to promotion, no doubt, but there must be a vacancy before you can get it.

L. D.—We cannot answer your inquiry without seeing the ware. If you will send us a piece of it we may be able to assist you.

Bolton.—You should apply to a good wholesale house. Your quantities scarcely justify you in ordering from the manufacturers.

B. S.—We do not remember any case similar to your own. Yours seems to be a legal question. We suggest that you lay the facts before your solicitor.

Assistant.—The proprietors are entitled to carry on the business in the name of the founder. They bought the right to use the name. This is very frequently done.

James L.—The carriers are apparently to blame, but your difficulty is complicated by the exemptions from liability claimed by the company, and announced on their consignment note. You should consult a solicitor.

J. R. M.—The difference between Continental china and British china is very marked. Every dealer should be able to explain the difference to his customers. Ask the manufacturers' representative who calls on you, and he will explain it to you.

P. S.—There are no published records available to which we can refer for a registered design number so old as the one you give, which apparently dates back 30 years, or may be considerably more. The information can be obtained, provided there is not the least possible doubt of the numbers, &c., on the mark being correct, and application being made, accompanied with a fee of 5s., to the Comptroller, Patent Office, Design Branch, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C.

CORRESPONDENT'S INQUIRY.

C. B. [1093].—Asks for makers of "Careless Sprigs" toilet-ware in dark blue and gold.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN MAY.

THE POTTERY TRADE.—Employment in the pottery trade continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. Employment in Staffordshire and in Scotland continued bad generally, and was, on the whole, worse than a year ago; much short time was worked. In Devonshire employment continued moderate. At Bristol it was good and better than a month ago; in the South Yorkshire and River Aire district employment was bad and worse than a year ago. Clay tobacco pipe makers reported employment as fair at Glasgow and as good at Manchester.

THE GLASS TRADES.—Employment was fair on the whole, and better than a month ago. It was about the same as a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,280 workpeople, and paying £10,440 in wages, in the week ended May 22, showed an increase of 1·6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 11·5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1·1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 2·3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire showed some improvement as compared with a month ago, but was not so good as a year ago; at Mexborough it was moderate; at Castleford it was quiet; at Leeds it was moderate in the flint glass branch and fair in the other branches. In Lancashire employment was only moderate. Employment was good and better than a month ago at Seaham Harbour; at Sunderland and Portobello it was moderate; at Alloa and Bristol employment was good; at Dublin it was fair. Makers of medicine bottles at Rotherham reported employment as fairly good. With flint glass makers it was fairly good at Wordsley. With flint glass cutters employment continued fair generally but was not so good as a year ago; at Wordsley employment was good; at Birmingham it was bad. With sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens employment continued moderate. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear employment was bad, and much short time was worked. With bevellers and silverers at Birmingham employment was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago. With London glass blowers it continued bad.

Table showing the number of persons employed and the amount of wages paid them in the week ending May 22, 1909:—

Branches.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
Glass bottle	5,495	£7,267
Plate glass	719	897
Flint glass ware (not bottles) ..	1,712	1,855
Other branches	354	421
Total	8,280	£10,440

The number of persons employed in each district, and the amount of wages paid them in the week ending May 22, 1909:—

Districts.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
North of England	863	£1,004
Yorkshire	4,599	6,019
Lancashire	548	653
Worcester and Warwick ..	1,207	1,492
Scotland	733	945
Other parts of United Kingdom	330	327
Total	8,280	£10,440

TOILET WARE

DINNER „

TEA „

Fancy Goods

of all kinds.

Burleigh Ware

Illustrated Sheets and

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BURGESS & LEIGH,

BURSLEM, STAFFS.

Show Rooms:

44, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

51, PALINGS BUILDINGS, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

41, FORT STREET, AUCKLAND, N.Z.

Buyers' Notes.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVES.)

Geo. L. Ashworth & Brothers, Broad-street, Hanley, have acquired a widespread and deservedly high reputation for the excellence of their earthenware. The name of the firm is associated with the manufacture of Mason's Ironstone China, as it has been for upwards of half-a-century. This is a special earthenware body for which the two brothers, C. J. and G. M. Mason, took out a patent so long ago as 1813. It has remarkable strength, and dinnerware and other useful domestic pottery in Masons' Patent Ironstone China have obtained considerable popularity. Dessert services, with floral designs richly gilt, and landscapes beautifully painted, were also produced in this body. The pottery passed through several hands until it was acquired by the Messrs. Ashworth, under whose name the business is now carried on, though the present proprietors are Mr. J. S. Goddard and Mr. F. L. Johnson. All the old traditions of the house have, however, been maintained, and earthenware of the same high quality, and in the original patterns and shapes which gained for "Masons' Patent Ironstone China" world-wide fame, are produced by the firm, G. L. Ashworth & Brothers, to-day. Of cours" "up-to-date" forms and decorations are also produced in the same serviceable body. Messrs. Ashworth's have their London showrooms at 26, Ely-place, Holborn, E.C., where samples of all their principal lines, including the latest, are always to be seen. Messrs. Ashworth Brothers have recently commenced the production of purely artistic pottery, for which their special and absolutely unique "body" afforded them remarkable facilities. In common with other progressive potters, they have for some years realised that it was to chemistry they must look for future developments in pottery. Chemical processes have always been important factors in pottery production, but the wonderful possibilities they have placed within the reach of the artist potter have only recently been appreciated, and even now they are not fully ascertained. Indeed, what knowledge we have of them leads to the conclusion that they never will be. The firm had associated with them as works chemist Dr. L. Basch, an expert chemist of wide experience, and he prosecuted a number of researches on their behalf with a view to the reproduction, if possible, of the beautiful glazes and lustres for which ancient pottery is now so highly prized. Dr. Basch was given a free hand, and was most painstaking in his researches and experiments. His love of artistic ceramics supplied the incentive, and his practical knowledge of chemistry furnished the ability for his sustained efforts to unravel the mystery by which those glazes and lustres were surrounded. Messrs. Ashworth do not claim to be pioneers in this attempt to discover the secrets of the early Chinese potters. They, like the rest of us, were well aware that other and world-famous chemist-potters had been making investigations and experimenting on the same lines, and with marked success. But they do claim that in all their researches they have proceeded on lines of their own. They have not copied anyone, and their successes (which have been greater than their expectations) have been the results of their own experiments. For some time Mr. J. V. Goddard, son of Mr. J. S. Goddard, had the advantage of working with Dr. L. Basch, and they were jointly responsible for most of the successes (and, as Mr. Goddard smilingly remarked to me, many of the failures) they met with. Mr. J. V. Goddard has had a thorough training as a pottery student, and has achieved distinction as a practical potter. Like his capable mentor, Dr. Basch, Mr. Goddard is an enthusiastic chemist-potter—not daunted by his numerous failures and not too elated by his undoubted successes. Until the last twelve months we had not heard much of his work. It was known that he was experimenting in succession to Dr. Basch, and that he was "trying all sorts of things." But he waited his time, and he is now developing the methods that he and Dr. Basch began, and is producing beautiful glazed and lustred wares, which the firm are placing on the market. Mr. Goddard has just been exhibiting at the Imperial Hotel, Russell-square, W.C., a large collection of specimens of the new "Ashworth Ware," and I have had the pleasure of inspecting them there. All their artistic productions will be known as "Ashworth Ware," but distinctive names will be given to different treatments. How many these will be time alone can show, for we may be assured that Mr. Goddard will not discontinue his experiments. At present he is showing two entirely new effects, which are called "Estrella" and "Lustrosa" respectively. Speaking generally, "Ashworth Ware" is divided into two classes, "Estrella" and



[*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

ASHWORTH WARE.

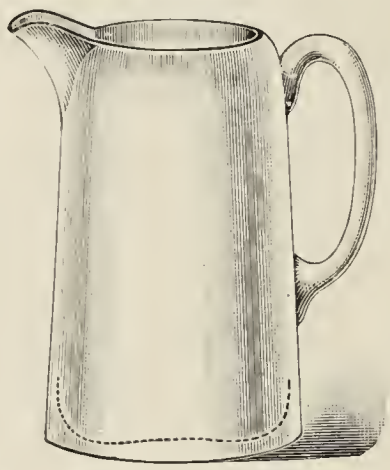
The way to extend your trade is to secure an Agency for Grimwades' Specialities and Patented Articles. You can **sell these to the best families** and establish a good connection with the large households. **CIRCULARS AND LEAFLETS SUPPLIED FREE.**

- The -

"Grimwade"

PATENT

Hygienic Jug.



Reg. No. 533435.

FINEST SEMI-PORCELAIN.

Note its Merits—

1. NON-SPLASH TOP
2. UNCHIPPABLE EDGE
3. ROUNDED INTERIOR (EASY TO CLEAN)
4. PERFECT POURER

No sharp angles inside to hold dirt.

TEN SIZES, ¾-pint to 9-pint.

The "Grimwade" Patent Safety Milk Bowl.



Patent No. 5381/09. Registered Shape, No. 537320.

INCURVED TOP TO PREVENT SPILLING. VERY STRONG. WILL NOT SPLIT IN STOCK

9 SIZES.

Finest Semi-Porcelain.

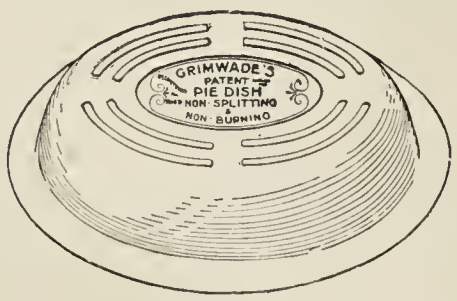
Patent "Combined Cream Scoop and Spout Cover," to keep out flies. Every home needs two or three. Housekeepers appreciate them and will recommend to their friends.

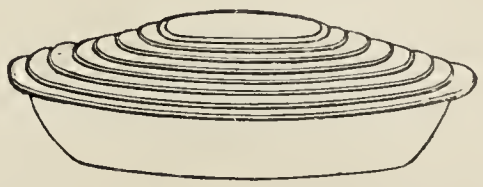
The "GRIMWADE" PATENT PIE DISH

Grooved at bottom with 4 vents for air passage to prevent splitting or burning.

ALL SIZES.
3 in. to 12 in.
Shallow or Deep.

A lovely OVAL Shape, with rounded interior. Easy to Clean.





FREE.—With crate orders we supply 500 illustrated leaflets with customer's name on.

White Ironstone Ware.

Highly Glazed.

JUST THE THINGS EVERY COOK AND HOUSEWIFE WILL APPRECIATE . . . .

Grimwades, Ltd.,

WINTON POTTERY, STOKE-ON-TRENT.

London Address: 13, ST. ANDREW STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C.

"Lustrosa," the former being glaze, the latter lustre effects. There are no applied decorations. The form are all classical in character and there are many that are both excellent and original. But "Ashworth Ware" does not rely upon form so much as on its many and beautiful soft colours. "Estrella" ware owes its excellence entirely to its glazes. When we speak of "glaze effects" now we attach a specific, and not a general, meaning to the term. Practically all earthenware is of such porous clay that when fired in the kiln it remains porous until it receives a coating of glaze. Glaze then, primarily, is the glassy coating applied to earthenware and china to render them non-porous. But when we now speak of "pottery glazes" we refer to decorative effects alone—such as those brilliant colour productions of early Oriental potters, samples of which are preserved in all their pristine beauty to this day. How these glazes were produced has for long been a mystery to potters. Countless, but fruitless, efforts have been made to discover the secret of them. Since the marvellous discovery effected by the science of chemistry, and the application of them to pottery ornamentation, our chemist-potters have succeeded in producing glaze effects very similar to the mottled, streaked, and variegated glazes, samples of which have come down to us authenticated as the work of the great potters of the East. Whether the means of producing them are the same or not is very doubtful, and will probably never be known. It is, however, matter for intense satisfaction, that exquisitely beautiful results which for ages it has been thought impossible for modern potters to obtain, are equalled (if not strictly speaking reproduced) as the results of the patience and industry of chemist-potters of to-day. Messrs. Ashworth do not claim pre-eminence in this field of scientific research. They have for some time been experimenting in their own way in the production of glazes and lustres—with what success may be seen in the collections of specimens they are now submitting to the public. "Estrella" and "Lustrosa" ware present an infinite variety of beautiful and luscious colours. Amongst the "Estrella," a rich glaze on a light body, treated with delicate grays, soft blues, and yellows, the effect heightened by the colour-quality of the glaze. The flow of the glaze and its peculiar luminosity are influenced by the firing, and are therefore not under rigid control, with the happy result that no two pieces can possibly be exactly alike. Every piece in "Estrella Ware," and "Lustrosa Ware" too, for that matter, is therefore unique. The "Lustrosa Ware," as its name implies, depends upon its lustre effects. Dr. Basch and Mr. Goddard have been especially successful in this direction, and many beautifully artistic pieces of lustre pottery are evidence of it. Those who are not familiar with modern lustre glazes must not confound them with what used to be, and are still known, as "lustre wares." Copper lustre, silver lustre, bronze lustre, and even gold lustre (not gilding) were often crude in character, and were used in combination with painted decoration. "Lustrosa" has a highly artistic effect, due to the action of the fire upon the specially prepared glazes. Some of the most successful pieces shown present combined effects which, in addition to rich lustres, are iridescent in different lights. A small form in rich purple lustre is shown — a most successful piece—the only one of the kind in the collection. These texture glazes and lustre effects are essentially artistic, and will be appreciated by all lovers of art. "Estrella" and "Lustrosa" is pottery that the average glass and china dealer may judiciously add to his stock, and they meet the demand of the times for beautiful yet inexpensive pieces. People of taste are tired of the "common-place" in their home. They want ornaments that will grow in interest the longer they are admired, and this can truthfully be said of Ashworth ware, for the endless and beautiful mingling of colour and lustre is continuous. They have in them such a wealth of colour that the brilliancy of the glaze and the variegated iridescence of the rich lustres alternately remind one of fruit, of flowers, and the mellow tones of long-buried metals. The more the public see of these unique productions the more they will appreciate them. The pieces are of necessity unique—a quality which the public is growing more and more to appreciate. Some of the effects I have just seen the chemist-potter himself cannot undertake to reproduce. In the process of firing the glazes produce not only effects which can be anticipated, but unexpected variations which are the result of high temperatures. Dealers who have customers who like to have things different from any in the possession of their friends will be safe in recommending pieces of this beautiful development of the modern potter's art.

The British Anchor Pottery Co., Ltd., Anchor-rd., Longton, are represented in London by Joseph Lockett & Sons, 55, Hatton-garden, E.C. The company are manufacturers of all kinds of domestic earthenware, their special lines being toilet ware, dinner ware, and sets of jugs. They show samples of all these at Messrs. Lockett's rooms, which are always open. One side of the long and spacious showroom is filled with samples of the company's productions, the range of toilet ware especially is an extensive one, including many new shapes and patterns. Many of their new decorations are of an artistic character, yet inexpensive. This is particularly true of the samples of toilet ware, on which several neat floral ornamentations are shown. The taste of the public now tends towards neat rather than florid ornamentations, and the toilet ware shown by Messrs. Lockett & Sons meets the demand. There is a nice assortment of dinner ware, which includes several new oval-shaped vegetable dishes. The patterns on these are in good taste—plenty of variety with printed, enamelled, and gilt decorations. A large collection of jugs (in sets) is shown. Several new shapes and more new decorations are on show. They supply "Queen's White" dinner ware, and tea and breakfast ware, and the same is shown in printed patterns and printed and gilt. Some new flower-pots are shown with pleasing decorations. Cheese stands and covers and all miscellaneous pieces of table ware are supplied in several neat decorations *en suite*. Some new shaded decorations are shown on good plain shapes in toilet ware. The company have improved the body of their ware, as well as the decorations of it.

Kilner Brothers, Ltd., Great Northern Goods Station King's Cross, London, N. The well-known glass bottle specialists supply machine and hand-made bottles for jam, marmalade, fruit, sweets, wines, beer, aerated waters, pickles and sauces. They are always willing to make special bottles for particular purposes, and have just issued a new illustrated catalogue which they will send on application to recognised dealers. They have sent us samples of a useful requisite for the present season. This is the "Kilner" fruit jar, in two sizes—4 lbs. and 2 lbs. The demand for suitable jars for bottling fruit at home increases year by year. Housewives are reverting to the practice (which has not been observed so much in recent years) of bottling fruit at home, when fruit is plentiful, so that they may enjoy fresh fruit in the winter when it cannot be obtained otherwise. The possession of a really good jar is essential and, given that, the rest is easy and the results satisfactory. The jars of which we have received samples seem to answer every requisite for the duty. They are well made in strong glass. A flat glass top fits

on to a ledge prepared for it inside the neck of the jar. A brass cover fits over this glass top, and screws tightly to the outside of the jar. The edge of this screw cover presses on to a rubber ring and when the cover is screwed down all air is excluded from the jar. The screw and the jar are well made, and the whole arrangement is at once simple and effective. This is a line glass and china dealers should stock. The jars and covers are supplied complete by Messrs. Kilner Bros.

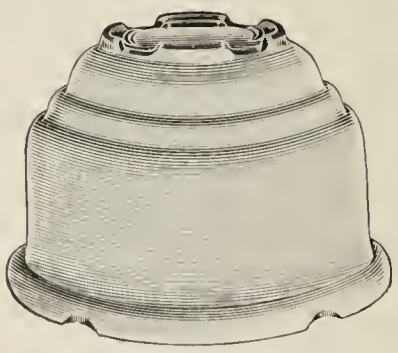
A. B. Jones & Sons, china manufacturers, Grafton Works, Marlborough-rd., Longton, have appointed Mr. John Walker their London representative. They have a very light and handsomely decorated show-room at Buchanan Buildings, Holborn, E.C., and Mr. Walker has displayed there a large selection of their samples. The fittings are in white enamel and a liberal use of silvered glass adds considerably to the attractions of the room. The principal series are tea and breakfast ware and fancy china. These are supplied in all grades from neat, inexpensive printed patterns up to richly enamelled sets. There is ample variety both as to shapes and ornamentation. The firm produce all the usual stock shapes and decorations, and in addition they are showing a large number of special shapes—some of them their own exclusive forms. There is the same wide range in decorations so that Mr. Walker gives his customers plenty of choice. The firm are quite in line with the prevailing taste, both as to shapes and decorations. Neatness and simplicity are the characteristics of most of the samples shown me a few days ago. These include "Worcester" shape breakfast and tea ware, blue band and gold; "Silver" shape, in many light neat decorations, and the firm's "Gadroon" shape in a variety of ornamentations. These are perennial shapes, but the decoration on them is in accordance with the present style. There are also many new shapes with appropriate, quiet decorations. Several rich enamelled patterns are shown on new forms, and thus every taste is provided for. Jones and Sons are very successful with their coloured effects, their "Matt Blue" being a pleasing, feature. Pretty printed patterns, shaded and stippled, are included in a number of inexpensive sets. Good shapes in teapots and in sets of jugs are supplied with decorations to match any of the tea sets. A full range of "Queens Fluted" tea and breakfast ware, and of white in "Gadroon" "Grafton" "Sevres," and other shapes is shown. The firm have a pleasing and popular speciality in "Transparent Ivory Arms Ware," for which Grafton China is well suited. As souvenir goods, these ivory porcelain heraldic pieces are not excelled. The firm supply the arms and crests of towns, boroughs, counties universities, clubs, institutions, &c., in several hundred different shapes—antique, pleasing, artistic, useful, quaint, and humorous. These include vases, mugs, cans, loving cups, jars, and candlesticks. Fancy ash trays, round, oval, square, shield shape, diamond shape, heart shape, &c., tea pots, cups and saucers, sugar basins and other pieces for table purposes. The necessary copper plates and engravings for local arms are provided free of cost for a first order of an agreed value. As a fancy line and for seaside and pleasure-resort bazaars, this Heraldic Grafton China is very popular. It is supplied in hundreds of small, elegant shapes, to sell retail at all prices. The firm will send illustrated and coloured sheets of illustrations of Grafton China to any one in the trade writing for them.

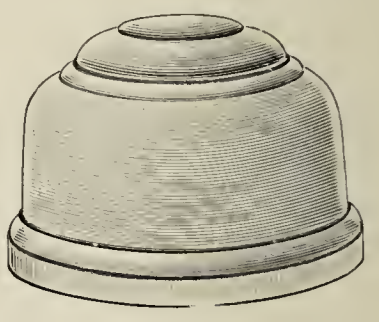
Grimwades, Ltd., Winton Pottery, Stoke-on-Trent, and 13, St. Andrew-street, Holborn, London, E.C., whether intentionally or not, are rapidly qualifying for the title of "Hygienic Potters." We have already drawn attention to their patent safety Milk Bowl and their patent Pie Dish. I called at the London show-rooms accidentally (that is to say without appointment) about ten days ago and found Mr. Leonard Grimwade and Mr. Sayer, the London representative of the company, examining several new hygienic specialities which Mr. Grimwade had just brought with him from the works. I had a very instructive chat with him about these healthy food-cooking and food-serving requisites, and he informed me that the recent production of them, in quick succession, is the outcome of a determination formed a short time ago, first, to supply pottery for domestic purposes combining the maximum of convenience and economy, with well-considered health-preserving qualities; and, second, to create a demand for them by advertising them extensively in local papers, and giving the name and address of local dealers who stock them. Where the company have no retail customer in the district, they give illustrations and descriptions of the specialities, with the knowledge that the housewife who reads about these useful requisites and who wants to try them, will ask for them at the nearest glass and china shop. The address of the manufacturing company will not appear in these newspaper advertisements, so that any demand for the goods advertised must come through the trade. Of course Messrs. Grimwades' expectation is that dealers will see the advantage of stocking patented lines that are advertised in their district. Grimwades have no idea of going past the dealer. On the contrary, they are going to considerable trouble and incurring no little expense to assist retail glass and china dealers to sell their goods. In addition to this extensive system of advertising, the company are supplying a little illustrated booklet, with descriptions and prices of these patented specialities and with the local dealer's name and address printed on the first page. One page in this handy booklet is devoted to illustrations and descriptions of "Grimwades' Patent" Pie Dish, which we have already described in the POTTERY GAZETTE. The principal feature of this dish is a series of ring grooves at the bottom. The dish stands on these rings and they alone touch the hot plate, or the bottom of the oven. These rings are broken by four spaces, which allow the heat to circulate freely and equally all over the dish. The result is that the dish is practically fireproof and that the contents cannot burn. Mr. Grimwade showed me a useful supplement to this dish of which he had the first sample made. This is the "Grimwade" "Perfection Pie Funnel" just patented. It is oval in shape, specially designed to fit the patent pie dish. It answers all the usual purposes of a pie funnel, but the verge of the top has a series of bars which prevent the pastry from slipping. The funnel is highly glazed, in a pearly white, and is easily cleaned. It is made in three sizes, and the bevel edge openings (seen in the illustration) are much more effective than the holes in ordinary pie funnels. Another patented novelty Mr. Grimwade showed me was a combination of pudding bowl and jelly mould. The



PIE FUNNEL.

PUDDING BOWL AND JELLY MOULD COMBINED.


THE BOWL ITSELF.


THE PUDDING TURNED OUT.

sample I saw was in the "biscuit," as a fired and glazed piece was not ready when Mr. Grimwade left the works. We give an illustration of the "Grimwade" pudding bowl and one of the pudding itself as it appears when turned out of the mould. It is a pleasing oval shape—quite a change from the monotonous round pudding—it is highly glazed and hard fired, so that it will not craze. There are "cut outs" on the foot and at the top, to secure the string or tape with which the pudding is tied up, from slipping. The piece is equally serviceable as a jelly mould or a pudding bowl—and, of course, the jelly will present the same appearance as our illustration on the right. (The mould is really an oval, but the illustration has more the appearance of a "round"). The "Grimwade" hygienic vegetable dish is oval in form, with external embossments and well-rounded interior. The effect of the last named is that there are no sharp corners in which microbes or dirt can hide. The dish is made in five sizes. The "Grimwade" divided hygienic vegetable dish has all the features of the above, with a division which makes it serve for two vegetables. Two others in this series of useful and healthy pottery, are the "Grimwade" hygienic jug, and the "Patent Safety Milk Bowl." Both these are now well-known in the trade, but Mr. Grimwade showed me a quite new and important addition to the milk bowl. This is a patent spout cover, to keep out flies. It is a movable cover which fits over the spout opening when the spout is not wanted for use. Those who have been studying the habits of flies say they would not enter the bowl by means of the curved rim—but that the slope of the spout forms a ready convenient passage of which they make good use. Mr. Grimwade says he finds that by covering up the spout, he keeps out the flies and prevents one prolific source of contamination. Bowls can be supplied with or without these spout covers.

James Sadler & Sons, Ltd., Wellington Works, Newport-st., Burslem, are manufacturers of teapots, jugs, &c., in jet, Rockingham, Samian, walnut and ivory bodies plain and decorated in a variety of shapes. They are represented in London by Mr. Wm. Asprey, who has a large selection of their samples at the showrooms, 5, Hatton-garden, E.C. The company have brought out several new shapes for the coming season, and have sent us samples of two of them, of which we give illustrations. The "Doric" is a well-modelled pot, oval in form, with conventional embossments on the sides. These embossments are traced in gold, forming panels with light pink ground, decorated by flowers in natural colours. The spout and handle of the pot are blue and gold stippled. The works' number of the pattern is 908. The pot is fitted with a secure lock-lid. The other pot illustrated is the "Ross," full globe shape, ivory body, shaded in light green towards the bottom. The handle and spout are gilt-traced. The sides are ornamented with two crescents in cobalt blue, each crescent enclosing flowers on pale yellow ground, and outside the crescents there are floral decorations on ivory ground. The pattern is No. 967. Any of the company's numerous decorations can be supplied in these new shapes if desired.



[*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

JAMES SADLER & SONS, LTD., BURSLEM.

Another good shape shown at the London rooms is the "Queen," with many floral patterns on ivory body; and the same shape is also decorated in Japan patterns. The "Dresden" is a good shaped teapot, made in jet, Samian, and mottled, decorated in gold on coloured grounds.

The Anglo-Belge Glass Association, Ltd., 13, St. Andrew-street, Holborn Circus, E.C., are represented in London by Mr. John Sayer, who has always on show a full range of samples of all the company's specialities. They supply every description of useful and fancy table glass, and are noted for their great variety of pretty flower tubes. Just at present they are giving prominence to the "Mason Improved Fruit Jar," a patented speciality for the effectual preservation of whole fruit. The top edge of the body of the jar is finely polished and not rough ground, the advantage being that no fragments of glass ware can possibly become detached in use, as does happen with jars which are roughly ground; the danger of having small pieces of glass mixed in with food stuffs is apparent to everybody. They are fitted with a glass cover held in position by a screw zinc binder, which comes only in contact with the thread on the neck of the jar. There is a pure white rubber ring which effectually keeps out all air or moisture, which would injure the fruit. The important features of the Mason jars are (1) that nothing but glass comes in contact with the fruit; (2) that they are made of green glass, which modifies the light and prevents the fruit from fading; and (3) that they are absolutely air-tight. They are supplied in several sizes.



Wild Brothers, Edensor-road, Longton, are china manufacturers for both the home and colonial markets. They have appointed A. Gilbert & Co., 82, Turnmill-st. (near Farringdon-st. Station) their London agents. I saw Mr. J. S. Wild, one of the partners, at the London showrooms last week when I called on Mr. Gilbert. There is a nice selection of samples in London, and Mr. Wild brought with him several novelties which were shown for the first time the day I called. The principal productions of the firm are tea and breakfast sets in their special body, which they call their Edensor Crown China. They supply all the familiar shapes, but rely upon a variety of special shapes and designs of their own, including a number of pretty floral decorations, and more elaborate combinations on

the lines of Japanese patterns. There are some very rich effects shown in this style of decoration. The firm supply many excellent shapes in nice light china, with a large choice in decoration. The modern taste, both as to form and ornamentation, is amply met. Wild Brothers are quite up-to-date, as is evidenced by their neat patterns on refined shapes. The decorations include all kinds from neatly-printed patterns to enamelled and enamelled and gilt. Samples of all the intermediate grades are shown. All the usual stock lines are supplied, including banded ware, edge line and sprig, and a range of plain white. The firm issue a catalogue and price list of their principal shapes and decorations in tea and breakfast ware, and will send a copy to any established dealer who applies for one.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)

AT the above-named Congress, which was held in London from May 27 to June 2, several papers were read which dealt with ceramic subjects. Abstracts of these are appended.

LEAD POISONING.—Sir Thomas Oliver (Medical Expert on the Home Office Dangerous Trades Committee), who presided in the Hygiene Section, introduced a discussion on lead poisoning. Occupation, he said, should be the means of life and not, as it sometimes was, the cause of death. Of the many metals used in arts and manufactures, none were so widely used as lead, and none was of such danger to health. In 1908 there were 646 cases of lead poisoning reported to the Home Office, and 32 of them were fatal. Who could estimate the amount of individual suffering and family distress that lay behind those figures? They might well ask themselves whether the time had not come for that Congress to take some action such as the formation of an International Committee to deal with the subject. The value of united international action in this matter was far and away superior to any individual effort. It was for long thought by manufacturers that no substitute for white phosphorus in the manufacture of lucifer matches was possible, but experiments and experience had solved the problem. What chemistry had done for matches, chemical science could do for pottery and paint, so that work in these industries, instead of being a menace to health and life, should become, if not a joy and pleasure, certainly a means to health and living. Dr. Kenneth Goadby and Dr. F. W Goodbody contributed a paper on the subject, in which they stated that the channels by which lead might be absorbed were the lung, the gastro-intestinal canal, and the skin. It had been found by experiments that an animal fed upon a compound of lead, together with alcohol, became more rapidly poisoned than an animal fed upon the lead compound alone. Alcohol appeared to shorten the latent period of poisoning.

"THE CASTING PROCESS IN THE POTTERY INDUSTRY," by G. Keppeler.—The method of making earthenware by casting slip body in gypsum moulds is comparatively old; but it did not find extensive application until the influence of alkaline additions to the slip became generally known. This influence of alkalies is to reduce the amount of water necessary to produce the desired fluidity, and it also makes the slip homogeneous and not liable to separate into solid and liquid components.

For a considerable time the application of the casting process was restricted to branches of the pottery industry in which the raw material is used in a very finely divided state. The clays behave variously in presence of alkali, some of them requiring only a very small proportion—any excess being injurious—whilst others will stand a large addition. Clays of this latter category will furnish slip with very small quantities of water, the slip being of high specific gravity and capable of retaining coarse particles in suspension. This property was utilised by Weber-Schwepnitz to cast fireclay, and the author, in conjunction with A. Spangenberg, has found that these readily liquefiable clays contain substances that are soluble in alkalis and cause emulsification of the clay. It then transpired that the addition of such substances to clays that are unsuitable for the casting process will render them suitable, so that coarse-grained sanitary ware can be made from fireclay, as also refractory products, terra-cotta ware, &c., can be made by casting. In addition to being cheaper in respect of raw material and labour, the casting process enables designs to be reproduced with greater accuracy, the ware is more uniform, compact and firm in structure, so that in many cases the thickness can be reduced, and an additional saving be effected in respect of material and the cost of firing.

"FUSED SILICA WARE," by J. Frank Bottomley, Ph.D., Wallsend on-Tyne. Fused silica or quartz possesses properties which make it very suitable for certain purposes in the chemical industry. Its co-efficient of expansion is so small that it is able to resist sudden and extreme change of temperature without cracking, and it is also unaffected by practically all acids. On account of its great refractoriness the problem of manufacturing it has presented considerable difficulties. In 1903 some experiments were commenced at Wallsend-on-Tyne, with the object of developing a method of manufacturing silica apparatus of large size by means of the electric furnace, which resulted in a small factory being put down about three years ago to manufacture the material commercially. As the object was to produce a relatively cheap product it was necessary to look for a less expensive raw material than rock crystal for raw material, and a silver sand containing over 99·5 per cent. of S_iO_2 was adopted. Experiments were made with the various forms of arc and resistance furnace, but for working silica the latter type is much more satisfactory, and successful results were obtained by the use of carbon or graphite as the resistence material. The limits of temperature at which such a furnace can be worked are exceedingly narrow, as the temperature at which carbon reacts with silica to form carborundum is very close to the temperature required for working the silica. The difficulty of finding a material sufficiently refractory to serve as the containing vessel in which to fuse the silica is got over by allowing the sand itself to serve this purpose. Even at a very high temperature silica does not become really fluid, and the great viscosity of the material stands in the way of getting it transparent, as when large masses are fused the air bubbles cannot force themselves to the surface. In the plastic condition, however, silica is capable of being worked into shape either by blowing or by mechanical pressure. As an example of its ductility in this state it is possible to draw a length of 80 ft. or more of ¾ in. tubing. After the silica has been moulded it passes through a series of operations such as cutting and grinding, and in the case of small laboratory ware, glazing. At the present time fusions of over 70 lbs. can be made and worked into shape. One of the properties for which fused silica is specially valuable in its refractoriness, but it has been found that when the material is subjected for long periods to a very high temperature, it tends to become brittle and change its nature. This is, of course, due to a reversion of the silica from the vitreous to the crystalline state. The general question of the interchangeability of quartz tridymite and vitreous silica has been investigated by Messrs. Day & Shepherd. (J. Am. Cheml. Soc., Sept., 1906.) The National Physical Laboratory were requested to investigate this question by the Thermal Syndicate, especially with regard to their own manufactures and transparent silica. The investigation consisted of, first, a measurement of the loss of strength at various temperatures, and, second, an examination with polarised light of material which has been subjected to a similar thermal treatment. The main conclusions of the investigation were the following:—In general, the loss of strength hardly commenced at 1,120 deg. C. At 1,188 deg. C. it existed, but was not very serious even after eight hours' heating, but four hours' heating at 1,353 deg. C. made reduction of 40 to 60 per cent. in the strength. The transparent silica was stronger than the untransparent material at all temperatures, which is to be expected on account of the air contained in the latter material. There was a great relative decrease in strength in the transparent material after four hours' heating at 1,353 deg. C. The latter appeared to be more under strain as it showed a greater liability to crack and shatter. Sometimes at 1,275 deg. C., and always at 1,353 deg. C., crystals were formed in the ground mass, and a microcrystalline structure developed in some areas. The crystals consisted of tridymite. It is unfortunate that silica which possesses such valuable properties should have this one drawback, but although it cannot be used continuously for temperatures over 1,200 deg. C., still for short periods it can be quite satisfactorily used for much higher temperatures, as for example, in pyrometric measurements. As an insulator it is superior to glass, especially at high temperatures. Its specific inductive capacity is 3·5 to 3·6. The specific gravity of the untransparent material is 2·07, as compared with 2·22 of the transparent material. With regard to the uses of the material in the chemical industry, the samples shown illustrate a number of applications for which it has been readily adopted, such a beakers and basins for the concentration of sulphuric acid, gutters and lips for the Glover Tower, pipes, coolers, &c. The properties of fused silica are such that it is admirably adapted for these purposes. One of the latest pieces of apparatus which it has been possible to make in this material is a spiral cooling worm. A cylindrical vessel, about 2 ft. 6 in. high, 12 in. diameter, with a capacity of 50 litres, is at present the largest article manufactured. With regard to the smaller apparatus for the laboratory, the uses for it are generally well known. The fact that silica can be heated and cooled rapidly without cracking enables many operations to be carried out with greater speed and certainty than formerly.

(To be continued.)



FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

(Annual Report for 1908.)

THE annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1908 is published a little earlier than usual. This has caused the omission of some statistics, but it has been found possible to make additions including a useful summary of the sectional reports prepared by the Deputy Chief Inspector, Mr. Robinson—and a general index. The text of orders made during the year is omitted, as a collected edition revised to January, 1909, has been published. The return of employment in 1907, and also the summary of reports of medical officers of health are being published separately.

The report of necessity contains many references to pottery and glass manufacture, and we shall deal with those only. Progress has been made in the substitution of regulations, of automatic action, under Section 79, 1901, for the special rules established under the earlier Acts. There are 563 potteries under the special rules, in a comparatively small number of which there is binding limitation of the use of lead in glaze, as a condition attached to certain relaxation of the ordinary rules, and so far only one case of lead poisoning attributable to glaze has been reported from any of these works since 1905. The same or other limits are doubtless adopted in practice in several other potteries or departments generally, or in working to special contracts, but on this point there are no official data. The "leadless" (*i.e.*, 1 per cent.) Rule 22 has been in force, from various dates since 1902, in 17 potteries and in parts of 12 others, without any known instance of poisoning. Tiles are made, and earthenware of various kinds, *e.g.*, fireclay and other sanitary ware, stoneware jars and bottles, table and toilet ware, ornaments, insulators, "Manchester fittings" (glazed eyelets guiding the warp), castors. Samples of glaze have been taken at intervals since 1902, and some excess of lead (1·1, 1·2, 1·8, 1·9) has been found in four instances out of 124. There are two potteries in which a 2 per cent. limit is in force under Rule 24. No case of lead poisoning has been reported from either since the Rule was established in 1902 and 1907 respectively. In the second of these works four cases of poisoning had occurred in 1906 and one in 1907 (two dippers and three glost placers). The 2 per cent. Rule was established in December, 1907, and a glaze was adopted which a local analyst certified to be within the limit. Samples taken in 1908 yielded 4.7 and 6·6 per cent. of soluble lead, whereupon the firm substituted another glaze, which has since been examined at the Government laboratory with satisfactory results (1·9 per cent.). In this factory household earthenware is made; in the other ovens and agricultural drain-tiles. In nine potteries the 5 per cent. limit is in force under Rule 23a. There was one case of plumbism in 1908, the only attack reported since 1904; a man, aged 46, employed for 26 years in dipping tiles. Two out of 30 glaze samples yielded more than 5 per cent. of soluble lead (5·7, 7·9), both taken in 1904 from the same pottery, not that in which the case of poisoning occurred. Lastly, there are 20 potteries working under the 5 per cent. limit (Rule 2) as regards glaze, Schedule B not being affixed. In the last three years (1906 to 1908) three cases of lead poisoning have been reported from two potteries, but none among the workers in glaze; the persons attacked were respectively a colour-blower, a sagger-washer, and the manager of a decorating department, who weighed out the colours. Out of the 43 official samples of glaze examined since 1902, nine were in excess of the limit. The terms of reference to the Departmental Committee appointed in May, 1908, and which has not yet concluded its investigations, are set out at length.

Mr. J. A. Redgrave, the superintending inspector of the Midland district, includes in his summary the reports received from the Potteries:—Mr. Shuter complains of the sanitation in the Stoke district. "Frequently without drains or flushing arrangements of any kind, the condition of the pans and the stench arising from them has been enough to turn one sick. Often they are situated in most unsuitable places, and on more than one occasion he has found heaps of clay or sand tipped just outside the women's convenience, with the result that they have had to wade through a veritable bog to get to it, not to mention the fact that a man is often employed just outside, removing the clay, &c. Notices have been sent to the local authorities and often the matters remedied by a conference with the occupiers concerned, but it is a big question and one that will take years before any appreciable improvement is noted." Mr. Parkes says that in the Swadlincote part of the Derby district the sanitary accommodation consists mainly of earth closets, and they are very unsatisfactory specimens of sanitary science.

Temperature.

From the Potteries Mr. Shuter writes that in those places where heat has to be used for the purpose of drying ware, it would be impracticable to expect the same temperature as in those places where it is not so required; then again, dealing with the question of ovens into which men must enter, a higher standard must be allowed than what obtains elsewhere, and, of course, the temperature of the outside air has some bearing upon the question. He has found temperatures varying from 70° to 80° F. in potters' shops, from 85° to 90° F. in dipping houses, while men have been found drawing ovens in temperatures varying from 100° F. to 167° F. In the case of potters' shops it has usually been found that the excessive temperature has been caused by badly ventilated drying stoves, the heat often finding its way out into the shops instead of passing direct to the outer air; this defect is gradually being remedied. Where the dipping houses have been found too hot, it has generally been caused by the heat given off by the stillages, and the remedy here has usually been to partially shut off the steam; but in the worst cases fans have been installed with satisfactory results. The question of hot ovens is not so easily disposed of. It is difficult to lay down a hard and fast rule; it is generally accepted that the ovens must be entered and the "tops" removed, or else the work of cooling would be very long indeed; it follows from this that, for a few minutes at least, the men must work in a very high temperature; but this done, the work of cooling is much accelerated, and there should be no reason for excessive heat being endured after that. It follows, therefore, that in the case of ovens, a standard should be fixed for first entering and removing the "tops," and then another (much lower) for the actual work of drawing. In the case where men were drawing an oven at a temperature of 167° F. a prosecution ensued and the firm was fined £2 10s. and costs. While dealing with this case he was much struck with the ignorance displayed by many of the occupiers and managers as to the actual temperature at which they drew their ovens. Not one in twenty was able to give any idea on the subject, and in one case, the occupier entered an oven with a cheap thermometer, which only registered up to 120° F., with the result that the mercury almost immediately ran up to the top, and very soon the glass burst. The results of working in such high temperatures with the strain upon the heart caused by lifting heavy weights, and the sudden chill experienced when cooling after coming out, must have a most injurious effect on the constitution of the men. In this connection he refers to Mr. H. R. Rogers' report, who states that the occupiers in many instances have a heap of coal placed near the stoves and allow any workers to put some on the fire whenever they feel disposed. Thus it is quite a common thing to find the stovepots red-hot and the temperature of the stoves considerably too high. This haphazard method of heating stoves does not exist in factories where hot-water or steam pipes are used, for then, as a rule, a more efficient control is exercised by the managers or engineers. During the year, emphasis has been laid by an experienced potter, in a paper read before one of the learned societies, on the fact that the drying of moist clay-ware is carried out more satisfactorily by exposing it to a continuous current of warm air, than by placing it on shelves in a very hot stove, the air of which soon becomes saturated with aqueous vapour. It is interesting to note that the theories of the scientist have, in this case, been shown to be of great advantage commercially, by one of the men most able to express an opinion on the subject. This system of drying ware by "aeration" or exposure to a current of warm air is in use at one of the potteries in this district, and has proved to be extremely satisfactory, both from the hygienic and commercial points of view.

Ventilation.

At Stoke Mr. Shuter regrets to report that the ideas of ventilation met with are of a very primitive nature—even where they exist at all. In potters' shops especially, the doors and windows are frequently the only means of ventilation, and so far as these are concerned, the former are generally kept closed, while the latter are often nailed up. It is by no means uncommon to find that even where ventilators have been fitted to the walls, they are stuffed with straw. The operatives are much to blame for this state of affairs, and one almost despairs at ever being able to remedy it, so afraid are they of fresh air. He has been struck with the number of broken panes of glass met with in the potteries, and on inquiry, has been assured that the workers break them in the summer to get fresh air, and then close them up with paper or cardboard in the winter to keep out the cold. Some other trades are almost as bad, especially those places where wearing apparel is made.

Lifting Heavy Weights.

Mr. Shuter reports that there is need for some alteration in respect to the lifting of heavy weights by children and young persons. It is no uncommon thing to find boys and girls of 14 and 15 years of age carrying lumps of clay 60 lbs. in weight. On one occasion he saw a lad 14 years of age carrying 80 lbs. of clay, and as he mounted the steps leading to the shop (of which there were 20) the boy literally staggered beneath the load. Fortunately, the manager was present at the time, and he gave the man in charge of the pugmill orders that, on no account, was he to allow young persons to carry more than 30 lbs. Often these young persons do carry more than they ought, so as to lessen the number of trips they have to make to the slip-house each day; but some one ought to be made responsible in this matter, since it is not to be expected that workers so young will realise the risk run in carrying such heavy weights. Mr. Parkes says the attention of the certifying surgeon has been called to the carrying of heavy lumps of clay by boys in a pottery.

(*To be continued.*)

SOME CHINA AND GLASS SHOPS IN THE MIDLANDS.

(BY A "POTTERY GAZETTE" SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

(*Continued from page* 690.)

DERBY.

DERBY is a very interesting place, from almost any point of view. Historically it has been the scene of many stirring events, some of great national importance. But it is so intimately associated with comparatively modern industries that few of us are aware that the Romans were particularly active there from A.D. 86 to 410, or that on the site of their camp fragments of pottery and other relics have been found. Many things have happened ther between 410 and 1909, but I must pass them over and deal with Derby and its trade and traders of to-day. The modern history of Derby shows that from a modest position it has in less than a century become one of the most important centres of British commerce, and there is good reason to believe that it will continue to develop its resources and will attain a still more important position. Derby is practically in the centre of England, has great mineral wealth in its immediate vicinity, and has railway facilities for communication with rapidity and frequency with all parts of the kingdom. The roads leading into Derby are all well-kept highways, running through beautiful scenery, making access to the town by motor or cycle both easy and pleasant, and thus attractive to visitors. I have, on former occasions, visited many of the charming environs of the town, and the beautiful Peak district not far away, but this time the few hours at my disposal were spent right in the town and amongst dealers in our trades.

"MR. J. L. CARTER." 15, Market Head, Derby, has one of the finest glass and china shops in the Midlands, and makes the best display of high-class goods in our line in Derby. I made that my first call, and found that Mr. Martin was not in, though his son was. I shall afterwards refer to the proprietor as "Mr. Carter," though I may as well explain matters here. For several years I have known Mr. James Martin as the respected proprietor of his business. Nearly every one in the trade knows him as well, but he prefers to carry on the business under the name of the former proprietor. The business was established by Mr. Joseph Linnet Carter, in 1848, at a shop in Victoria-st., but finding his accommodation there insufficient for his increasing business he removed to the present premises in the Market-st. in 1850. He decided to cultivate the better-class trade, and for half a century he catered with considerable success for the county families in the country round about Derby, and for such residents in, and visitors to, the town as appreciated high-class wares. In this way a good family connection was formed, and in a number of instances it has not been broken.



SECTION OF GROUND FLOOR: MR. J. L. CARTER.

At the beginning of the century, that is just nine years

ago, Mr. James Martin acquired the business. Mr. Martin had then a life-long experience in connection with the trade, and as no small proportion of it was obtained with Mr. Ford, of Edinburgh, it will be understood by all in the trade that Mr. Martin was just the man to conduct a high-class business. In addition to his Edinburgh career he spent some time at a pottery manufactory, and some years as a travelling representative, so that when he took over Mr. Carter's business he had had practical acquaintance with most of the branches of the trade. He has altered and improved the shop from time to time till it is now as conveniently and artistically appointed as modern skill and ingenuity can make it. "Mr. Carter," as he is known to, and called by, most of his customers, is full of energy and gives personal attention to his business His son is now associated with him, and is pursuing the same course. It is a double-fronted shop with two well-arranged windows facing the Market-square. The windows are models of attractive neatness. They are not too crowded, but full enough of choice novelties in porcelain and glass to arrest the attention of those who love dainty table and decorative ware. The same high tone pervades the shop and the large show rooms upstairs. We give two illustrations of the interior. Fig. 1 shows a section of the ground floor, and Fig. 2 a corner of the principal show room on the first floor. The stock comprises very nearly every kind of useful and ornamental article in glass, china and earthenware that can be required for household purposes. I was shown services for dinner, dessert, tea and breakfast, and toilet sets in great variety. There are many services in stock from which any article may be had separately. A high standard of excellence prevails in every department, as will be believed when I say that the showrooms contain useful and ornamental goods from the Royal Crown Derby, Royal Worcester, Wedgwood, Royal Doulton, Coalport, Copeland, Lancastrian ware, Minton, and from such famous Continental factories as those of Dresden, Limoges, Coburg, &c. Beautiful specimens of hand-made British glass are shown from houses of equal standing with those named. A striking feature of the building is the square opening (or "well hole") running from the ceiling of the shop and through the upper floors to the glass roof. This spacious opening gives additional light to each floor, and surrounded (as it is on each of them) by choice goods well arranged, imparts a degree of dignity to the entire premises. A special feature of the principal showroom is a display of the ware for which the town is famous—the Royal Crown Derby Porcelain. Carter's is noted for its variety of elegant goods suitable for wedding gifts and other forms of presentation. They have a selection of handsome cases containing afternoon tea sets, or coffee sets, for these purposes. A choice selection of Royal Arita porcelain, from Hizen, Japan; the colour treament and gilding are in typical Japanese style, but in up-to-date designs. Carter's shop is conducted on sound business lines. Though the principal display is of better grades of goods, cheaper kinds are stocked, for these are in demand in the best houses. The upper showroom contains a large selection of toilet services and trinket sets, ranging from inexpensive sets up to the most costly. This large stock includes goods by the many English and Continental manufacturers. In the better class of toilet services, as in dinner and tea ware, there are original patterns and



CORNER OF PRINCIPAL SHOW ROOM: Mr. J. L. CARTER.

designs exclusively reserved to J. L. Carter. I have long known the proprietor as an enterprising tradesman. He has just given evidence of this by opening a tastefully fitted and decorated shop in the Midland-rd. exactly opposite the Midland railway station. The stock includes a number of very pretty fancy lines suitable for souvenirs or presents. Visitors cannot fail to notice this pretty shop as they are leaving the town, and if they have forgotten to provide themselves with an appropriate souvenir to take home they can easily repair the omission at Carter's.

Mr. DAVID HACKNEY, 37, Irongate, Derby, glass, china, earthenware, and hardware merchant, is a name well known in Derby and the vicinity as that of a reliable and versatile tradesman. The business was established upwards of sixty years ago by Mr. David Hackney and was conducted by him with success for many years, and after his death by his widow. Their son, Mr. W. H. Hackney, joined his mother in the management of the business, and at her death he took over sole control of it. For business purposes he retains the well-known name of "David Hackney." The present proprietor (Mr. W. H. Hackney) is fully alive to the requirements of the public of Derby, and he devotes himself to the task of meeting them, as far as pottery and glass are concerned, in the best possible manner. To do this he keeps a stock consisting of every description of useful and fancy lines in household china, earthenware, and glass, and of many lines in artistic pottery. These have been carefully selected by himself, and they are distributed under his personal supervision. He has capable assistants, yet he likes as much as he can to come into personal contact with his customers and to assure them that their interests are well looked after. Mr. Hackney has a regular family connection, but Irongate is a busy thoroughfare, and he also relies upon a number of casual customers. He is very near the Market-place, and visitors to the market who enter Derby from the north pass his shop on the way to the market, and on that account he takes care to make his window display attractive and up to date. Mr. Hackney is a strong advocate for a preference to British-made goods, and does all he can to induce his customers to take those of home manufacture. He handles very few foreign goods—only those that competition compels him to stock. He has for long made it a practice to ticket certain goods "Made in England." He goes further than that now. He has a window full of pottery and glass, and he displays the announcement, "All made in England." If all retail dealers would take a little trouble they could give quite a stimulus to British manufactures.

THE DERBY CO-OPERATIVE PROVIDENT SOCIETY, LTD., are retail dealers on an extensive scale. They have a block of buildings in which the housewife can get everything required in or about the home. They have a glass and china department which is well supplied with medium class and cheap qualities of goods. These co-operative societies interfere with the province of the retail dealer, though not in the manner "tea shops" and "present giving" shops do. There is, therefore, not the same objection to co-operative societies as to tea shops, though it strkes me that their method of trading is unfair to retail distributors. I thought co-operative societies only supplied their own members, and then only on production of a ticket of membership. From what I saw this society supplies anybody without asking any questions. This society appears to serve anyone; and the result of this policy is shown in the report of the quarterly meeting. The sales for six months ending March 31 amounted to £136,479. This was divided by paying the members 2s. 6d. in the £ on their purchases, and making a number of donations to hospitals, infirmaries, and charitable purposes. These dividend paying societies take a great deal of the trade from retail dealers. Can it be avoided? I do not know how.

CHESTERFIELD.

Chesterfield, with its 27,000 inhabitants, would be a better centre for retail trade if it had not the severe competition of larger towns like Derby and Sheffield within such easy reach. There is an outlying district round Chesterfield that at one time derived the bulk of its supplies from this quaint old town, but modern facilities of rapid and cheap transit have given the residents in that district the advantages of wider markets. The effect of this on the shopkeepers of Chesterfield has been that though the volume of their distributing trade is not less than it used to be, it has not increased, as it should have done, in accordance with the increased population. Even in a town of the moderate size of this one, the glass and china dealer suffers from the competition of dealers in other goods stocking the most saleable lines in pottery and glass. It looks as if every dealer who has a little room to spare in his shop, "keeps a little pottery and glass." This is scarcely fair to the regular dealer in these goods, but it is not possible to prevent it. I noticed, however, that this overlapping in trades is not limited to pottery and glass, in Chesterfield. There I found a firm of pharmaceutical chemists, who advertise themselves as family chemists, selling paints, oils and varnishes, paint brushes, and wall papers, and "every requisite for house decoration." This is even more incongruous than the appearance of wine glasses and frying pans in the same window.

Mr. H. PILLEY, glass, china, and earthenware dealer, has a very nice shop in the Central Pavement, facing a large open space. Mr. Pilley upholds the traditions of the trade in a creditable manner. His shop is not a very large one, but it is well arranged with the most up-to-date fittings, and the stock shown in the windows and in the shop is to a large extent of very high class. There is an assortment of art ware, and fancy goods that lends pleasing variety to the display. It was early morning when I called, and I found Mr. Pilley busy, with his assistants, putting his stock in order. The business has been established there fifty years, though it has only been in the hands of the present proprietor for about 8 or 10 years. Mr. Pilley understands the trade, and has found out exactly what suits the people of the neighbourhood. That is the first thing a distributing tradesman should do. There is a great difference in tastes as we all know, and it is impossible to please everybody, but the extent and variety of Mr. Pilley's stock shows that he is bent on pleasing as many as possible. He keeps an assortment of best goods, and a large and well-selected variety of medium quality. There is a market trade which is still a useful addition to the local business, but the "market" is not attended so largely as it used to be, either for personal or household requisites. To-day, other and larger markets, which used to be considered distant, are now comparatively near, even to small villages. Mr. Pilley has an attractive window, and evidently knows the advantage of a good front display.

Mr. J. H. STEPHENS, glass and china dealer, Gluman Gate, Chesterfield, has also a very creditable window display. There are high-class goods well arranged, with medium quality dinner, tea, and toilet ware. Mr. Stephens avoids the mistake, sometimes made, of over-crowding his window. He shows the public quite enough specimens of his stock, but not too many. A dealer cannot show samples of anything like all the goods he keeps. His aim should be to show specimens of goods in every-day demand, including some of the newest shapes and decorations. Mr. Stephens has been established there about ten years, and does a little wholesale trade with regular customers, but the principal part of his business is retail.

Herbert Mason & Son, Chatsworth-rd., Chesterfield, have an old-established glass, china, and earthenware business in a good thoroughfare, a little distance from the centre of the town. I saw Mr. Mason for a minute only, as he was engaged at the time I called with the representative of a house I know well. I was going a little further, to call at a pottery, and so I decided to see Mr. Mason on my return. I looked in again, but I then found that in the meantime he had gone out. I had a brief look round his well-stocked shop, and was sorry I had not the opportunity of a chat with the principal. They do a wholesale as well as a retail business, and let out crockery and glass on hire for dinners, suppers, school treats, picnics, &c. There are in Chesterfield, as elsewhere, dealers in other trades who keep pottery and glass, particularly those who sell furniture. It is quite a regular thing now for furniture dealers to sell toilet ware and flower vases.

(To be continued.)

THE ENGLISH CERAMIC SOCIETY.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)

At the annual general meeting of the English Ceramic Society, held at Tunstall recently, Mr. J. P. Holdcroft presiding, the secretaries (Dr. J. W. Mellor and Mr. A. D. Holdcroft) reported that, in reviewing the work of the ninth session which had just drawn to a close, the committee was gratified to find that it had been most successful. A great variety of papers had been read, the attendance at the meetings had been good, and the interest great, whilst the growth in membership, if slow, was steady The membership was now 231, as compared with 207 last year. The Society had recently taken an active part in the work upon the Standardisation of Refractory Materials, but the Society's representative reported that the work had, as yet, made little progress. The plan of action formulated at the first meeting held in January last in prosecution of the subject had been set into operation. An adverse balance had been carried by the Society's balance-sheet for the last half-dozen years, and it was time that some special effort was made to rid them of that incubus. The Secretary proceeded to refer in sympathetic terms to the death during the year of two of the Society's members, Mr. Archibald Dunnechie and Mr. Wilton P. Rix, and a vote of condolence with the relatives was passed standing. The presentation made by the members of the Society to Dr. J. W Mellor, in recognition of his three years' successful work as secretary and director of the Pottery Classes was incidentally mentioned. This presentation, it will be remembered, was made at a dinner held at the North Stafford Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, some months ago. The committee wished to thank the authorities of Hanley, Longton, and Tunstall, for the free use of rooms for the meetings of the Society, also the abstractors, and those who had devoted attention to the Society's library.

Turning to the balance-sheet, the accounts showed that the total receipts amounted to £200 17s. 1½d., and on the year's working there was a balance in hand of £32. The Chairman remarked that the Transactions, the publication of which was made at a considerable expense, were becoming more and more valuable, and the proposal was that the members' fees, which included a free copy of the Transactions, should be increased from 10s. 6d. to 15s. The report and accounts were adopted.

Mr. T. W. Twyford was unanimously accepted as President for the forthcoming session, the Chairman remarking that in Mr. Twyford they would have a gentleman of influence, and one who took a keen interest in the industry. They would be proud to have such a President. The Vice-Presidents were all re-elected, with the addition of Messrs. W. H. Grindley, S. Malkin, and L. L. Grimwade. The committee will be as follows:—Messrs. J. E. Roberts, J. H. Colclough, S. T. Wilson, A. G. Richardson, R. Shenton, E. P. Page, A. Leese, J. A. Calcott, and D. Lovatt. Treasurer: Mr. R. H. Jones. Auditors: Messrs. J. A. Audley and A. Heath. Librarians: Messrs. L. Solon and F. J. Austin. Secretaries: Dr. J. W. Mellor and Mr. A. D. Holdcroft.

A resolution was passed that the headquarters of the Society should be transferred to Stoke-on-Trent, the Chairman remarking that, whilst Tunstall was the birthplace of the Pottery School and the English Ceramic Society, it had now in the County Pottery Laboratory a more centralised and a better home. A resolution was also passed that a permanent Chairman of Committee should be appointed.

On the proposition of Mr. A. Heath, it was decided to accept the kind invitation of Messrs. Cafferata & Co., of Newark, for members of the Society to visit their gypsum quarries, the date of the excursion to be June 28. The Chairman said they had had some very enjoyable outings in previous years, and he would like to see one every summer. As far as possible, he was in favour of visiting the places from which their materials were secured, and, perhaps, as the Society grew in strength, it would not be incumbent upon them to confine themselves to Burslem Wakes Monday. As a member of the Clay Workers' Institute, he might say that he had joined some very enjoyable excursions promoted by that body, which arranged an excursion every year, mostly to foreign countries, and which were very educative. Although it might not at present be practicable for the Society to take its members as far as South America, the source of their bone supply, it was very desirable to visit, as far as possible, the home of their various materials. Arrangements for the trip were left in the hands of Mr. Heath.

The Metallurgical Society of Birmingham, having offered to meet the Society in a discussion upon some subject of interest to both bodies, it was left to the committee to make the necessary arrangements. The societies will probably meet halfway at Stafford.

The Retiring President.

It was unfortunate, explained the Chairman, that the retiring President, Mr. Frank H. Wedgwood, could not be present to personally deliver his address, having been hurriedly called away to Spain along with Mr. J. C. Wedgwood, to visit their younger brother, Mr. Felix Wedgwood, who was lying seriously ill. This was a great disappointment to Mr. Frank Wedgwood himself and to the members. The Society had been very fortunate in having such a President during the past year. Mr. Wedgwood was a worthy representative of a very historic house, and he was following in the footsteps of his great ancestor, Josiah Wedgwood, in allying himself with anything which had for its object the uplifting of the staple trade of the district, and the education of the people which it employed. Mr. Wedgwood had, all his life, taken a deep interest in education. For some years he was Chairman of the Hanley School Board, during which time he had taken a very great interest in elementary education. He had since been an ardent supporter of the College Scheme which was proposed some years ago, and for which land had been given, but the achievement had had to be postponed for a while. By his services on the Education Committee of the County Council, he had done a great deal for the technical education of the district. He had always been valiant in pleading their cause, and it was through his efforts that the temporary Pottery School had been erected at Stoke, which had been so very useful to Dr. Mellor and his students. In the absence of Mr. Wedgwood the retiring address would have to be taken as read.

In the text of his address, Mr. Wedgwood said that when he realised that the penalty they were to pay for having elected him a President for the year was a paper from himself, he naturally began to brood upon what the subject was to be. On the one hand, as an Etruscan, it was clear that Josiah Wedgwood could hardly escape his attention, and, on the other, as Chairman of the Joint Pottery and Education Committee—the Governors, so to speak, controlling Dr. Mellor and his school—it seemed reasonable that he should place before them what to his mind should be the aims and objects to be striven for at that school. Of course, he spoke for himself alone, and, if need be, under correction. The Pottery School was of such recent origin that the interest in it was only just being awakened, and at present their schemes were so tentative that possibly all he could hope to do would be to say something which would have the effect of setting profounder thinkers than himself cogitating, with the result that a settled policy might be gradually evolved, a plant of slow growth like the British Constitution. The opportunity was truly a great one, and he might wish that he wielded the pen of a ready writer and that he possessed a persuasive tongue and illuminating wit. He would say just one word as to the Ceramic Society and his fellow ceramists. He might be wrong, but, in speaking of the Pottery School, he considered that he spoke also of the Ceramic Society. When speaking of the English Ceramic Society or the Pottery School he had also Dr. Mellor in the back of his mind, and he knew that he would not be considered guilty of profanity when he said that in Dr. Mellor, the Pottery School, and the English Ceramic Society, they had, as it were, a trinity, one and indivisible. But without further preamble, he would endeavour to tackle Josiah Wedgwood. "Were he my father, or even grandfather," said Mr. Wedgwood, "I might hesitate to discuss him with you, but, gentlemen, Josiah Wedgwood died over 70 years before I was born. As my grandfather's grandfather, he is surely sufficiently remote." Much had been written about Josiah, and perhaps there was not much new to say. Only by focussing attention upon one particular aspect of his life, a life of amazing fulness and manifold activities, full withal of the humanising touch, could the writer justify himself in discussing him now. What was the particular aspect upon which he desired to centre their attention? At Etruria, despite the fact that when they beat their heads against a very low doorway, Josiah was blamed, or when new windows had to be put into a certain shop on account of the bad lighting, to Josiah's charge the blame was laid, there was nevertheless, behind this a feeling throughout that Josiah insisted upon good work, and that, therefore, it was the duty of modern Etruscans to aim at a high standard. That such a tradition had

lived on for generations was surely a tribute to the force of character of the man, and he really believed that Josiah Wedgwood exercised some influence throughout the Pottery district at the present time. Writing to his partner Bentley, in 1774, Josiah said: "I have often wished I had saved a single specimen of all the new articles I have made to be left as a sacred deposit for the use of our children and our children's children, which, with some account of what has been done and what can be done, some hints and seeds for the future discoveries, might perhaps be the most valuable treasure we could leave them. For ten years past I have omitted doing this because I did not do it ten years sooner. I am now resolved to make a beginning." He never carried out the scheme, however, and his son being a Gallio, who cared for none of these things, it was not until 1907 that the museum at Etruria came into existence. Therein were stored all the old pieces of ware and ancient documents appertaining to Josiah. Would that he had carried it out 130 years earlier! Proceeding, Mr. Wedgwood said, that if the English Ceramic Society would organise small parties of say a dozen members, he would gladly place himself at their disposal, and would unlock the cases of trials and spread them about for inspection, for this array of Josiah Wedgwood's ordered trials were, it seemed to him, of more absorbing interest to the expert than to the ordinary purchaser of pottery. Only by this means was their full meaning clear, only then was one forced to recognise the concentration of mind and the indomitable energy of the man who dealt with trials by the thousand. Some months ago Mr. Wedgwood said he had mentioned to Dr. Mellor that it seemed to him that Josiah Wedgwood's plan of conducting his trials, as illustrated by the great collection now arrayed in the Etruria Museum, though methodical, was unscientific, but he had been relieved to find that Dr. Mellor disagreed with him, and considered that, for the time in which he lived Josiah Wedgwood was remarkably up to date. Since then the writer had had the opportunity of reading over a number of extracts from Josiah's letters to his friend and partner, Bentley, which he had pleasure in laying before the Society. (Space will not permit us to quote these.—Ed.) These letters were written about 170 years ago. Since that time what progress had been made in almost every industry! Modern life had brought with it the powers of steam, electricity, gas, and hydraulics, all of which had been brought into use. It was difficult to conceive how, in the old days, commerce was conducted, when roads even hardly existed. Astronomy, with its amazing distances, helped us to be conscious of the infinite. It was those who knew but a smattering of their subject who fancied that they had got to the bottom of it. The research expert knew that as he advanced, the wider and more infinite became his field, and he realised that the sum total of even his knowledge as compared with the sum total of the knowledge to be acquired in his subject, could not be guaged, for the latter was infinite. That was the right attitude towards learning. A stone was dropped into a pond. The resulting circular ripple was at first very small. In 1300 school-men could read all the books in existence, and could individually master the whole circle of knowledge, but by 1770 the circle of knowledge had vastly increased. One mind could not master more than a segment of the increasing circle. In other words, men had begun to specialise. The circumference of that circle had grown and grown. The pool had been found to be infinite, so that there was no shore upon which the circle of knowledge could break and reach a limit. Specialist must multiply upon specialist. Continuous, steadfast sacrifice and hard work must raise men from ignorance to great knowledge; it did so in Josiah's day. "It does so now," said Mr. Wedgwood, "but the knowledge obtained by concentration and infinite pains, if treated narrowly, cannot be transmitted, and the tragedy of Josiah Wedgwood's life, looked at from a distance, is that the same problems and difficulties beset the modern potter, despite Josiah's life spent in the acquisition of knowledge, and despite other cases of less known men who have lived in the Pottery world during the last 200 years." Through failure to transmit the power of application and knowledge, the essayist was persuaded that progress in pottery had not been adequate, not commensurate with other industries, and were Josiah Wedgwood to stand amongst them that night, after being interested in their proceedings, he would presently become grieved, and they would begin to feel uncomfortable as he questioned them as to their progress. Generally, the circle of knowledge had increased with more than arithmetical progression, but had it done so in pottery? Where were their boasted scientific methods, and what was the good of them, when between 1760 and 1795 so much had been learned, and in 1909 they were asked to report progress? To the mind of the essayist this was due to the fact that the chemistry of pottery was so complicated, not only in formulæ, but in actions and reactions, arrested variously when but partially carried through, that whilst man was limited, this limitation was not recognised. A man began at the lowest foundations and hoped to live to see the roof on. He never did, and never would. He died, and his successor did the same. The slight superiority possessed now over those who lived in the time of Josiah consisted only in that they were more helped by superior appliances, and, therefore, a particularly brilliant intellect in the present age would see the building carried several courses higher than would have been the case 150 years ago. None the less, he died, and a new house with new foundations had to be commenced. It seemed a little tragic that the difficulties which existed then should exist now. The letters of Josiah proved that the great master potter had precisely the same difficulties to contend with, difficulties with his men, his ovens, and his customers. Many of his letters might have been written yesterday.

Josiah Wedgwood, in writing to his friend, commented upon the number of inventions he had in his head and the frailty of his life. The despair of the poet Keats illustrated his meaning:—

"When I have fears that I may cease to be
Before my pen has gleaned my teeming brain,
Before high piled books in charactry
Hold like rich garners the full-ripen'd grain,
When I behold, upon the night's starred face,
Huge cloudy symbols of a high romance,
And think that I may never live to trace
Their shadows, with the magic hand of chance."

Now this tragedy of great lives, this "failure to complete," way what they hoped to avoid by their Pottery School, if only thet went about their work in the right way, but their foundations mus be deep. In 1775 the master potters, by combination, were going to work out an important problem, "to make a useful white porcelain body with a colourless glaze for the same, and a blue band under the glaze." They failed because their foundations were not deep enough; they looked to a speedy reward. The man who joined the Ceramic Society so that he might get a good blue or avoid "spit out," would also meet with disappointment. The Pottery School did not exist to provide recipes to all those who cried unto it. Were this so, they would indeed find that they had built upon quicksands, that their walls were crumbling even as they built. What they had to do at present was to lay the foundations, so that what was built by them and others might stand secure. Before a stone was laid they must dig deep to the solid rock of hard fact, and the cement and material used must be good. In the gentlemen of the Ceramic Society and the Pottery School they were getting good material. They were digging deep to the bedrock of truth. The broad foundation upon which the Pottery School must be built up was the training of the right calibre of intellect, the successful searcher after truth. Students must come to them young, and with a good general education, free from conceit, willing to learn, and master potters must help them to get the right quality of student. They would then turn out trained intellects of the highest order for the factories up and down the district. Then, indeed, if old Josiah were to come and stand amongst them, it would not be Josiah of the rueful countenance, it would not be a case of wasted effort, it would not be said of them that they had kept their talents wrapped up in a napkin. They would have made, not only the six towns one, but one new town as large and far more prosperous than twelve of the old ones, and they would be prouder than ever of North Staffordshire.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Wedgwood was proposed by Mr. Page, of Stourbridge, and seconded by Mr. Jackson. This was supported by the Chairman, who said the Society ought to congratulate itself upon having such a worthy descendant of the famous Josiah, for the more they thought of him the more they felt what an eternal debt of gratitude the district owed to him, for his indomitable energy in raising the crude and rough trade which it was when he found it, by his artistic ideas and scientific knowledge to a high scale of eminence.

The resolution was unanimously carried, and the meeting terminated.

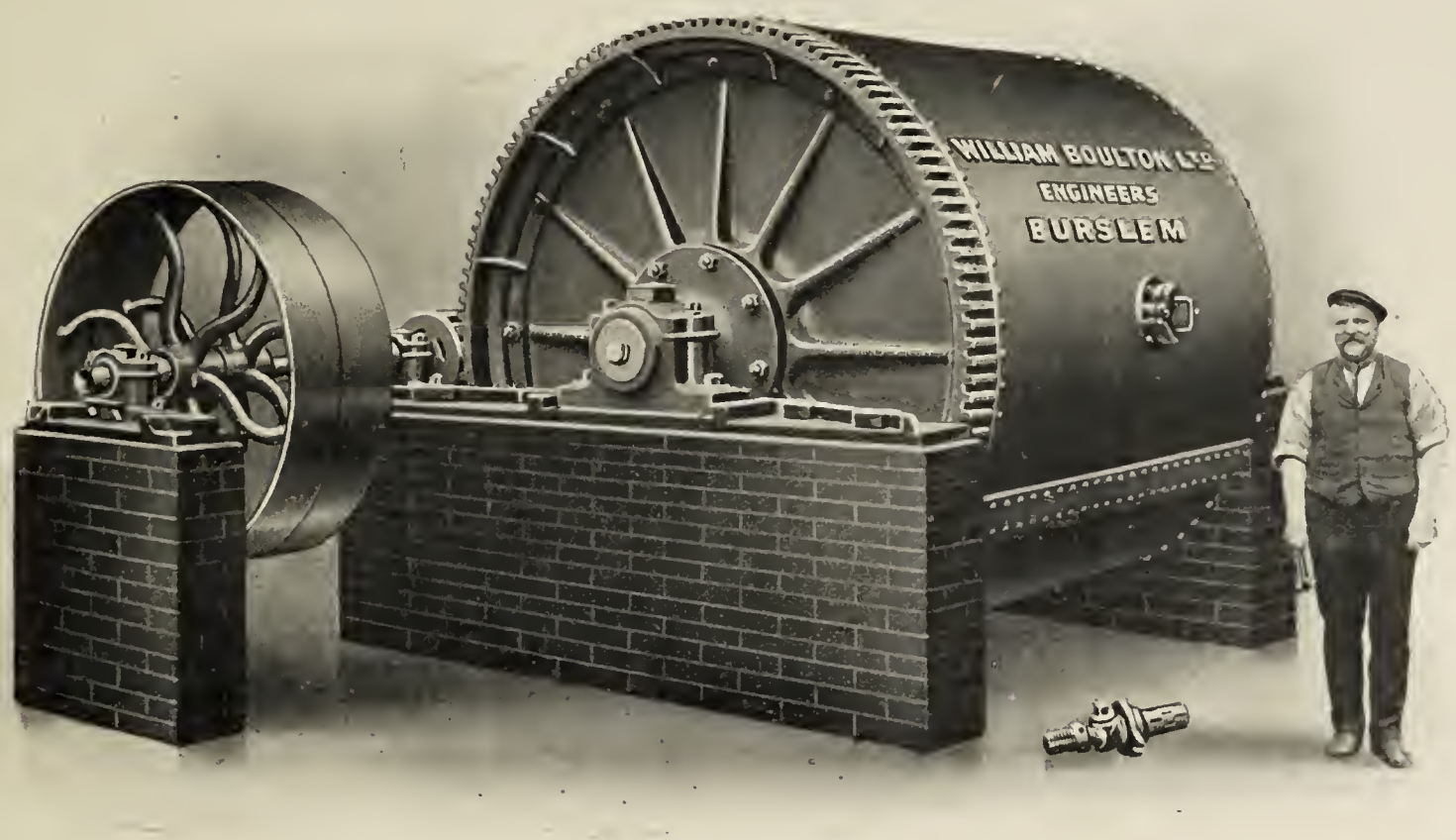
The Glass and Pottery Trade of Boston, U.S.A.—H.M. Consul-General reports that the best china goods come from the United Kingdom, France and Belgium. The cheaper grades of fancy glass are imported largely from Germany, and the more expensive from Bohemia. Ordinary glassware is made largely in the United States. Japan exports to the United States remarkably good reproductions of British china and glass at one-quarter of the price of the British article, and a factory in New Jersey turns out reproductions of Copeland, Doulton, and Royal Worcester ware which are most difficult to distinguish from the originals. British workmen are almost entirely employed in the factory last referred to. The finer grades of the American product are improving each year, and, while there will always be a demand for high-class foreign goods, the growing reproduction of standard types tends to replace them, among the less fastidious or less expert customers, by skilful imitations. Commoner grades, such as ordinary white earthenware, are for the most part manufactured in the United States.

SOME POTTING ACCESSORIES IN 1909.

(BY A "POTTERY GAZETTE" SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

(*Continued from page* 444.)

W. Boulton, Ltd., potters' engineers, Burslem, are well known wherever pottery is made on anything like an extensive scale. I called at the Providence Works and had an interview with the managing director, who accompanied me round their foundry, and pointed out some of the newest machines. I have had an opportunity of seeing these interesting engineering works before, and an account of them has already appeared in THE POTTERY GAZETTE, but there are many things there now that I had not seen before. The last few years have seen many additions to the machinery and apparatus for the manufacture of pottery, tiles, and bricks, and I found that Messrs. Boulton had added largely to the productive capacity of their works, not only with the view of obtaining a greater output, but to secure the greatest possible expedition in the execution of orders. The company keep pace with the requirements of the industry, and, besides constructing new machines, are constantly making alterations and improvements in the design and construction of old ones. In the course of upwards of fifty years' experience of pottery manufacture they have frequently suggested new labour and time-saving machines. Their specialities in cylinder mills are very popular in the Potteries, and are appreciated for their strength, accuracy in working, symmetry of design, and accuracy of finish. At the time of my visit they were executing orders for three of these mills, aggregating a driving capacity of about 300 h.p. They have introduced a grinding cylinder with a driving wheel with a diameter equal to that of the casing, thus reducing the "back lash" and the driving power required. These cylinders are in extensive use in potteries for grinding calcined flint, Cornish stone felspar, fritted glazes, bone, and colours. Of course, they are made in different sizes and designs to suit the particular material to be ground, and the circumstances of space and drive. They require very much less power to drive than open pan mills, and are more easily worked. They are lined in various ways, according to the material to be ground: for pottery purposes, blocks of hard vitreous-stoek. All the parts of filter presses are guaranteed sized to gauge, and, being made with steel ends, are lighter and stronger than the old oak kind. I was shown their throwing wheels, lathes, and jiggers, and was told they are working satisfactorily in all parts of the world, and have been so for forty years. With the view of facilitating the manufacture of elliptical-shaped pottery the company have introduced their "New Patent Arm Oval Dish Machine," of which we give an illustration. This machine is made in two sizes, and will make flat, hollow, or bellied shape dishes or other pottery articles of elliptical shape, with or without foot or welted edge. The smaller machine is so compact and well designed that it takes up no more room than an ordinary jigger. The patent spring arm used with these machines marks a new departure in this class of tool, and enables the operator to produce bellied hollow-ware as easily as plain shapes. I was informed that they are prepared to instal one of these machines on approval with any reputable firm for a reasonable time. They have fixed up a model room in their works with machinery for developing different shapes manufacturers may require. A new and well-illustrated catalogue of all their standard machines



BOULTON'S PULVERISING CYLINDER.

for the manufacture of pottery, and of tile presses and dies for making encaustic, wall, and floor tiles has just been issued.

Messrs. Boulton have introduced into England a novel and very useful tile coating or dipping machine, the patent of which is the property of the Ceramic Machinery Co., of Hamilton, Ohio, U.S.A., but the sole manufacturers in Great Britain. It has been operated successfully in the works of a leading company of tile manufacturers, who have ordered additional machines. Besides saving labour, this machine minimises the danger of workers from the effects of lead.



NEW PATENT ARM OVAL DISH MACHINE.

AN INDUSTRIAL FELLOWSHIP FOR GLASS RESEARCH.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE.)

AT the meeting of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry held on June 7, 1909, Prof. R. Kennedy Duncan, of the University of Kansas, gave an address on "Industrial Fellowships." Six such Fellowships have so far been accepted by the University. The following is an example of the conditions attaching to the system of Industrial Fellowships.

For the purpose of promoting the increase of useful knowledge, the University of Kansas accepts from the A.B.C. Glass Co., having head offices at New York, the foundation of a temporary Industrial Fellowship to be known as the A.B.C. Fellowship. The exclusive purpose of this Fellowship is an investigation into the optical properties of glass in relation to its chemical constitution, to the furtherance of which the holder shall give his whole time and attention, with the exception of three hours a week, which he shall give to work of instruction in the chemical department. The Fellow shall be appointed by the Chancellor of the University, the director of the chemical department, and the professor of industrial chemistry; he shall have made previously a reputation in research; he shall be a member of the university, and shall pay all regular fees with the exception of fees for laboratory and supplies, for which his instruction shall be taken in lieu, unless in the opinion of the appointers his demands become excessive, in which case the donor shall be expected to reimburse the university; he shall work under the advice and direction of the professor of industrial chemistry; and he shall forward, periodically, through the professor of industrial chemistry, reports of the progress of his work to the A.B.C. Co.

For the support of this Fellowship, which shall extend through a period of two years from the date of appointment of the Fellow, the A.B.C. Glass Co. agrees to pay fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) per year, payable annually to the university on the date on which the Fellow begins work at the university. This sum shall be paid by the university in monthly instalments to the holder of the Fellowship. Any and all discoveries made by the Fellow during the tenure of this Fellowship shall become the property of the A.B.C. Glass Co., subject, however, to the payment by them to the Fellow of ten (10) per cent. of the net profits, to be commuted at the desire of either party through the arbitration provided for herein, arising from such discoveries, it being understood that the Fellow shall be regarded as the inventor. At any time during the tenure of his Fellowship the holder shall, at the option of the donor, take out patents at the expense of the donor, on condition that at the time of making application therefor he shall assign his right to the donor under the conditions of this agreement. At or before the expiration of the Fellowship the business services of the Fellow may be secured by the A.B.C. Glass Co. for a term of three years, on condition that the terms of such services are satisfactory to both parties at interest. In the event of any disagreement between the donor and holder of this Fellowship, it is understood and agreed that the Chancellor of the University, or one whom he may appoint, shall act as arbiter as to all matters of fact, that his decisions shall be binding upon the parties at issue, and that they shall obtain such decision before having recourse to the courts. It is also understood and agreed that during the tenure of this Fellowship the holder may publish such results of his investigation as do not, in the opinion of the company, injure its interests, and that on the expiration of the Fellowship the holder thereof shall have completed a comprehensive monograph on the subject of his research, containing both what he and others have been able to discover. A copy of the monograph shall be forwarded to the A.B.C. Co., and a copy shall be signed and placed in the archives of the university until the expiration of three years from that date, when the university shall be at liberty to publish it for the use and benefit of the people.

Prof. Kennedy Duncan intimated that he would be pleased to hear of suitable applicants for this Fellowship.

The Glassware Industry of Treport and Eu.—A British Consular report says:—The glassware industry in the district has been in a somewhat depressed condition during the last few years owing to the competition of Belgian and German manufacturers of the same class of ware (chiefly used by chemists, perfumers and sauce makers), as well as to the increasing demands of operatives. It was nearly suspended for several weeks in the months of September and October by agreement among the masters in defence of their common interests. Owing to the dismissal of a man from one of the factories his comrades struck work and demanded his reinstatement. The masters, in order to enforce their right to discharge as well as to engage an employé, decided upon a lock-out applicable to all the factories in the district of which the workers were affiliated by the Confédération Générale du Travail. The depressed state of the trade facilitated this action. The factories that kept working supplied those that were closed. The men ultimately yielded on the principle involved. No question of wages was raised.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE COUNTY POTTERY LABORATORY OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

XXV.—THE ACTION OF HEAT ON BINARY MIXTURES OF FELSPAR, FLINT, AND CHINA CLAY.*

By Arthur Heath and J. W. Mellor.

1.—*Introduction.*

THE gradual sintering of the different materials in a pottery body, at a temperature above the softening point of the most fusible constituent, produces a more or less vitreous mass. Two bodies may begin to react and actually flux together at temperatures below the melting point of either. Thus, finely ground felspar, melting at 1,150° C., begins to react with finely ground quartz and china clay below 1,000°; this is shown by the presence of glassy patches in mixtures which have been heated to this temperature.

In general the less fusible constituents of the body are gradually attacked by the more fusible materials to form a viscous solution. If the process of dissolution was allowed to complete itself, the final result would be a more or less translucent glass, and the ware would lose its shape. The reaction is therefore arrested, long before this stage is reached, by cooling the ovens in which the ware is fired.

Pottery chemistry is thus very largely a chemistry of arrested reactions, as was pointed out by one of us last year (J. W. Mellor, *Journ. Soc. Chem. Ind.*, 26, 375, 1907). All the different types of pottery bodies are the result of incomplete chemical and physical changes. Ware is withdrawn from the oven when the reaction has progressed far enough for the particular effect desired. Consequently, many attempts to apply laws deduced from the chemistry based on the phenomena associated with completed reactions have proved abortive.

The more or less viscuos body at an elevated temperature tends to contract to the smallest possible volume, air spaces are closed up, and the specific gravity of the solidified mass may differ from the means specific gravity of the constituents (J. W. Mellor, *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.*, 5, 75, 1906). The progress of the reaction can, however, be followed in an empirical way by measuring the contraction, porosity, or the specific gravity of the body at different stages of the firing. But with our present knowledge it is not possible to state exactly the variation in the values of these constituents due to the formation of new compounds and dissolution. The time required to heat certain standard mixtures—Seger's cones, Holdcroft's bars, Watkin's recorders—before they begin to lose their shape are also well-known tests, and, in special cases, fracture and translucency serve as criteria for indicating the progress of the reaction, but these methods are outside the scope of this paper.

There are certain difficulties in the *exact* determination of porosity and specific gravity which render these properties unsatisfactory criteria for finding if the reaction has gone far enough for the particular effect desired. Contraction is one of the most convenient and reliable tests under manufacturing conditions. This is exemplified by the extended use of "contraction bits," in various modifications of Wedgwood's pyrometer.

2.—*The Determination of the Apparent Porosity.*

Porosity tells us what fraction of the total volume of the whole piece is occupied by air spaces, otherwise expressed :—

$$\text{Porosity} = \frac{\text{Volume of pores}}{\text{Total volume of whole piece}} \qquad (1)$$

Porosity is commonly measured by soaking a weighed piece of the ware in a suitable liquid, say water. The difference in the weight of the dry and soaked piece is supposed to be the weight of that volume of liquid which occupies the same volume as the air spaces. The total volume of the whole piece is determined by finding the volume of the soaked piece. This can be done with a voluminometer, or by an application of the "principle of Archimedes," viz. : "A solid body when weighed in air and then fully immersed in water apparently loses weight. This loss is equal to the weight of an equal volume of water." No matter what liquid is employed, the final expression for porosity reduces to :—

$$\text{Porosity} = \frac{\text{Weight soaked less weight dry}}{\text{Weight lost when soaked piece is suspended in liquid.}} \qquad (2)$$

This is all so well known that some apology is needed for introducing it here. It is, however, impossible to "soak" a piece in a liquid with any assurance that all the air has been displaced, owing to the presence of air bubbles completely surrounded by a glassy flux impermeable to liquid. Such pores are shown in section Figs. 6 to 9, and 22 to 24; the air in these pores cannot be displaced by soaking the piece in a liquid. The method for porosity assumes that all such pores are solid matter. The true porosity (and, *mutatis mutandis*, the specific gravity) of a partially vitrified slab cannot be exactly determined in a direct way. All numbers for the porosity of vitreous bodies are, therefore, inexact, and are affected with comparatively large and unavoidable experimental errors. H. Seger, Ludwig, &c., have devised methods for quickly measuring the porosity and specific gravity of large pieces, and a great variety of voluminometers, well known in physical laboratories, can be used for the same purpose. All these methods are not only affected with the error just mentioned, but the difficulty, we may say the impossibility, of removing air in fine capillary passages of a pottery body by merely soaking in a liquid renders them unsatisfactory for exact work.

Most of the air can be removed from capillary canals, &c., by boiling the piece submerged in a liquid under diminished pressure. We have devised the following modification (Fig. 1) of Armstrong's voluminometer with the object of facilitating the removal of this air by a preliminary exhaustion of the piece *in vacuo*. This enabled us to quickly measure the porosity of fired pieces soaked under reduced pressure. In Fig. 1, *C* is a glass vessel about 250 c.c. capacity closed with a ground glass stopper *A* sealed on to a capillary tube *B*. The capillary tube has a mark *B*. The bottom of the vessel *C* is sealed on to a glass tube connected with a stoppered burette *E* and a 250 c.c. bulb *F* blown at the opposite end. This is closed by a perforated stopper, fitted with a glass and rubber tube *G*, as shown in diagram.

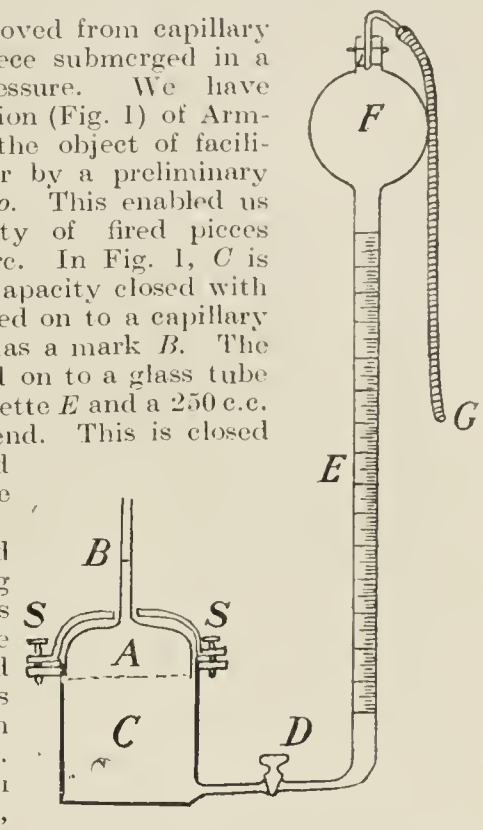


Fig. 1.—Voluminometer.

(1) About 270 c.c. of liquid is poured in *F* and, by blowing or suction at *G*, the liquid is adjusted until it reaches the mark *B*. The level of the liquid in *E* is read off. The liquid is then run from *C* to *F* by suction at *G* and the stopcock *D* closed.

(2) The piece of ware is then placed in *C*, the stopper inserted, and connected at *B* with a good water pump. After about fifteen minutes exhaustion the stopcock *D* is opened and sufficient liquid is allowed to run from *F* to cover the piece of ware in *C*. The rubber tube is then removed from *B*; and the liquid from *F* allowed to run until it reaches the mark *B*. The level of the liquid is again read in the burette. The difference between this and the first reading gives the volume of the air spaces inaccessible to the liquid plus the volume of the solid.

(3) The liquid is again drawn back to *F*; the piece removed from *C* by means of a pair of forceps; and wiped with a piece of blotting paper. The liquid is again returned to *C*, and the volume of the liquid in *E* again read off.

(4) Finally, the liquid is sucked up into *F* and the piece returned to *C*. The liquid is allowed to run back into *C* until it reaches the former level *B*. The difference between this reading and the one immediately preceding gives the total volume of the piece.

In order to prevent movements of the stopper *A* while the measurements are in progress, the stopper is clamped by two screws *S* on to the body of the voluminometer *C*. Hence, the porosity is calculated as indicated in the following example :—

Example.—With a sample of felspar, fired in the china biscuit oven, we obtained these readings :—

First reading of burette (xylol only in *C*) ..	13·6 c.c.
Second reading of burette	16·7 c.c.
Volume of solid matter	3·1 c.c.
Third reading of burette (xylol only in *C*) ..	13·7 c.c.
Fourth reading of burette	17·0 c.c.
Volume of solid matter and pores ..	3·3 c.c.
Volume of solid matter	3·1 c.c.
Volume of pores	0·2 c.c.

From (1), therefore, neglecting, in the first approximation, the volume of the pores not accessible to the liquid—

$$\text{Porosity} = \frac{0{\cdot}2}{3{\cdot}3} = 0{\cdot}0612 \text{ ; or, } 6{\cdot}12 \text{ per cent.}$$

This method does not pretend to give the true porosity. The results may still be affected in an irregular manner by the hermetically sealed air bubbles. We exhausted to within two centimetres of the height of the barometer. The pump should be allowed to proceed about ten minutes after attaining this degree of exhaustion. The liquid used must not be volatile under diminished pressure. We found xylol worked satisfactorily, and it has the advantage of allowing the porosity of unfired clay to be also quickly determined. It is also an advantage to place the freshly calcined slab, while

* A. Heath and J. W. Mellor *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.*, 7, 80, 1907.

warm, in the voluminometer and let it cool the vacuum in *C*. Sufficient time must then be allowed to permit the slab to take up the temperature of the room.

3.—*The Determination of the True Porosity.*

To find the volume of air bubbles not accessible to the liquid in the process of "soaking" for porosity determinations. Let S denote the specific gravity of the powder (referred to a given liquid); W, the dry weight of the slab; w, the weight in air of the slab soaked in the given liquid; and w^1 the weight of the soaked slab suspended in the liquid. Then by definition of specific gravity:

$$S = \frac{W}{W - w'} \quad .. \quad .. \quad .. \quad (3)$$

In the denominator add and substract w the weight in air of the soaked piece, then

$$S = \frac{W}{(w - w') - (w - W)} \quad .. \quad .. \quad (4)$$

where $w - w'$ numerically represents weight of liquid equal to the total volume of the piece (spaces and solid); and w—W the weight of liquid equal to the volume of the pores. It is here assumed that the piece is thoroughly permeated with water. If not, let w_2 represent the weight of the solid and of the liquid in the pores accessible to the liquid, and u the weight of the liquid which is required to fill the pores not accessible to the liquid. Hence,

$$w = w_2 + u, \quad .. \quad .. \quad .. \quad (5)$$

and equation (4) can be written

$$S = \frac{W}{(w - w') - (w_2 + u - W)} \quad .. \quad .. \quad (6)$$

Hence, solving for $w_2 + u$—W, the weight of liquid equal to the total volume of the pores present in the solid, and, allowing for the fact that if the weights be expressed in grams, and volumes in cubic centimetres, we can write

$$\text{Total volume of pores} = \frac{S(w - w') - W}{S} \quad .. \quad .. \quad (7)$$

w—w' then means the total volume, v, of the slab.* Hence (7) becomes

$$\text{Total volume of pores} = \frac{Sv - W}{S} \quad .. \quad .. \quad (8)$$

The same expression can be deduced in several ways. Thus, the weight of a solid, w, neglecting the weight of air, is the product of its specific gravity, S, and its volume. Hence, the real

$$\text{Volume of the solid} = \frac{W}{S}$$

The difference between the apparent volume of the slab, and of the solid matter it contains, will be the

$$\text{Total volume of the pores} = v - \frac{W}{S},$$

which is virtually the same as (8). The term v can be evaluated by the method employed in the preceding example. Hence the real volume of the pores can be computed from formula (8); the volume of the pores accessible to the liquid can be determined by the method used in the preceding example; and the difference represents the volume of the pores hermetically sealed.

Example.—The sample of felspar fired in china biscuit used in the preceding example gave the following results:—

Burette reading without slab	17·0 c.c.
Burette reading with soaked slab	13·7 c.c.
Volume of slab and pores (v)	3·3 c.c.
Dry weight (S)	6·2144 grams
Specific gravity (S) of impalpable powder ..	2·2236

Substituting these numbers in (8) we have—

$$\text{Volume of pores} = \frac{2{\cdot}2236 \times 3{\cdot}3 - 6{\cdot}2144}{2{\cdot}223} = 0{\cdot}5 \text{ c.c.}$$

$$\text{True porosity} = \frac{0{\cdot}5}{3{\cdot}3} = 0{\cdot}1515; \text{ or, } 15{\cdot}15 \text{ per cent.}$$

Volume of solid and sealed pores	3·1
Total volume of solid and pores	3·3
Volume of pores accessible to liquid	0·2
Total volume of pores by (8)	0·5 c.c.
Pores accessible to soaking liquid (preceding example)	0·2 c.c.
Volumes of pores not accessible to liquid	0·3 c.c.

For the sake of comparison we give the porosities determined by three different methods:—

Porosity by ordinary soaking	0·3 per cent.
Porosity by soaking *in vacuo*	6·12 per cent.
True porosity	15·15 per cent.

It is very questionable if the results obtained would repay the trouble involved in deducing "true porosity."

* There is no need to introduce a factor for the sp. gr of the liquid under the conditions of our experiment.

4.—*Specific Gravity Determinations.*

Again, owing to the presence of air bubbles hermetically sealed in a piece of fired clayware, the only way to accurately determine the specific gravity is to reduce the piece to an impalpable powder and boil a known weight of the dry powder in, say, water under diminished pressure until all the absorbed air is removed. We have modified Moore's well known apparatus (G. E. Moore, *Amer. Journ. Science*, [3], 3, 41, 1872; *Journ. prakt. Chem.* [2], 2, 319, 1870; A. L. Day and E. T. Allen, *Zeit. phys. Chem.*, 54, 1, 1906) in the following manner:—

An ordinary specific gravity bottle, with capillary bore stopper, has a glass tube ground in the neck just below the place where the stopper fits *B* (Fig. 4). A bulb *C*, is blown on to the glass tube and is fitted on to a reversed condenser by a piece of rubber. The condenser is then attached to an air pump. About two grams of the thoroughly dry powder is weighed in the flask, and the latter about one-third filled with distilled water. Everything is then connected up as shown in diagram. The pump is set at work and the flask, *A*, heated until the water boils. The boiling is stopped in about half-an-hour. The flask is allowed to cool by standing in a dish of water, the temperature of which can be read on a thermometer. When cool the flask is filled up with air free distilled water in the usual way; this is best done with as little shaking as possible, otherwise some of the finely divided slow-settling particles may be removed from the flask when the stopper is inserted. With care there will be a layer of clean water between the turbid liquid and the stopper.

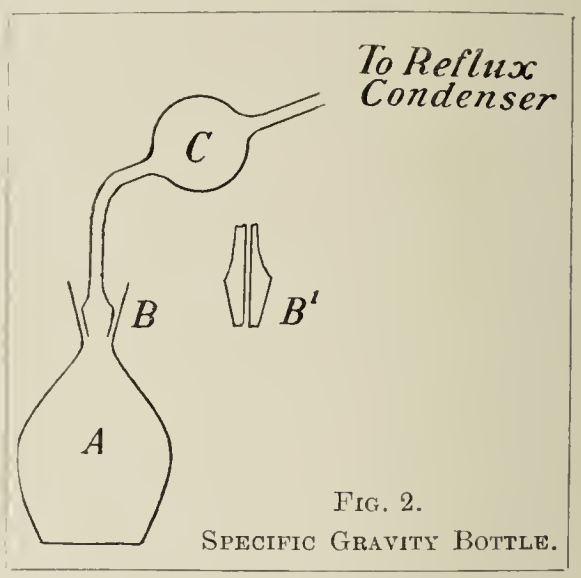


Fig. 2.
Specific Gravity Bottle.

If any of the powder should have been projected into the tube by the "bumping" of the water in the later stages of the boiling, it must be washed back into the flask. The tube, at *B*, prevents any particles finding their way between the neck of the specific gravity bottle and the stopper when the stopper is finally inserted. The temperature of the water is noted. The flask containing the water used in washing, &c., should also be kept in the same dish as the cooling specific gravity bottle, to ensure that the temperature of the added water is the same as that in the specific gravity bottle. The bumping can be mollified by heating the flask at the sides by means of a copper spiral tube through which steam is passing, or by inserting a piece of platinum wire in the flask. When removed the wire must be washed to insure the removal of all the particles adhering to it. The specific gravities were corrected for the temperature of the water.

5.—*Method of Work.*

The china clay, flint and felspar were ground, slopped, lawned (120's lawn), and dried at 100 deg. The different mixtures were then weighed out, slopped, lawned, and mixed with water to form plastic "clay." Six slabs of each mixture were made by pressing into moulds and dried at 100 deg.

The following table represents the ultimate composition of the materials employed by us:—

Table I.—Analyses of Materials.
(Dried to constant weight at 100°.)

——	China Clay.	Felspar.	Flint.
Silica, SiO_2	47·10	63·92	98·47
Titanic Oxide, TiO_2 ..	0·13	nil.	nil.
Alumina, Al_2O_3	39·42	16·20	1·02
Ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3 ..	0·23	0·90	0·04
Magnesia, MgO	0·24	0·02	0·00
Lime, CaO	0·31	1·24	0·02
Potash, K_2O	0·16	14·43	0·11
Soda, Na_2O	0·08	2·87	0·04
Loss on ignition	12·24	0·16	0·13

6.—*Fire Contraction.*

It is not safe to infer that variations in the fire shrinkage of slabs of different mixtures will correspond with the variations in the softening points of the same mixtures made into cones. When cones made from mixtures of felspar and china clay are heated the felspar melts first and the collapsibility of the cone, so to speak, will be determined by the proportion of undissolved refractory

clay. The clay is the framework which holds up the cone. The interpretation has long been known to potters. Thus, Père d'Entrecolles (F. X. d'Entrecolles, *Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses*, Paris, 12, 278, 1717) wrote at Jaochou (China), Sept. 1, 1712 :—

"C'est *kao lin* que la porcelaine fin tire tonte se fermenté : il en est comme les nerfs. Ainsi c'est le meslange d' une terre molle qui donne de la force aux *pe tun tse*, lesquels se tirent des plus durs roches. Un riche Marchend m'a conté que des Anglois ou des Hollandois (car le nom Chinoisest commun aux deux Nations) sirent acheter il y a quelques années des *pe tun tse*, qu'ils emporterent dans leur payis, pour y faire de la porcelaine ; mais que n'ayant point pris de *kao lin*, leur enterprise échoüa, comme ils l'ont avoüé depuis. Sur quoy le Marchend Chinois me disoit en riant : ils vouloient avoir un corps dont les chairs se sourinssent sans ossemens."*

Other things being equal, the greater the proportion of undissolved clay the longer will the cone resist collapse. This is illustrated by the cones (Fig. 3) which were made from powdered felspar alone, and felspar mixed with different proportions of china clay, and fired in the china biscuit oven.

The effect of increasing proportions of china clay on the power of a mixture of felspar and china clay to retain its shape without squatting is very clear. Naturally the most translucent mixture for use in making pottery is that which has the minimum proportion of china clay necessary for ensuring freedom from the risk of collapsing within the temperature limits of the prescribed oven. Of course the molten felspar is attacking the clay while it is melting. The felspar, however, adheres to the clay, and does not run away from the clay by a process of liquation. The true softening point of a given mixture of felspar and china clay can only be determined with a mixture previously fused to a homogenous mass.

Contraction, as we have seen, is primarily an effect of the surface tension of the more fusible constituents of the mixture, which gradually closes up the interstital spaces between the particles in the body. If bubbles of gas are developed in the body, the body will "bloat,"

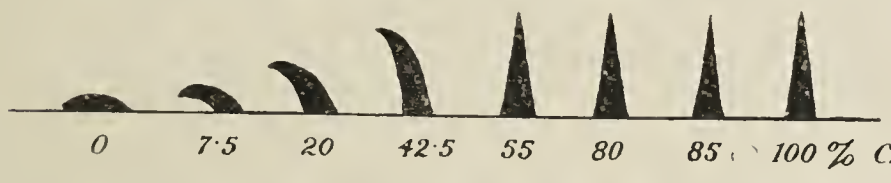


Fig. 3.—Effect of China Biscuit Oven on Mixtures of Felspar and China Clay.

and the contraction will be obscured by an expansion due to the bloating. It is very difficult to distinguish between gas blebs and the residual air from interstital spaces in very fusible mixtures, since both form spherical bubbles when the mixture becomes sufficiently fluid. In Fig. 12, for instance, the mixture is not fluid enough for the air spaces to assume the spherical form, and, as the mixtures become more fluid, Figs. 10 and 11, the residual air begins to take the form of gas blebs.

Contraction also depends on the relative volumes of the refractory constituents in the glassy matrix which cements the undissolved constituents of the body together, and the changes in volume which flint undergoes in firing (J. W. Mellor, *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.*, 5, 75, 1906). The latter may be so great that a highly flinted body may expand, not contract, on firing.

7.—*Contraction and Porosity Results.*

Three sets of experiments were made with the felspar and china clay mixtures. One set was fired in the earthenware glost oven, another set in the earthenware biscuit oven, and a third set in the china biscuit oven. The errors of experiment are uncomfortably great. This arises from the difficulties involved in the exact measurement of marks engraved on the surface of more or less fusible slabs before and after firing. Bloating also complicates the results.

I. Earthenware Glost Oven.—Curve, Fig. 4, from Table II. The gradual addition of china clay to the felspar first decreases and then increases the shrinkage until 50 per cent. of china clay has been added. The decrease may be due to incipient bloating. Further additions of china clay do not appreciably affect the contraction until 80 per cent. of china clay has been added, after which the contraction gradually diminishes as the proportion of china clay increases.

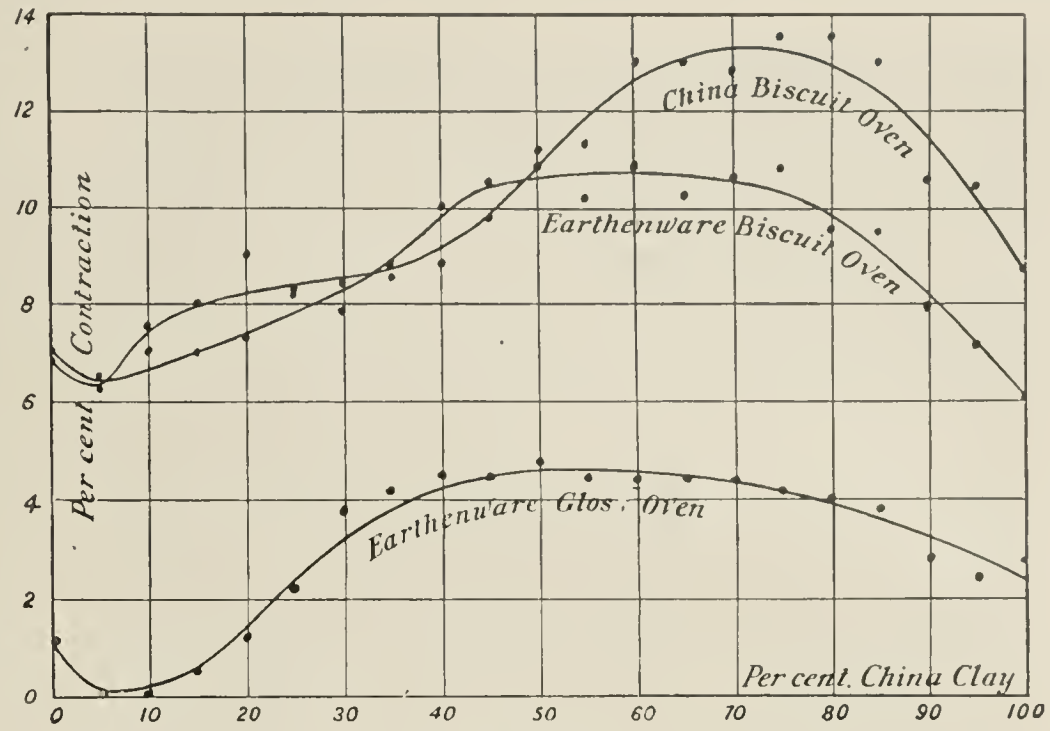


Fig. 4.—Contraction—Dried (100°) to Fired— Curves—Felspar-China Clay Mixture.

II. Earthenware Biscuit Oven.—Curve, Fig. 4, from Table III. The gradual addition of china clay diminishes the contraction until 5 per cent. has been added. Subsequent additions up to 67·5 per cent. augment the shrinkage ; further additions diminish the shrinkage.

III. China Biscuit Oven.—Curve, Fig. 4, from Table IV. Starting with pure felspar, additions up to 7·5 per cent. cause a slight decrease in the contraction. Further additions up to 80 per cent. of china clay increases the contraction ; after that more china clay reduces the shrinkage which is, however, still greater than slabs with less china clay.

The increased contraction which attends the addition of china clay to felspar resembles, in some respects, the effect of quartz on the softening point of felspar (J. W. Mellor, *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.*, 4, 49, 1905) ; of silica on the softening point of china clay and alumina (H. A. Seger, *Gesammelte Schriften*, Berlin, 434, 1896 ; *Amer. trans.*, Easton, Pa., 1, 545, 1902) ; of bone on the softening of a china body (W. Jackson and A. D. Holdcroft, *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.*, 4, 6. 1904). But we are not prepared for a definite expression of opinion on this matter.

The "apparent" porosity curves (Fig. 5) call for no special comment. They run fairly consistently with the contraction curves and with one another. In the earthenware glost oven (Bar 22 ; 1,120°) the porosity first increases, then diminishes, and afterwards increases with increasing proportions of china clay ;

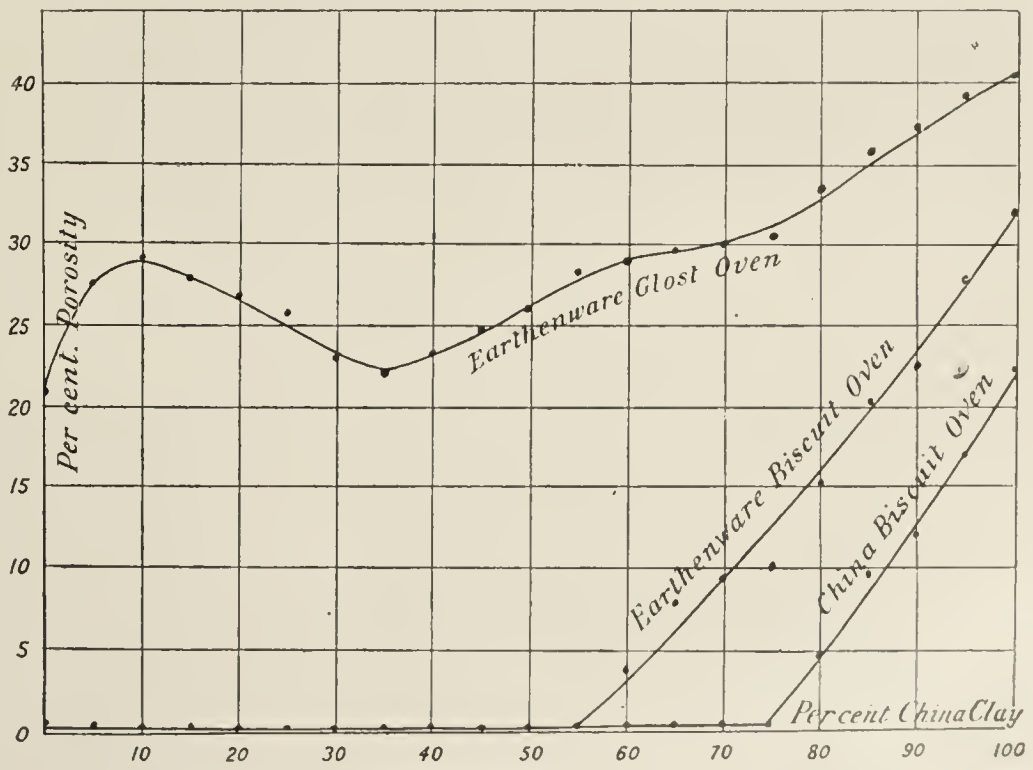
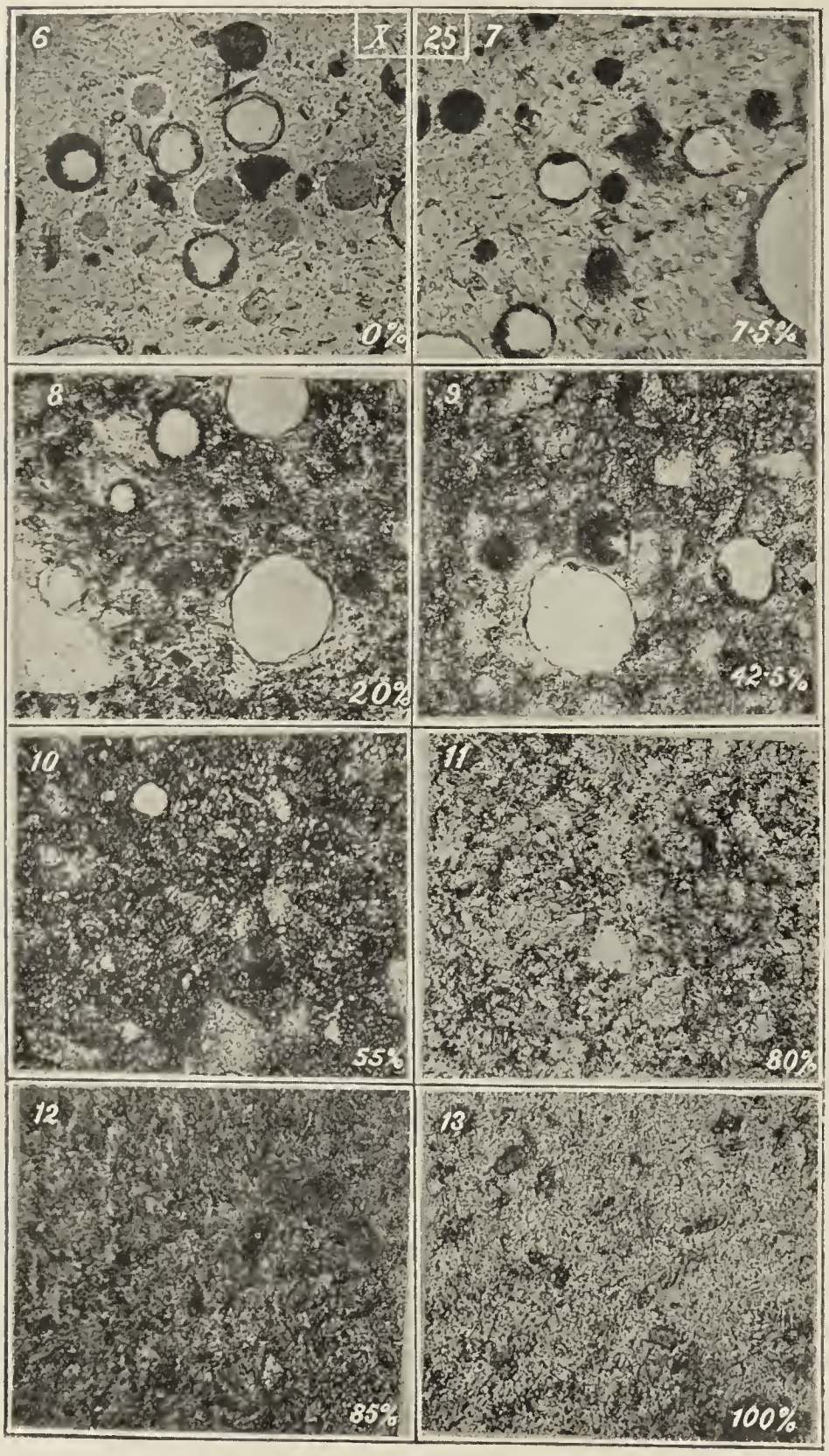


Fig. 5.—Porosity Curves—Felspar-China Clay Mixtures.

* Freely translated : "Kaolin imparts strength to fine porcelain, in fact kaolin is the sinew of the porcelain. It is curious the addition of a soft earth or clay should impart strength to petuntse (Cornish stone) which is derived from the hardest rocks. A rich merchant told me that several years ago the English or Dutch (the Chinese apply the same term to both nations) bought some petuntse and took it to their own country to make it into porcelain ; but, they overlooked the kaolin, and they acknowledged afterwards that their attempt was a failure. The Chinese merchant who told me was much amused, and remarked, that they tried to make a body without bones to support its flesh."

at the higher temperature of the earthenware biscuit oven (Bar 25 ; 1,200°), and china biscuit oven (Bar 28 ; 1,300°) the porosity remains practically constant with mixtures containing respectively



Figs. 6 to 13.—Microscopic Appearance of Felspar-China Clay Mixtures Fired in a China Biscuit Oven.

up to 55 and 75 per cent. of china clay. It must be pointed out that the temperatures corresponding with Seger's cones, Holdcroft's bars, and Watkin's recorders do not agree with those registered by the Féry and the Le Chatelier pyrometers. The temperatures here indicated with the bars can be checked by comparison with the pyrometer chart of the china biscuit oven in a paper by J. W. Mellor and F. J. Austin (*Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.*, 6, 129, 1907).

8.—*Microscopic Examination of Slabs Fired approximately at* 1,300° (*by bars*).

In the china biscuit (Bar 28 ; approx. 1,300°) (Figs. 6 to 13), the pure felspar fused to nearly homogeneous glass (Fig. 6), with plenty of gas blebs* which may be residual air from interstital spaces or gas bubbles. The same remarks apply to mixtures of felspar with up to about 10 per cent. of china clay (Fig. 7). The felspar is saturated with china clay, and, in consequence, it cannot dissolve much more china clay, and the latter now remains but partially dissolved, the so-called "invisible framework." This is visible, however, in Fig. 8, which has 20 per cent. of china clay. This means, of course, that the felspar has not power to dissolve more china clay under the conditions of the experiment. As the felspar approaches saturation the rate of dissolution of china clay becomes very slow. There are some indications that the felspar could dissolve apparently 20 per cent. of china clay at this temperature if sufficient time had been allowed. Fig. 9 represents a mixture with 42·5 per cent. of china clay ; Fig. 10, 55 per cent. ; Fig. 11, 80 per cent. ; Fig. 12, 85 per cent. ; and Fig. 13, pure china clay. With over 40 per cent. of china clay the mixtures are not fusible enough to seal up the air bubbles, consequently, with over this proportion of china clay the slabs are practically free from gas blebs.

The "hump" in the contraction curve (Fig. 4) of mixtures containing about 55 per cent. of china clay may correspond with the formation of some compound whose softening point is reduced by the addition of either felspar, or china clay. The only evidence of the formation of a definite compound furnished by the microscope is the crystalline structure developed in mixtures containing felspar, 45 ; china clay, 55 per cent., shown in Figs. 14 (× 500) and 15 (× 1,000) ; and in felspar 7·5 ; china clay 92·5 per cent. The crystals appear to be identical with those previously discovered in various types of pottery bodies (J. W. Mellor, *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.*, 5, 75, 1906). Part of a slab was broken into small fragments and digested for a week in cold hydrofluoric acid (Merck's 40 per cent. HF). The residue was washed in water and the proportion of silica and alumina determined in the mass dried at 100° to constant weight. Analysis furnished numbers corresponding approximately with Al_2O_3,SiO_2

The analytical data are :—

——	Per cent.	Molecular Ratio.
Silica	34·95	0·907.
Alumina	61·53	

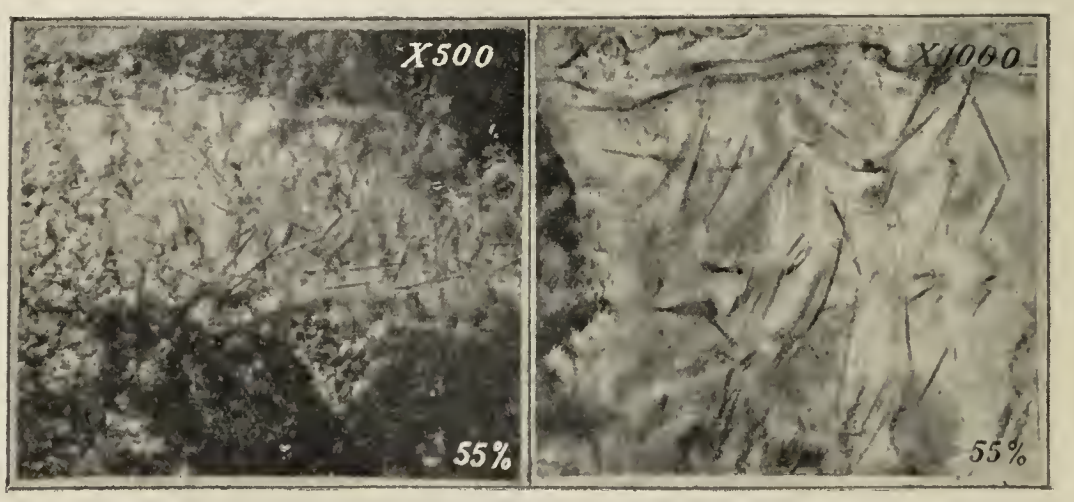
9.—*Microscopic Examination of Slabs Fired approximately at* 1,200° (*by bars*).

At the lower temperature of the earthenware biscuit oven (Bar 25 ; approx. 1,200), Figs. 16 to 21, the felspar (Fig. 16) has not completely fused, and the solvent action of the felspar is very much diminished, so that even with 7·5 per cent. of china clay (Fig. 17) the greater part of the clay remains undissolved. The mixtures are not fusible enough to close up the air spaces when over approximately 30 per cent. of china clay is present. Fig. 18 has 20 per cent. of china clay ; Fig. 19, 42·5 per cent. ; Fig. 20, 55 per cent. ; and Fig. 21, 80 per cent. of china clay.

In the flint and felspar mixtures fired in the china biscuit oven, Figs. 22 to 28, the felspar can dissolve about 15 per cent. of flint (Fig. 22) under the given conditions. The air bubbles assume farly large dimensions with mixtures containing up to about 60 per cent. of felspar (Fig. 24). The extreme size of the gas blebs in Fig. 24 is interesting, and this subject merits closer examination. Mixtures with higher proportions of flint are too viscid to allow the air bubbles to pass away. Fig. 23 represents a mixture with 35 per cent. of flint ; Fig. 24, 40 per cent. ; Fig. 25, 55 per cent. ; Fig. 26, 80 per cent., and Fig. 27 is flint itself.

10.—*Action of varying Temperatures on Mixtures of Felspar and China Clay.*

We have supplemented our work by an examination of the effect of heat on the parian mixture ; felspar, 60 ; china clay, 40 per cent. There is a continuous loss of weight (third column, Table V.) up to about 1,200°, showing that under the conditions of experiment the dehydration of the clay (for analysis see Table I.) is comparatively



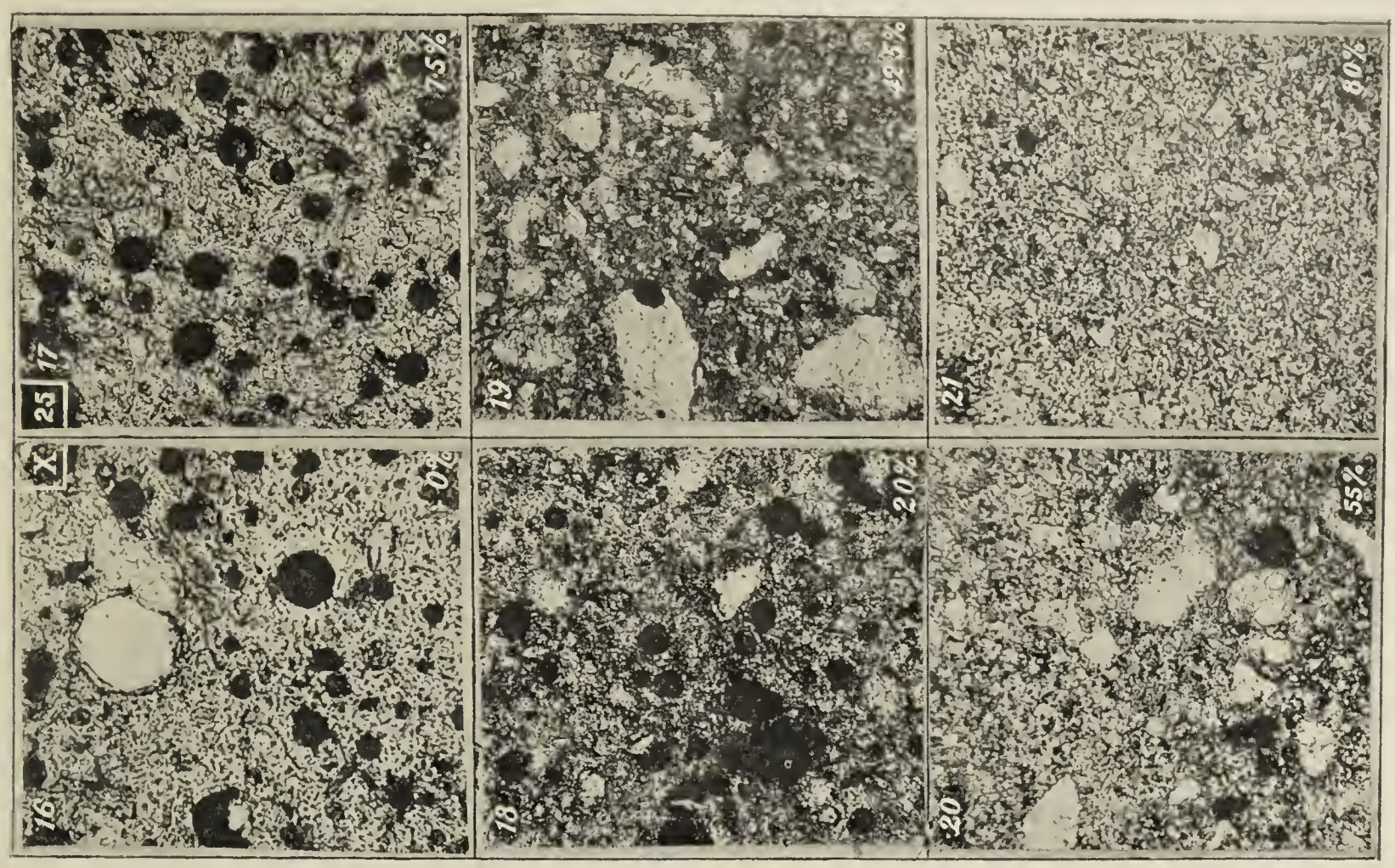
Figs. 14 and 15.—Development of Sillimanite Crystals in the China Biscuit Oven.

*The black dust in the gas blebs is emery and carborundum powder, used in grinding the sections. The black circles in the diagram are gas blebs.

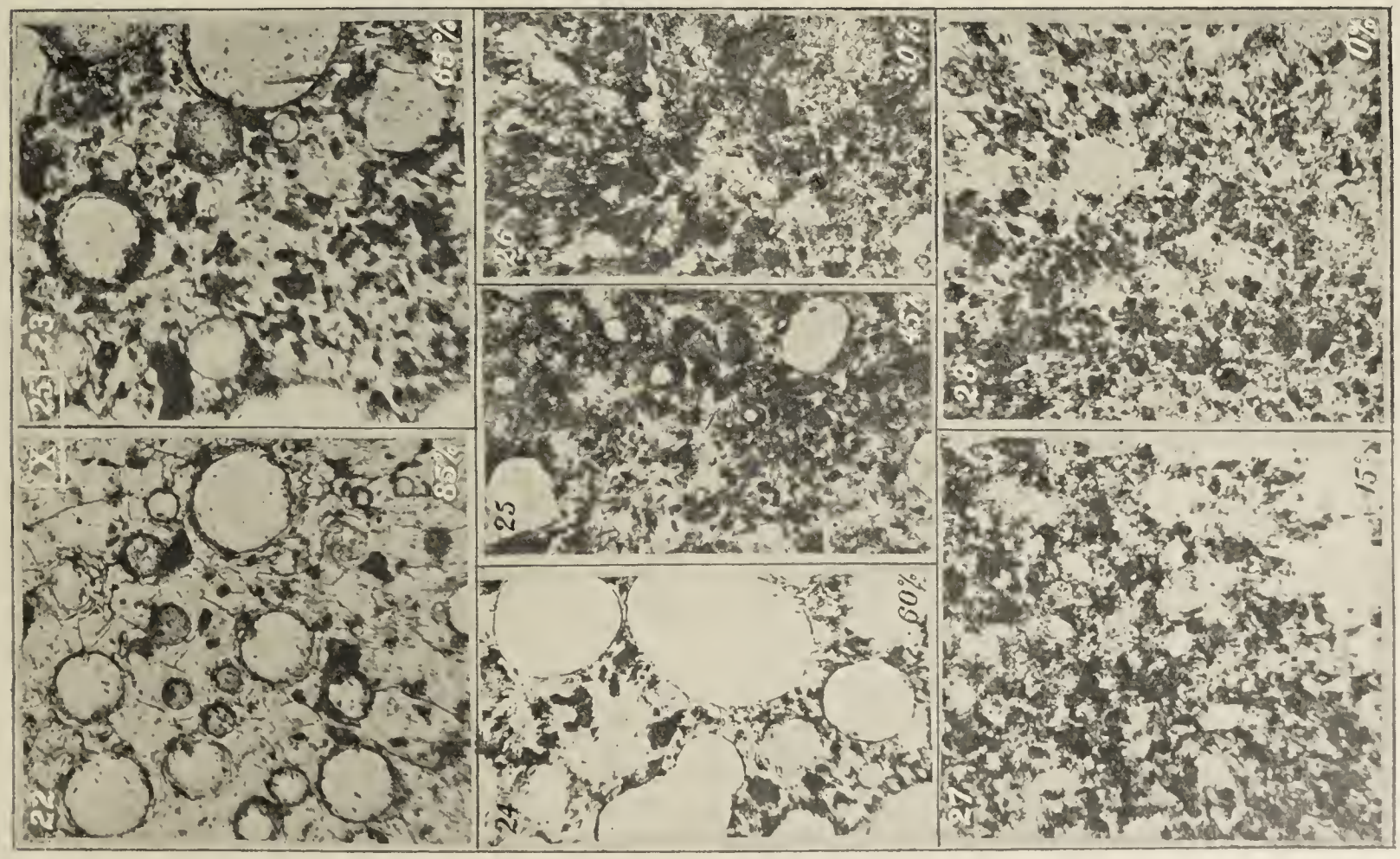
a slow process. The slabs, after an initial expansion, which may be connected with the expulsion of water of admixture, begin to contract at about 500° and then expand again. This second expansion appears to be connected with the expulsion of the "hydrated water." Although dehydration commences about 500°, the reaction is very slow at temperatures below 600°. At temperatures above 1,000 contraction again sets in, but even at 1,100 the slabs had not resumed their original volume. At higher temperatures the contraction is rapid. The porosity of the mixtures (fifth column, Table V.) apparently increases with rise of temperature up to between 200° and 1,000°, and then diminishes rapidly. The specific gravity of the mixture (last column, Table V.) also increases with rise of temperature up to 1,200°, and then diminishes as vitrification sets in.

It must be pointed out that the important time factor is not here the same as with the slabs fired in the pottery ovens. The time occupied in heating up a large pottery oven allows these changes to progress much further at temperatures below those indicated in Table V.

Slices were cut from the slabs for microscopic examination. Photographs of five of the slabs, with the corresponding firing temperatures, are indicated in Fig. 29. The photographs were taken in polarised light under a magnification of 35 diameters. This enabled us to watch the zone of vitrification at the surfaces of contact between the bright fragments of crystalline felspar and the china clay. It is interesting to observe the gradual progress of the reaction between the felspar and china clay. This is brought out by the changes in the outlines of the fragments of



Figs. 16 to 21.—Microscopic Appearance of Felspar-China Clay Mixtures Fired in an Earthenware Biscuit Oven.



Figs. 22 to 28.—Microscopic Appearance of Felspar-Flint Mixtures Fired in a China Biscuit Oven.

felspar which are in focus. At the higher temperatures the surfaces of the felspar in contact with the china clay were much eroded; part of the felspar seems to be "sucked" up by the clay and part seems to form a glassy mass with the clay. At 1,200°, the felspar had nearly disappeared, and crystals of sillimanite began to appear.

We can safely conclude that as soon as the felspar begins to melt it begins at once to attack and dissolve both china clay and flint, and that flint cannot remain in contact with molten felspar without partial dissolution. Under the ordinary conditions of firing in potters' ovens felspar can dissolve approximately 20 per cent. of china clay to form a clear solution; while the felspar, under the same conditions, can dissolve about 15 per cent. of flint. But the solubility of flint and china clay in felspar deserves a special investigation. The solubility is largely a question of temperature, and the results are complicated by surfusion, as is indicated by the work of A. Buenzli (*Sprech.*, 8, 277, 1876); H. A. Seger (*Tonind. Ztg.*, 1, 272, 305, 1877; 3, 157, 1879; *Gesammelte Schriften*, Berlin, 401, 1896; *Amer. trans.*, Easton, Pa., 1, 507, 1902); and E. Berdel (*Sprech.*, 37, 35, 1904). Time also is another important factor. If the time of firing be augmented, will more felspar dissolve? If yes, obviously the felspar was not saturated with china clay.

In conclusion, we wish to thank Mr. F. J. Austin for photographing the sections.

APPENDIX.

Since the earlier papers on the microscopic structure of pottery bodies apeared in the *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.*, it is pleasing to see that papers on the same subject have been published by E. Plenske (*Sprech.*, 41, 256, 271, 301, 313, 326, 1908) and A. Zœllner (*Chem. Ind.*, 31, 212, 1908; *Sprech*, 41, 471, 490, 504, 519, 533, 1908).

TABLE II.—FELSPAR AND CHINA CLAY. (By A. HEATH.)
Earthenware Glost Oven (Bar. 21). Contraction: Dried (100°) to Fired.

Trial No.	Felspar %	China Clay %	Contraction %	Porosity %	Trial No.	Felspar %	China Clay %	Contraction %	Porosity %
1	100·0	0·0	1·25	20·9	22	47·5	52·5	4·625	26·50
2	97·5	2·5	0·25	27·85	23	45·0	55·0	4·50	28·00
3	95·0	5·0	0·00	27·50	24	42·5	57·5	4·50	28·10
4	92·5	7·5	0·00	27·70	25	40·0	60·0	4·50	28·50
5	90·0	10·0	0·17	28·40	26	37·5	62·5	4·50	28·00
6	87·5	12·5	0·50	28·60	27	35·0	65·0	4·50	29·20
7	85·0	15·0	0·50	27·80	28	32·5	67·5	4·50	30·20
8	82·5	17·5	1·00	27·50	29	30·0	70·0	4·50	29·90
9	80·0	20·0	1·25	26·80	30	27·5	72·5	4·25	33·30
10	77·5	22·5	2·00	30·10	31	25·0	75·0	4·25	30·30
11	75·0	25·0	2·25	25·60	32	22·5	77·5	4·00	33·10
12	72·5	27·5	3·50	24·00	33	20·0	80·0	4·00	33·20
13	70·0	30·0	3·75	22·73	34	17·5	82·5	3·75	34·60
14	67·5	32·5	4·00	22·10	35	15·0	85·0	3·75	35·90
15	65·0	35·0	4·25	22·10	36	12·5	87·5	3·25	36·10
16	62·5	37·5	4·50	22·90	37	10·0	90·0	2·75	37·10
17	60·0	40·0	4·50	23·30	38	7·5	92·5	2·75	38·20
18	57·5	42·5	4·75	24·30	39	5·0	95·0	2·50	39·00
19	55·0	45·0	4·50	24·40	40	2·5	97·5	2·50	39·20
20	52·5	47·5	4·75	25·20	41	0·0	100·0	2·75	40·30
21	50·0	50·0	4·75	25·50					

TABLE III.—FELSPAR AND CHINA CLAY. (By A. HEATH.)
Earthenware Biscuit Oven (Bar. 25). Contraction: Dried (100°) to Fired.

Trial No.	Felspar %	China Clay %	Contraction %	Porosity %	Trial No.	Felspar %	China Clay %	Contraction %	Porosity %
1	100·0	0·0	7·00	0·485	22	47·5	52·5	10·25	0·51
2	97·5	2·5	6·50	1·33	23	45·0	55·0	10·25	0·59
3	95·0	5·0	6·50	0·606	24	42·5	57·5	11·00	2·11
4	92·5	7·5	6·675	0·57	25	40·0	60·0	10·75	3·70
5	90·0	10·0	7·00	0·20	26	37·5	62·5	10·75	5·73
6	87·5	12·5	7·375	0·20	27	35·0	65·0	10·25	7·60
7	85·0	15·0	7·00	0·22	28	32·5	67·5	10·875	8·54
8	82·5	17·5	8·00	0·26	29	30·0	70·0	10·50	8·35
9	80·0	20·0	7·375	0·29	30	27·5	72·5	10·625	9·20
10	77·5	22·5	7·25	0·17	31	25·0	75·0	10·625	9·96
11	75·0	25·0	8·25	0·22	32	22·5	77·5	10·375	15·10
12	72·5	27·5	8·00	0·18	33	20·0	80·0	9·50	15·24
13	70·0	30·0	7·75	0·29	34	17·5	82·5	9·50	17·43
14	67·5	32·5	8·20	0·31	35	15·0	85·0	9·50	20·16
15	65·0	35·0	8·75	0·28	36	12·5	87·5	8·875	20·90
16	62·5	37·5	9·75	0·30	37	10·0	90·0	8·00	23·48
17	60·0	40·0	10·00	0·32	38	7·5	92·5	7·50	25·73
18	57·5	42·5	10·50	0·315	39	5·0	95·0	7·275	27·97
19	55·0	45·0	10·50	0·348	40	2·5	97·5	6·75	29·52
20	52·5	47·5	11·00	0·40	41	0·0	100·0	6·25	31·90
21	50·0	50·0	10·75	0·50					

TABLE IV.—FELSPAR AND CHINA CLAY. (By A. HEATH.)
China Biscuit Oven (Bar. 28). Contraction: Dried (100°) to Fired.

Trial No.	Felspar %	China Clay %	Contraction %	Porosity %	Trial No.	Felspar %	China Clay %	Contraction %	Porosity %
1	100·0	0·0	6·85	0·265	22	47·5	52·5	11·625	0·78
2	97·5	2·5	6·75	0·293	23	45·0	55·0	11·25	0·368
3	95·0	5·0	6·625	0·181	24	42·5	57·5	12·375	0·315
4	92·5	7·5	6·625	0·281	25	40·0	60·0	13·00	0·458
5	90·0	10·0	7·50	0·368	26	37·5	62·5	12·75	0·39
6	87·5	12·5	8·375	0·409	27	35·0	65·0	13·00	0·26
7	85·0	15·0	8·00	0·404	28	32·5	67·5	13·00	0·283
8	82·5	17·5	8·25	0·300	29	30·0	70·0	12·75	0·344
9	80·0	20·0	9·00	0·263	30	27·5	72·5	13·125	0·433
10	77·5	22·5	7·625	0·176	31	25·0	75·0	13·50	0·463
11	75·0	25·0	8·25	0·264	32	22·5	77·5	13·50	2·081
12	72·5	27·5	8·25	0·267	33	20·0	80·0	13·50	4·522
13	70·0	30·0	8·375	0·125	34	17·5	82·5	13·25	6·003
14	67·5	32·5	8·00	0·370	35	15·0	85·0	13·00	9·536
15	65·0	35·0	8·50	0·341	36	12·5	87·5	12·25	10·386
16	62·5	37·5	8·75	0·308	37	10·0	90·0	11·65	11·857
17	60·0	40·0	8·75	0·290	38	7·5	92·5	11·00	14·871
18	57·5	42·5	8·75	0·310	39	5·0	95·0	10·75	17·132
19	55·0	45·0	9·75	0·287	40	2·5	97·5	10·5	19·39
20	52·5	47·5	10·25	0·416	41	0·0	100·0	8·75	22·50
21	50·0	50·0	11·125	0·356					

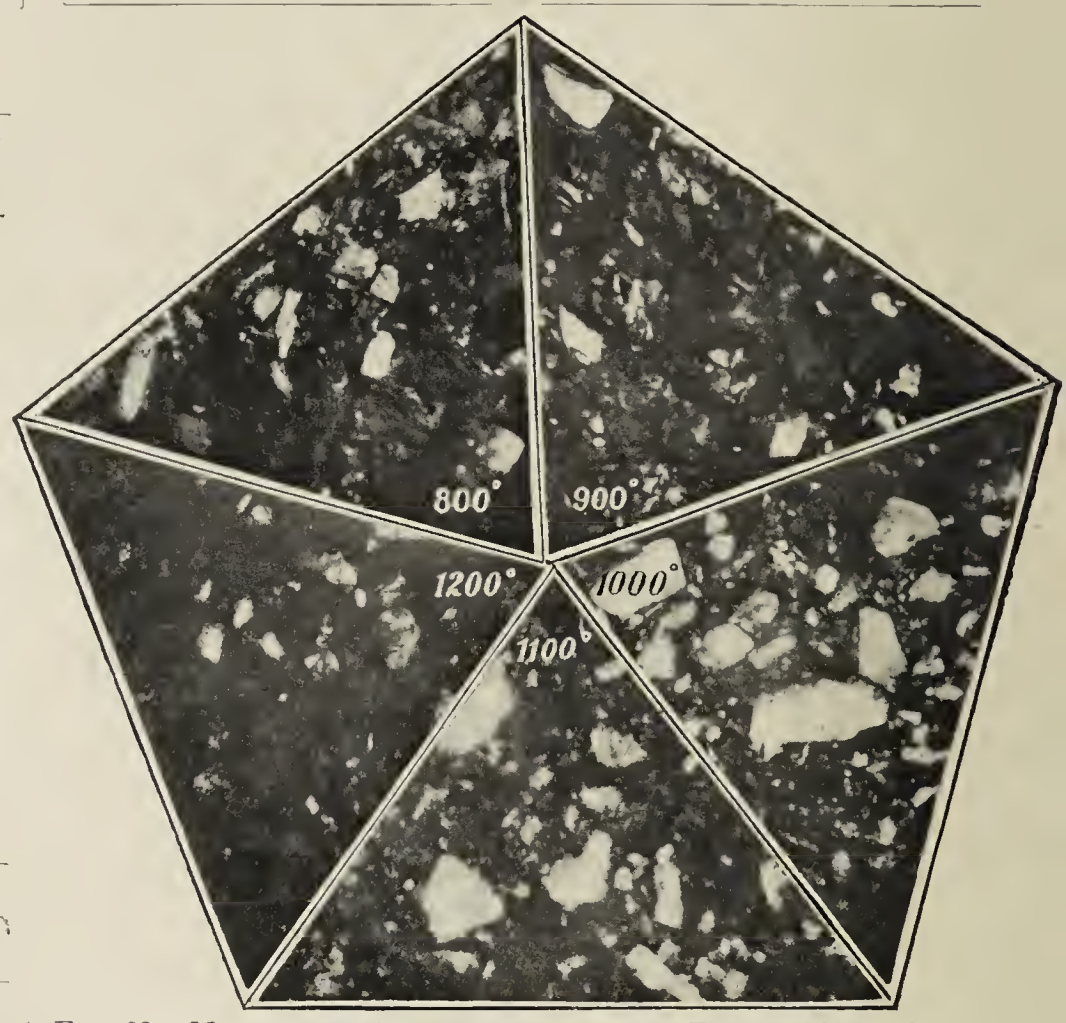


FIG. 29.—MICROSCOPIC APPEARANCE (× 35) OF FELSPAR-CHINA CLAY MIXTURES FIRED TO DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES.

TABLE IV.—MIXTURES OF CHINA CLAY AND FELSPAR (2:3) dried at 100° to Fired. (By A. HEATH.)

Temperature by Pyrometer °C.	Time Minutes	Percentage Loss of Weight	Percentage Contraction* Dried (100°) to Fired	True Percentage Porosity.	Specific Gravity of Powder
200	65	0·27	—1·33	33·3	—
330	80	0·72	—1·33	32·4	2·328
400	95	0·71	—1·33	34·1	—
500	120	1·73	—0·66	34·7	—
600	155	4·92	—0·66	35·7	2·385
720	225	5·65	—1·33	36·1	2·392
800	240	5·86	—1·66	37·8	2·435
1000	160	6·10	—2·66	32·6	2·548
1100	180	6·55	—1·66	30·9	2·813
1200	210	6·72	7·66	23·8	3·113
1280	330	6·68	9·33	0	3·070
1280	cooled in kiln	6·67	9·33	0	2·920

* A negative contraction is an expansion.
The slabs for temperatures 200° to 800° were fired in an electrically-heated muffle, the others in a gas-heated muffle.

THE FISCAL QUESTION AND THE GLASS TRADE.

FOR some time recently the "Daily Express" has been asking a series of questions of manufacturers in various industries, in order to ascertain what effect an import duty of 10 per cent. on imported manufactured goods would have on their trade. The results of the inquiries in the pottery and glass trades (and some others) have been published. One hundred and twenty-nine inquiry forms were sent to firms in the glass trade. Of these 70 were returned, 46 of the firms replying were favourable to the imposition of a duty, 12 firms were opposed to it, and 12 evaded the question. Inquiry forms were sent to 110 firms in the pottery trades; of those who replied, 37 firms were in favour of an import duty, 10 firms were opposed to it, and 14 returned evasive answers.

An interesting correspondence, which we are allowed to print, has arisen from the inquiry concerning the glass trade. Mr. J. T. Osler, of F. & C. Osler, Ltd., 100, Oxford-st., W., wrote to Mr. Congreve Jackson, of Thomas Webb & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge, challenging the assertion that a 10 per cent. duty on foreign glass would enable him to pay £75 to £100 per week more in wages. Mr. Jackson replied that he would be most happy to give him the figures by which he arrived at a possible increase in their weekly wages, in the event of a 10 per cent. duty being imposed on imports of foreign glass. He asked, in return, how Mr. Osler justifies his firm's reply that, "the only purpose of such a duty would be to enable manufacturers to get increased prices." Mr. Osler's answer was to state his case more fully in the following letter :—

"DEAR MR. JACKSON,—I must apologise for not answering yours of May 28 earlier, but the intervention of the holidays must be my excuse.

"To reply to your letter it is necessary to make sure to which section of the Protectionist party you belong—the one that asserts that the foreigner pays any tax that is imposed, in which case the goods presumably come in as before, or the one that assumes that the tax will be paid by the consumer, that it will be added to the price of the goods, and by thus raising the price would stop the imports. As you estimate that a 10 per cent. tariff would increase your wages bill by £4,000 to £5,000 a year, I may, I think, fairly assume that you belong to the latter section, and believe that the consumer pays the tax, and that the price is raised thereby, and that the Englishman is going to make the goods at the increased price and keep out the foreigner. You ask me how we justify our assertion 'that the only purpose of such a duty would be to enable manufacturers to get increased prices,' *i.e.*, prices above those now ruling for any particular article. It seems to me sufficiently obvious. Surely you must grant yourself that whatever the ultimate effect, the only purpose of a 10 per cent. duty is to increase prices.

"The present price of a foreign article is x. At x we cannot make the article. A tariff of 10 per cent. makes the price x plus $\frac{1}{10}$. The English manufacturer can now get x plus $\frac{1}{11}$, and be below the foreigner or, x plus $\frac{1}{10}$, and compete on equal terms, and trust to his countrymen giving the English article the preference, but let us make no error in assuming that the customer is willing or able to pay more. Are you counting on the same demand for goods at x plus $\frac{1}{10}$ as at x? because I assert that it will not be so. The higher the price is raised, the smaller will become the consumption, and the poorer will become the quality of the goods used by those consumers whose limit of price was x. A visit to Italy in 1903 demonstrated this lowering of quality very clearly. I have no wish to enter on the whole of the arguments against Protection, but it is impossible not to remark that this 10 per cent. advance is to cover not only glass but every manufactured necessary of life, therefore, it is impossible that every individual is to continue to buy the same quality of things as at present without a large increase in his income to cover it.

"What is a railway company, for example, going to do when not only its glass bill, but all its bill for material are increased 10 per cent?—one of two things—reduce its dividend, thereby diminishing the purchasing power of every shareholder, who, like the railway, is just having all prices raised against him—or to put up its fares and rates, hitting the public, and diminishing their purchasing power under the same conditions.

"We regarded the question asked us by the *Daily Express* as being asked simultaneously of all other trades, which was in fact the case, and intended to be answered accordingly. If the question had read a 10 per cent tariff on glass goods only, we should perhaps have approved the suggestion, merely recommending that it should be 100 per cent., rather than 10 per cent.

"I hope you will now consider that I have fulfilled the condition laid upon me, and will keep your part of the bargain and send me the calculations by which you arrive at your wages increase, and in doing this I shall be very much obliged if you would let me know what proportion of the estimated increase is represented by increased payments to the present hands to render them able to meet increased expenses, and what proportion represents wages to new labour employed owing to the assumed increase of turnover.

"I agree with you that it is indeed strange that you should be using all your efforts in the direction of Protection, and we in the effort to sustain a Free Trade basis, both under the contention that national prosperity can only be secured under our particular policy.

"You are, of course, at liberty to publish this letter in any paper you please, provided you will extend the same courtesy to me as regards the calculations you are going to send me."

Mr. Jackson replied:—"DEAR MR. OSLER,—I must thank you for your letter of the 4th inst., and will reply to your opening paragraph before giving you my calculation by which I arrived at a probable weekly increase in our wages bill of from £75 to £100, which in my reply to the *Daily Express* I anticipate would result from a 10 per cent. duty being imposed upon imports of foreign glass. I belong neither to the party which assumes that the duty will be paid wholly by the foreigner, nor to the one which maintains that it will all fall upon the consumer. I believe the foreigner would do all in his power to retain so lucrative a market by abating his prices on certain goods, in which case the revenue of the country would benefit at his expense. I believe that in the case of a portion of the goods the duty would be borne by the purveyor, who proverbially gets bigger profits on imported merchandise than he does on home-made productions. I also believe that on a portion of the goods imported the duty would in all probability be paid by the consumer, but I am also of opinion that the result of the 10 per cent. duty would be to transfer a certain percentage of the business from foreign to English firms.

"I will now give you my idea of what percentage of transferred trade we glass manufacturers might anticipate in the event of a 10 per cent. duty being put on foreign glass :

"The average yearly imports of 'Flint, cut, or ornamental glass,' according to the Board of Trade returns, are close upon £1,200,000 per annum. I estimated that a 10 per cent. duty would have the effect of transferring from 5 per cent. to 7½ per cent. of this total to British manu-

facturers, or, in other words, from £70,000 to £80,000 per annum.

"The average weekly wages paid to workers under the heading 'Flint Glassware (not bottles)' in the Board of Trade returns are from £1,800 to £2,000 per week. Assuming our own share of the increased trade would correspond to the wages we paid in proportion to the above average, I arrived at an approximate figure of £10,000 per annum. As wages in our trade roughly represent 50 per cent. of the total turnover, this gives me an additional wages bill of £5,000 per annum. This estimate does not include any increased rate of pay to existing employees.

"These calculations I consider under-estimate the volume of trade which a 10 per cent. duty might be expected to transfer to British firms, for, as you must yourself have observed, there has been a very marked reaction on the part of the public during the past two or three years (thanks to the agitation for Tariff Reform) in favour of British-made goods.

"Where dealers formerly devoted the greater part of their space to the display of foreign glass they now find it pays to give greater prominence to goods of British production.

"Now a 10 per cent. duty presupposes the return to Parliament of a majority sufficiently strong to carry a measure entirely reversing our fiscal policy of the past 60 years, in other words, the conversion of England to Tariff Reform. Such an event would have brought the condition of British industries before the nation in a way never before possible, and with results beneficial to every trade.

"I venture to question the soundness of your argument that a 10 per cent. duty on foreign imports would have the result you anticipate in necessitating a 'large increase of income' in the case of individuals, or in so seriously affecting the profits of railway companies as to cause a reduction of dividends (which under Free Trade are sufficiently small already). If all the railway companies in England bought English glass instead of foreign, the extra cost would be more than counterbalanced by the better quality and durability of the goods themselves, and by the increased traffic which would result from the transplanting of the industry to this country.

"Now, as to your firm's statement in the *Daily Express* that 'the only purpose of such a duty would be to enable the manufacturers to get increased prices,' to which you now add the remark that the 'only purpose of a 10 per cent. duty is to increase prices,' might I point out that these two statements do not mean quite the same thing, as neither in the case of the foreigner paying the duty nor the dealer or consumer doing so, can it be said that the manufacturer gets increased prices. In the one case (foreign) manufacturers get less, in the other they get the same, the difference going in the form of duty to the revenue.

"As regards the proportion of the trade transferred to English firms (which I only estimate at from 5 per cent. to 7½ per cent.) it cannot be said that they would be 'enabled to get increased prices,' but rather that English glass of an altogether superior quality would be supplanting the foreigner, and the consumer far from suffering from the change would ultimately benefit. Moreover, an increased turnover would enable the English manufacturer to sell more cheaply than before, because his dead charges, which always bulk so disproportionately with a small turnover, would become proportionately less.

"In proof of this I would point to the United States of America, where, with a duty of 60 per cent. on imported glass, the American manufacturers are able to put on the market the finest cut glass at prices which compare favourably with either English or Continental goods of a similar grade.

"Let me say in conclusion that I cannot help being struck by the fact that Free Traders appear to consider cost of more importance to the body-politic than employment. This to me is inverting the proper order of things. The ideal to aim at is full employment for all able-bodied men, not 'buying in the cheapest market.' It is better to pay a little more for some things, if by doing so we can find employment for the employable, than 'to buy in the cheapest market,' while a quarter of a million of emigrants leave our shores every year, and from one to two millions of working men are permanently out of employment: while we support at a cost of £30,000,000 per annum the greatest army of paupers of which any country can boast, and twelve millions of our people are on the borderland of destitution.

"I thank you for agreeing to the publishing of this correspondence which, as representing views of two manufacturers equally interested in this question, may be of general interest. Believe me, yours faithfully,

"CONGREVE JACKSON."

Further letters exchanged in the course of this controversy will appear in our next issue.

Royalty in a Clay Mine.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have seen more of the world than any other Royal personages, but on all their travels and voyages they have probably not seen anything more picturesque than was presented to them in their recent quick tour through their Duchy. They have been making acquaintance with its people, its town, its agricultural shows, its magnificent sea coast, its tin mines, and—its clay mines. On the way to the Goonbarrow Clay Works, the Royal motor-cars ascended to Heusbarrow Beacon, one of the highest points in the country. After enjoying the splendid scenery there, the party proceeded to North Goonbarrow Clay Works, where they spent nearly an hour, and appeared to be greatly interested in what was shown them. Mr. Hart Nicholls and Mr. T. Nicholls, partners in the clay company, and Duchy tenants, together with Mr. Hart Nicholls, jun., secretary, Mr. J. M. Coon, of St. Austell, and Mr. A. H. Best, of Jas. Best & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent, selling partners of the company, were presented to their Royal Highnesses. His Royal Highness was escorted by Mr. Hart Nicholls, and the Duchess invited Mr. T. Nicholls to accompany her, and an inspection of the workings at once commenced. The visitors were taken to a platform overlooking one of the huge pits, from which an immense quantity of china-clay had been taken. This pit (or "stope" as it is called) is nearly 200ft. deep, and a number of men were seen below engaged in mining the clay and passing it by the prepared channel called "strakes," on its way to the "setting pits," and in dispatching the refuse to the surface by means of the almost perpendicular railway. The process of separating the clay from the refuse by levigation, in which water plays the principal part, was explained to the Duke, who was greatly interested in the various operations of the men he saw at work below. The visitors did not hesitate to ask questions in the drying shed or kiln (called "the dry") and were curious enough to inspect the stokeholes and furnaces. Not content with what he saw, His Royal Highness made a number of inquiries as to the destination of the clay—with the purposes for which it is used he was clearly familiar enough. The Duchess delighted the workmen by handling one of their tools and stirring up the liquid clay. Visitors often do this, but it was the fact of a Royal Duchess "helping" them that gave them especial pleasure. Their Royal Highnesses both expressed their pleasure in what they had seen, and the Duke left five pounds for distribution amongst the men.

SOME CHESTERFIELD POTTERIES.

(BY A "POTTERY GAZETTE" SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

CHESTERFIELD is an interesting market town in East Derbyshire that many of us rush through frequently in express trains, but very seldom stop at. Trains have the habit of running through Chesterfield, for if we book to that quaint old town, we shall be duly set down there of course, but we shall probably find that the carriage in which we travelled from London has been slipped, and that the rest of the train has rushed on to Sheffield. There are several places of historical interest in the town and neighbourhood, but I devoted the short time I spent there to visiting some of the potteries, and I admit I found them interesting enough to fill my time. I must plead guilty to a little departure from my fixed purpose of pottery inspection, as I walked pass the elegant thirteenth-century church of All Saints. It was not the fine architecture of the church, however, which caused me to linger, but the remarkable spire, which bends over on one side, a long way out of the perpendicular. This twisted spire—two hundred and thirty feet high—has given rise to considerable discussion as to whether it was constructed in that position, or owes its deformity to the warping of the wood and metal with which it is built. If it is not an object of admiration, it is one of curiosity, and brings many visitors to see it. It is evident it could be "straightened up" if that was desired. I said to a tradesman quite near to the church, "Why don't you good people rebuild your spire, and make it straight?" He looked aghast, and said, "Oh, dear, that would never do—that is one of our best attractions!"

The pottery made at Chesterfield is of a very different stamp to that made at Worcester or Burslem, or the adjacent town of Derby, but it answers all the purposes for which it is made, and can any pottery do more than this? Pottery manufacture is one of the oldest industries—probably the oldest—and as there is, and always has been, an abundance of the raw material on the spot, it was no doubt made at Chesterfield as early as anywhere else. The word "pottery" in its widest sense, includes all objects made of clay, moulded into form, while in a moist plastic state, and then hardened. In the very earliest days, it was hardened by the sun—and in subsequent periods of its manufacture it was hardened by fire—as it is to-day. While clay of some kind is found all over the kingdom, and pottery of some kind is made nearly everywhere, the nature of the clay decides the quality of the ware made from it. Towards the close of the eighteenth century, brown earthenware was made in the neighbourhood, and the regular manufacture of heavy pottery has been continued there ever since. The brown ware at the Chesterfield potteries at one time was famous throughout the whole of the Midlands, especially in the form of brown jugs for public-house use, and large pans for milk and other purposes. From the earliest times, wherever clay was found, pottery was made, but as the clay in the North Midlands was of a better quality, it became the chief district for the manufacture of earthenware in the seventeenth century. The ware was very rough, rudely coloured, and powdered lead ore was sprinkled on it before it was fired, and supplied the glaze. "Nottingham Ware" and "Chesterfield Ware" were both glazed in this way until the introduction of salt glaze. Some finer qualities of stone ware were made at Nottingham, but the factories were closed towards the end of the eighteenth century. Chesterfield ware, at that time, was cruder in form and coarser in body, but the manufacture of it has continued. Some of the works I have just visited are on the sites of very early potteries, but the methods of manufacture have been greatly improved, while the productions are superior in every way.

The manufacturers of Chesterfield brownware and stoneware appear to conduct their business on pretty uniform lines. They are not a numerous body, and without any formal organisation they apparently work harmoniously, not only amongst themselves as manufacturers, but with their workpeople, which may be accounted for by the friendly interest the employers take in all that concerns their employees. There does not seem to be anything like what is called "a ring" in some industries. Without any organised effort to maintain prices against the consumer, the manufacturers



FIG. 1.—PEARSON & CO., WHITTINGTON MOOR, CHESTERFIELD.

do not enter into competition with each other by cutting prices. Many stock lines are common property, and are supplied by all, with but little variation, but there are also "specialities," and each manufacturer has his share of these.

I went through several of the factories and witnessed operations with which I am very familiar, but which are always interesting. Amongst the methods employed in the manufacture of stoneware and brownware, throwing and turning on the old-fashioned potter's wheel is still the most common. The method of operating it has been accelerated and improved, but the principle governing the operation remains practically what it was in the beginning. The same principle is applied to the lathe, and it is to throwing and turning that we are indebted for the number of varied expressive and decorative forms in which even what is called "common pottery" is presented. As far as form is concerned, the maker of fine

porcelain and the maker of Chesterfield brownware are equally indebted to the potter's wheel. The art of turning assists both in the dissemination of beauty, and thus we have inexpensive stoneware and brownware in numberless graceful shapes. Modern science has not supplanted the potter's wheel, but has greatly enhanced its usefulness. We wonder what the ancient potters would have thought if they had seen an oval form thrown on a round wheel? The Chesterfield potters do not aim at producing artistic pottery, but they take advantage of every modern means of making their useful wares attractive. What is called in the trade common brownware must, of necessity, be inexpensive, but the Chesterfield makers are unanimous in showing that it need not be ugly. I called on



FIG. 2.—FOUR SECTIONS OF PEARSON & CO.'S POTTERY.

PEARSON & CO., WHITTINGTON MOOR, NEAR CHESTERFIELD,

who are manufacturers of salt glazed or Chesterfield brownware and Bristol stoneware. In these bodies they manufacture amongst other things water filters, jam and pickle jars, ink bottles, ginger beer, porter, and aerated water bottles, spirit bottles, either plain or cased in wicker. They supply a number of specialities for wine and spirit merchants, for drysalters and druggists, and for dairy purposes. The number of useful things they make for the house, and which are handled by china dealers, is almost endless. We give an illustration in Fig. 1 of a selection of goods typical of the class of ware we are referring to. No. 1 is a stew pot, and No. 2 a "souse" or pickle pot. These two are made in half-a-dozen sizes in brownware, stoneware, and dark stoneware with white inside. Nos. 3 and 4 are useful oven pots, No. 5 is a round butter pot, and No. 8 is an oval one, all supplied in several sizes, in brown or salt glazed, and also in dark stoneware with white inside. No. 6 is an open jar, and No. 7 a covered jar, each made in many sizes in brown or salt glazed wares. Other domestic requisites made in the same wares and in many sizes, are beef pots, round nappies, round and flat dishes, bowls with and without lips, cullenders, porringers, saucepans or pipkins, with or without lids. Pudding basins, many sizes, teapots, coffee jugs, figured and plain, bar jugs in stoneware, and feet warmers, moulded or thrown, with earthenware screw and washer. The company have been established at Whittington Moor nearly a century, but though their buildings are old, they have modern plant and methods. Many of their productions, such as their wickered jars, are very large, necessitating extensive warehouses and packing yards.

We are able to give—in Fig. 2—views of four sections of their works. They make a number of specialities for various firms. Even ordinary shaped bottles and jars are specially marked. Illustration A shows a portion of the bottle-marking and dipping-room—the workman is seen in the act of branding ginger beer bottles. B shows a very interesting portion of the throwers'-room. The workman in the foreground is just finishing making a one-gallon stone bottle, and the girl is ready to help him to lift it off his wheel on to the board to be carried to the stove. The conical lump of clay on the left hand bottom corner of the view will next be used for making a similar bottle. C is the jar-dippers'-room. The girls should be dipping the articles, which are then in the dry clay state, into the liquid mixture, which when fired forms the "glaze." Naturally, they paused and looked at the camera when they found they were "being taken." D, the last of the views, shows a workman turning teapots on a lathe. This is really one of the jar-making-rooms.

Stone bottles were imported into England in the seventeenth century, and Mr. Haydon, in his interesting "Chats on Earthenware," quotes the petition of William Simpson, merchant, to Queen Elizabeth, praying her Majesty to grant him "full power and only license to provide, transport, and bring into this realm, the same or such like drynknge pots."

EDWARD WRIGHT & CO., LTD., Wheatbridge Potteries, Chesterfield, claim to have been established upwards of a hundred and fifty years. They are manufacturers of brown salt-glazed earthenware and Bristol stoneware. They make everything in brownware that is usually required for domestic purposes—stew pots, sauce pots, butter pots, and covers, bowls, jugs, cullenders, baking dishes, coffee jugs and pots, tea pots, moulds, round and oval dishes. Each of these

is made in many sizes. British stoneware, includes bottles all sizes, kegs, plain and figured, jugs, flat bottles, bowls of all sizes, bung jars, meat-extract jars, jam jars, and a number of special lines. In the face of the long list of their productions, they offer to give quotations for any article not included in it, an announcement that indicates the wide applicability of brownware and stoneware to useful purposes. They are an enterprising company, and are rewarded by plenty of orders for the present at any rate, for I am informed that they are working full time throughout their factory.

James Pearson, Ltd., Oldfield and London Potteries, are another of the veteran firms, their potteries having been established over a century. Like other manufacturers of brownware and stoneware, they make everything that is made in these bodies, and, like their competitors, they are on the best of terms with their employees. Of course, they send their products far and wide, and the fact that they do so, says much for the wide utility of Chesterfield brownware. While brownware is made in a score of places in different counties, the clay mined in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield is especially suited to this ware. In addition to easy access to their clay, Pearson's Oldfield Potteries have their own collieries, so that the supply of the two most important raw materials they use is directly under their own control. I had an interesting interview with one of the principals. He had no reason to complain of the state of their own trade, but says the trade of the country will not improve until some fiscal questions—now the subject of much controversy—are settled. He holds decided views on political questions, and had just returned from Westminster, where he had been listening to some questions and answers in Parliament. The settlement of matters now being discussed might not directly affect the business of his company, but they would participate in an all-round improvement in the trade of the country, which he thinks would speedily follow.

The Barker Pottery Company (late H. Briddon), Barker Pottery, Brampton, near Chesterfield, make all the usual lines in brownware and stoneware, of which I have been speaking, and several specialities of their own. Amongst the latter are butter pots, coffee pots and jugs, with very neat decorations, a kettle and stand, and tobacco jar, with raised ornamentation, a chemist's jar with the Royal Arms and place for an inscription on the front, and some tall stop jars of graceful design. They also make a great variety of filter jars, ornamented with neat designs in relief.

Matthew Knowles & Son, Welshpool and Payne Potteries, Brampton Moor, near Chesterfield, make brown salt-glazed ware of all descriptions. Stoneware ginger beer bottles, spirit bottles, and tap bottles, plain and with screw necks, stoneware bird fountains, and foot warmers, kegs, cream pots, open and covered jars, moulds, filters, &c.

The widespread popularity of brownware, made at Chesterfield and other places, is no doubt due to its usefulness for domestic and especially for culinary purposes. For stewing meat or fresh fruit, for cooking vegetables, for making sauces, earthenware utensils are, without question, the best. I make this statement not on my own authority, but on that of an experienced housewife who happened to know that I had been to one of the districts where brownware is made. She assures me that iron vessels often spoil the colour of the food cooked in them, and convey a peculiar taste to the more delicately flavoured viands. She says that an experienced palate can discern with certainty whether greens peas, or french beans (for instance) have been cooked in iron or earthenware vessels, and that even enamel does not entirely prevent the metallic flavour. I was interested, and asked "if this was her theory or her experience?" She replied, "I have no 'theory' on the matter. I am giving you the result of my experience—and of yours, only you do not know it. The rhubarb you had this evening was stewed in a brown earthenware pot." I asked if the pot was fireproof, and she said, "I do not know about that. I use it with care. I never put a pot on the open range, not on a gas burner, but I use it regularly in the oven and on the top of the close range." I have given these details for the information of dealers who may like to tell their customers that British stoneware, used with discretion, will answer this purpose. I am told these earthenware cooking vessels are much more easily cleaned than those made of metal, and that the only breakages my informant had known in a long use of them has been caused by the thoughtless, sudden immersion of the hot vessel in very cold water.

Legal.

A Contested Order.—At the Longton County Court, on June 15, Mr. T. H. Ramshill, china dealer, of Blackburn, was sued by Wild Bros., china manufacturers, of Longton, to recover £16 17s. 5d., the value of goods supplied. The claim was admitted except one item of £6 19s., for a crate of "Irish" ware. Defendant had not accepted this, stating that he had not ordered it, and that the traveller must have made a mistake. The traveller, Mr. Henry Toft, said that the order for the "Irish" ware was given him at the same time as the order for the other ware. Defendant, on oath, denied this, and his Honour Judge Ruegg said he was satisfied the traveller had made a bona-fide mistake. He gave judgment for the defendant on the disputed item.

A Bill Transaction.—In the City of London Court, on June 21, before his Honour Judge Lumley Smith, a case of Behrmann v. Lindenburg was heard. The plaintiffs, N. W. Behrmann & Co., china and glass merchants, 5, South-st., Finsbury-pavement, E.C., sued Mr. W. Lindenberg, trading as Alvarez & Co., 118-122, Holborn, for the recovery of £22 14s. 5d. on a bill of exchange in respect of china goods supplied. Mr. G. W. H. Jones appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Schwabe for the defendants. Mr. Behrmann said he sold £25 worth of china goods on February 6 to a customer of his named Joseph. Joseph paid him by giving him a bill of exchange for £22 10s. which he had received from the defendant. He pointed out that the bill was already overdue, but Joseph said that the defendant would pay it all right. As defendant had not paid the bill, the present proceedings were brought. In cross-examination witness said he imported a good deal of china from Vienna. It was all foreign goods that he dealt in. His office might be small, but it was large enough for his purposes. There was no ground for the suggestion that his ledger had been written up specially to support that litigation. For the defence Mr. Schwabe contended that the Bill of Exchange sued upon was nothing of the sort. It was in fact a promise by Joseph to pay himself. The bill of exchange was therefore not negotiable and the defendants were not liable upon it. Across the so-called bill was written "Payable at the London and South-Western Bank," but that did not make it effective. The effect of his contention was that the document was a promisory note, payable to bearer. Judge Lumley Smith said the document was what was called in legal books an irregular instrument. Mr. Schwabe said it was not a negotiable one. Judge Lumley Smith remarked that the leading authorities on the point ran rather fine. Mr. Schwabe urged that a bill of exchange was an unconditional order in writing, addressed by one person to another, and that was not the case there. The document was addressed by one person to himself. Mr. Jones said the document was really addressed to Alvarez. Mr. Schwabe said the acceptance was nothing as the document was a promisory note, and there was no such thing as an acceptor in a promisory note. Judge Lumley Smith said that a man who took an overdue bill of exchange took it subject to all equities. A portion of the money had been paid. Was part-payment an equity? Mr. Schwabe urged that it was. They had paid £14 into Court, but he claimed that the defendants were entitled to the return of that and to the judgment of the Court. Judge Lumley Smith said the dispute was of some importance and difficulty. He would take time to consider his judgment as there was a good deal to be said about it.

China Clay has been discovered to exist in the Karagwe district in the extreme north-west of the colony, not far from Euboba, German East Africa.

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS AND GLASSWARE (British Products) FOR MAY, 1909.

		Quantities.				Value.			
		Month ended May.		Five Months ended May.		Month ended May.		Five Months ended May.	
China or Porcelain, and Earthenware.		1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
To Germany	cwts.	5,342	8,600	33,731	29,505	£4,638	£4,693	£26,291	£18,129
,, France	,,	3,106	2,541	17,978	13,969	5,578	5,014	31,614	28,015
,, United States of America	,,	32,240	32,221	178,130	154,740	39,745	43,398	230,452	202,904
,, Brazil	,,	15,883	7,761	88,921	47,627	9,647	8,214	53,058	37,282
,, Argentine Republic	,,	20,470	23,145	131,195	135,529	12,596	14,766	86,611	78,839
,, British South Africa	,,	6,083	6,284	37,960	31,672	6,010	5,381	34,706	34,460
,, British East Indies	,,	26,716	18,232	164,467	121,885	14,031	13,862	81,206	71,842
,, Australia	,,	10,062	8,815	82,472	54,513	12,067	11,130	91,943	67,048
,, New Zealand	,,	6,191	3,965	41,674	23,499	7,898	5,247	44,439	31,868
,, Canada	,,	59,388	67,503	165,549	143,214	30,921	27,695	120,308	95,400
,, Other Countries	,,	90,793	65,930	361,093	330,017	52,048	46,892	242,505	211,257
Made up as follows:									
Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian	,,	1,180	1,435	7,667	7,030	8,033	11,379	55,800	55,141
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement	,,	6,563	7,045	35,422	35,400	4,479	7,266	32,608	32,576
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)	,,	9,410	3,245	41,455	28,975	6,313	2,836	30,467	22,046
Sanitary Ware	,,	15,765	18,523	73,575	87,816	24,002	25,788	110,826	119,243
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)	,,	97,750	91,020	527,479	410,368	121,215	115,066	660,554	531,102
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta	,,	387	133	4,002	1,324	935	309	5,860	2,845
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware	,,	138,999	115,170	579,880	485,429	22,998	15,360	101,568	79,196
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware)	,,	6,220	8,426	33,690	29,828	7,204	8,288	45,450	34,895
Glass.									
To British South Africa	value £	—	—	—	—	5,069	4,298	24,597	19,934
,, Other Countries	,,	—	—	—	—	115,555	132,096	525,112	509,195
Made up as follows:									
Plate Glass	cwts.	13,462	15,914	61,921	68,009	22,356	25,664	100,132	105,578
Flint Glass	,,	4,624	5,904	23,269	28,348	14,120	21,043	72,018	94,441
Glass Bottles	gross	73,200	71,222	334,359	313,433	49,902	42,903	224,176	196,879
Glass Manufactures, other sorts	cwts.	41,556	64,924	187,613	175,192	34,246	46,784	153,383	132,231

IMPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS FOR MAY.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian	cwts.	6,308	8,704	24,910	23,019	29,731	38,079	113,578	106,298
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement	,,	96	204	2,189	950	63	123	614	570
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)	,,	1,516	1,946	14,636	9,410	909	1,207	8,415	6,263
Sanitary Ware	,,	233	24	301	166	457	105	606	379
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)	,,	25,158	21,896	118,631	99,124	52,306	42,886	245,299	198,729
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta	,,	31	16	83	60	98	75	324	273
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware	,,	7,893	13,598	43,432	41,644	2,500	2,367	16,106	14,485
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware)	,,	1,228	2,382	9,784	10,138	2,251	3,064	14,887	14,580
Window and German Sheet Glass	,,	86,773	93,344	504,521	468,342	51,660	51,885	282,110	250,828
Plate Glass	,,	25,851	18,305	134,340	132,097	32,340	23,470	167,633	164,384
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass	,,	51,811	51,253	280,259	255,582	78,462	77,978	415,785	384,599
Glass Bottles	gross	126,172	124,137	669,975	636,892	51,420	51,662	276,921	254,068
Glass Manufactures, other sorts	cwts.	1,355	366	3,788	1,352	1,618	632	4,939	2,259

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS (Foreign and Colonial Merchandise) FOR MAY.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian	cwts.	1,904	6,253	7,117	12,001	9,247	28,316	35,383	55,667
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement	,,	—	—	32	—	—	—	55	—
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)	,,	10	24	17	640	9	57	21	444
Sanitary Ware	,,	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	—
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)	,,	315	420	2,638	1,757	775	1,077	6,482	3,796
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta	,,	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	20
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware	,,	18	2	1,346	3,073	55	13	1,034	497
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware)	,,	43	7	46	129	97	33	111	208
Window and German Sheet Glass	,,	760	919	3,665	5,121	568	344	2,000	2,418
Plate Glass	,,	144	312	685	2,288	193	354	773	2,660
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass	,,	346	811	1,982	3,457	1,248	1,785	6,324	9,997
Glass Bottles	gross	4,267	2,254	20,846	12,762	2,157	1,014	11,321	6,078
Glass Manufactures, other sorts	cwts.	466	323	1,995	1,162	972	473	5,068	1,743

EARTHENWARE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Compiled from the returns of D. Inglis & Co.

	Shipments, Apr. 25 to May 26, 1909.	Corresponding period, 1908.	Exports, Jan. 1 to May 26, 1909.	Corresponding period, 1908.
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.
To Boston	902	575	3,093	2,501
„ New York	614	529	2,077	2,579
„ Baltimore	1,767	1,577	7,027	8,178
„ Philadelphia	395	627	2,367	2,108
„ New Orleans	467	411	1,390	2,430
„ Newport News	81	114	557	370
„ San Francisco	—	—	96	39
„ Portland, Me.	—	360	1,871	3,527
„ Galveston	97	58	448	358
„ Portland, Or.	95	—	95	—
„ Inland Points	221	137	516	247
Total	4,639	4,388	19,537	22,337

Trade Notes.

The Editors are always glad to receive items of trade intelligence, such as removals, new premises, personal items, &c.; also marked local newspapers.

Prior & Sons, china dealers, are opening new premises at 50, Stamford-hill, N.

The Coldrum Pottery has recently been opened at 87, King's-rd., Chelsea, S.W.

Phillips & Wilson, china dealers, have opened the premises, 31, Gracechurch-st., E.C.

Mr. Adams, china and glass dealer, has relinquished the business at 23, Hoe-st., Walthamstow, E.

Mr. W. Hackshall, china and glass merchant, has acquired the premises 129, High-st. North, East Ham, E.

Alexander's China and Glass Stores have been opened at 179-81, Finchley-rd., South Hampstead, N.W.

Mrs. Solomon, china and glass merchant, has relinquished the business at 245, Green-st., Forest Gate, E.

Mr. E. Humphreys, china and glass merchant, has relinquished the business at 1, Westmoreland-rd., S.E.

Mr. C. Byefield, china and glass merchant, has relinquished the business at 196, High-rd., Willesden, N.W.

The London China Co. (Mr. G. J. Johnson, manager) are about to open premises at 1, High-st., Harlesden, N.W.

Mr. C. Fox, china and glass dealer, has removed from 14, Strutton Ground, Victoria-st., S.W., to 38 in the same thoroughfare.

Collingridge Bros., china dealers, &c., are about to remove from 60, Clerkenwell-rd., to 183, King's Cross-rd., London, W.C.

Mr. Walter Webb, china and earthenware merchant, Splott-rd., Cardiff, has opened new wholesale premises at Havelock-st., Cardiff.

Perring & Co., china and glass merchants, are about to transfer their business from 86, High-rd., Chiswick, W., to 96, in the same thoroughfare.

The business of Hinton & Co., china and glass dealers, &c., 78-84, Pitfield-st., Hoxton, N., has been transferred to Dawson Bros., City-rd., E.C.

Mr. A. Jacobs, china and glass merchant, in consequence of the expiration of lease, announces his intention of shortly vacating the premises, 24, Tottenham Court-rd., W.

The Alexandra Porcelain Works, of Turn-Teplitz, Austria, have removed their London show-rooms from 155 and 156, Audrey House, Ely-place, E.C., to 88, Oxford-st., W.

Mr. F. W. Jukes, St. Andrew's House, Holborn-circus, E.C., is now representing A. J. Wilkinson, Ltd., Royal Staffordshire Pottery, Burslem, as well as The Star China Co., Ltd., and Shorter & Sons.

A Fire occurred on June 11 on the premises in Newall-st., Manchester-rd., Bradford, occupied by Mr. F. Widdows, glass and china merchant. The flames were speedily subdued, the damage being limited to about £10.

"The Wainford Hygienic Scourer" has just been introduced by Taylor, Smith & Taylor, pottery manufacturers, at East Liverpool. The increase in the company's business has necessitated the adoption of the newest and most approved machinery.

The English Ceramic Society.—On the invitation of Cafferata & Co., of Newark, the members of the society visited the gypsum quarries and works of the company on Monday of this week. An account of the visit will appear in our August issue.

"The Pottery Gazette" Diary and Trade Directory for 1910 is now in preparation, and any manufacturers who have registered new trade marks should send impressions of them to the publishers in order that they may be included in the Trade Mark Section.

Thomas Jarvis, Ltd.—Registered capital £5,000, in £1 shares. Objects: To take over the business of a china, glass, earthenware, pottery and tile merchant, &c., formerly carried on by the late T. Jarvis at Fore-st. and Station-hill, Redruth, Cornwall. Private company.

Gough, Cooper, Ltd.—Registered capital £1,000, in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of dealers in china, glassware and earthenware, licensed victuallers' glassware and sundries, tin and iron enamelware, &c. Registered office, 10, Exmouth-st., Clerkenwell, E.C.

Ernest Brown, Ltd.—Registered capital £5,000, in £1 shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with F. Bastable and to carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in glass, china, earthenware and enamel articles, &c. Private company. Reg. office, 3, Farringdon-avenue, E.C.

"Billiken" in Glass.—An American firm of manufacturers has brought out a glass salt sprinkler in the form of "Billiken," the "god of things as they ought to be." The piece is decorated in gold, with a dash of red under the cap, which gives it a more fiendish aspect than the original. The novelty is called "The god of salt shakers as they ought to be."

New Trade Marks in Class 16, advertised for registration up to June 23, included **CELESTENE WARE.** 310,580. Earthenware. John Tams & Son, Crown Pottery, Stafford-st., Longton; and **TRIUMPH.** 311,701. Closet basins, lavatory basins, and urinal basins of earthenware. Wright, Sutcliffe & Son, Globe Sanitary Works, Adelaide-st., Halifax, Yorks.



British Clay Exports.—Unmanufactured clay to the weight of 59,522 tons, valued at £62,375, and including

4,591 tons of fireclay, valued at £3,062, was exported from the United Kingdom during May, 1909. The exports for the corresponding period, 1908, were 47,167 tons, valued at £47,291, and including 4,681 tons of fireclay, valued at £2,982, and for 1907 62,455 tons, valued at £66,962.

Hartley, Causton & Richmond, Ltd.—Registered capital, £20,000 in £1 shares. Objects, to take over the business of constructional engineers, ironfounders, and boiler-makers, carried on by J. H. Hartley and H. Causton, at Stoke-on-Trent, as Hartley, Causton & Co., and to adopt agreements (1) with J. W. Hartley and H. Causton, (2) with J. W. Hartley (3) with Jacobs Brothers and Richmond, and (4) with W. M. Richmond.

Tenders Accepted.—Plymouth Town Council has accepted the tender of T. R. Pointon for the annual supply of crockery to the Asylum.——The Finchley U.D.C. have accepted the tender (£56 18s.) of E. E. & A. Tee, for the supply of lavatory basins at Long-lane School.——Wimbledon Town Council has accepted the tender of Clare's Universal Stores for the annual supply of glass and crockery to the Isolation Hospital.

The German Emperor has set a good example by presenting two pieces of Dresden china as the second and third of a series of prizes he offers for competition at the Cowes Regatta this year. The first prize is the usual silver cup. Enterprising glass and china dealers, with local influence, might secure the selection of artistic British porcelain or glass as prizes to be awarded at boating, yachting, cricket, cycling, motoring, golf, athletic, and other competitions.

Mr. Frank Findlay, manufacturers' representative Buchanan-buildings, Holborn, contemplates removing in the course of August, to Gamage-buildings, on the opposite side of Holborn. Mr. Findlay will have much larger show rooms at his new address, and of course the samples of Wedgwood & Co., Tunstall, The Royal Alla Vale and Watcombe Potteries of Newton Abbot, E. Brain & Co., Fenton, and the other firms represented by Mr. Findlay, will be displayed at the new rooms.

Professor T. E. Thorpe, C.B., the distinguished chemist and director of Government Laboratories, has been honoured with a knighthood on the occasion of the Kings' birthday. Professor Thorpe will be remembered as the author of the drastic Special Rules on the use of lead in pottery manufacture, which, on the representation by manufacturers of their impracticability, were so greatly modified as the result of the arbitration before Lord James of Hereford. The department over which the new knight presides does useful public service, and we congratulate the famous chemist on the honour conferred upon him.

Egyptian Antiques.—The annual exhibition of the "British School of Archæology in Egypt and Egyptian Research" will be held at University College, Gower-st., London, from July 5 to July 31, from 10 to 5 daily, and on the evenings of July 5 and 15, from 7 to 9. The exhibits this year will consist of very interesting Egyptian antiquities found by Professor Petrie and students at Memphis (Palace of Apries) and Thebes. The secretary will attend from 11 to 1 and from 2 to 4 daily during the first fortnight, and will be pleased to answer inquiries and to receive subscriptions or donations in aid of the research funds.

The National Flintglass Makers' Society were entertained on Saturday last at Oakham Lodge, Dudley, the residence of Major Griffith-Boscawen, prospective candidate for the borough. There was a large gathering of members, including the general secretary, general financial secretary, and the vice-president. Mr. W. Bradford, general secretary, proposed a vote of thanks to the Major and Mrs. Griffith-Boscawen, and the vote having been seconded and carried unanimously, the Major addressed the company and reviewed the depressed condition of the glass trade and regretted that so many of their members were receiving unemployed benefit.

Sale of Chinese Porcelain.—At "Christie's" on June 9, a collection of fine old Chinese porcelain, belonging to Mr. Gerald Brocklebank, of Shanghai, was sold. Amongst others, there were three important pieces of the Kang-He period, a famille-verte square-shaped vase, enamelled with panels of flowers, kylins, and utensils on stippled-green ground, 18½in. high—90 guineas (Crossley); a powdered-blue cylindrical vase enamelled with ladies in a garden in famille-verte, and with smaller panels of flowers and river scenes, 17¾in. high—260 guineas (M. Harris); and a figure of Kwan-Yin, her costume enamelled in famille-verte, 15in. high—40 guineas (Fayre).

Death of Mr. Arthur Benson.—Well known and respected in the Potteries, Mr. Arthur Benson, for upwards of a quarter of a century one of the office staff of Messrs. Twyford's Cliffe Vale Potteries, Hanley, died on June 2 at his residence near Stone. Deceased was fifty-six years of age, and one-half of his life had been spent in the Potteries. He was an authority on railway rates, and attended the meetings of the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce when the question was discussed. Deceased had suffered from heart trouble for some years and had made several voyages with the object of improving his health, but in this he did not succeed. He leaves a widow and six sons. The late Mr. Benson was held in great esteem by all the employées of the company, and was respected by all who knew him.

Discovery of Roman Pottery.—In 1854 a section of an old Roman camp on the banks of the Severn, in Montgomeryshire, was opened out. The foundations of a villa and baths were discovered, and some pieces of Samian ware were recovered. In 1901, in constructing the cellar of some new houses, a quantity of pottery was discovered, which is now in the possession of Dr. Rees, a local antiquary. The "Liverpool Committee of Excavation and Research in Wales," believing that the camp was constructed by the Romans in the second half of the first century, are prosecuting further researches under the direction of Professor Bosanquet, and some pieces of a green glass bottle and red pottery have been found embedded in the clay. A splendid macadamised road has been laid bare and valuable finds of pottery are anticipated.

Company Liens.—Aylesford Pottery Co., Ltd.—Satisfaction to the extent of £250 of debentures, securing £7,500.——Robinson & Leadbeter, Ltd.—Satisfaction in full of further charge, securing £700.——S. W. Dean, Ltd.—Particulars of £3,000 5 per cent. second debentures have been filed, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital and unpaid calls, subject to mortgage for £4,800 on Newport Pottery, Burslem, and mortgage of equity of redemption in said property for £900; also subject to £4,000 first debentures.——Trerice China Clay Co. (1908), Ltd.—Issues of £800 debentures, part of series created July 28, 1908, to secure £2,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Previously issued of same series, £1,650.——Frank Beardmore, Ltd.—Particulars of £3,500 debentures have been filed, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged, the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled and unpaid capital.

Lead Poisoning.—The total number of cases of lead poisoning reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshops Act during May last was 50, and there were 2 deaths in the month from the same cause. In addition to these, 12 cases of lead poisoning, 3 of which were fatal, were reported among house painters and

plumbers in the month. In the first five months of this year the total number of cases of lead poisoning was 226, with 13 deaths, as compared with 261 reported cases and 14 deaths in the same period last year. In addition to these there were 84 cases of lead poisoning, including 19 deaths, among house painters and plumbers during the first five months of this year, as compared with 75 cases including 11 deaths in the same period last year. In the china and earthenware trades there were 6 reported cases of lead poisoning and 1 death in May, compared with 2 reported cases and 1 death in April, and with 3 reported cases and no death in March. In the five months ending May 31 this year, there were in the pottery trades 20 reported cases and 2 deaths, as compared with 57 reported cases and 5 deaths in the same five months last year.

Worcester Industries.—An exhibition of technical and art work was opened at the Victoria Institute, Worcester, on May 29, which will prove a revelation to many of the variety and excellence of Worcester products. The exhibition is not only informing as affording some idea of the work produced in Worcester; it forms also a valuable lesson in technical and artistic education. The Worcester Royal Porcelain Co. show the raw materials of their products and specimens of work by past and present artists. These include work by the late Samuel Raby, and by Messrs. G. Owen (some exquisite examples of perforated porcelain), Walter Powell, G. R. Cole, W. Hale, E. A. Phillips, G. Johnson, James Stinton, John Stinton, F. Roberts, W. Martin, H. Chair, C. V. White, R. Sebright, W. A. Hawkins, R. T. Rea, H. Davis, R. Rushton, W. H. Phipps, A. C. Lewis, Wm. Powell, H. Stinton, W. C. Ricketts, W. E. Jarman, and A. Shuck. Miss Winifred Palmer, a former Worcester art student, shows some excellent enamel work, but we are sorry we have not space to mention the numerous other interesting exhibits. The interest of the exhibition is enhanced by the inclusion of the cases of textiles, electros, and pottery sent by the South Kensington Museum. The exhibition will remain open until after August Bank Holiday.

Thomas Webb & Sons, Ltd., Dennis Glass Works, Stourbridge, are continuing their public exhibition of the manufacture of hand-made glass at "The White City," Shepherd's Bush. It will be remembered that "Webb's Glass House" was one of the "landmarks" in the extensive grounds of the Franco-British Exhibition last year. The manufacture of Stourbridge glass, by workmen from Stourbridge, was last year witnessed by 150,000 visitors, many of whom had probably never had the opportunity of seeing such an interesting industrial process. It was this success which induced the company to repeat the experiment at this year's Exhibition. The interior of the Glass House has been re-arranged, so that all visitors can look down on the workmen from elevated platforms running all round. The company have erected a pavilion adjoining the Glass House, where they have a large assortment of cut, engraved, and sculptured glass well displayed. This pavilion is entered by a covered way from the Glass House. Retailers of glassware are invited to see how English glass is made, so that they may be the better able to explain its excellence to their customers. Webb & Sons have displayed great enterprise in presenting such an instructive object lesson to the public. The promoters of the "Imperial International Exhibition" are, we think, wanting in foresight in omitting all reference to this attraction in their advertisements in the daily papers. They announce exhibits from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, China, and Orient, and give prominence to the "Flip-Flap" and the "Wiggle-Woggle," but say nothing about the "Glass Makers at Work," one of the most interesting attractions in the grounds.

Commercial Travellers' Conference.—The annual Conference of the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Association was held at Northampton at Whitsuntide. After discussion, the conference granted the secretary, Mr. Coysh, permission to become a candidate for Parliament, and it was agreed to present him with some tangible mark of appreciation. It was proposed to ask Mr. Seddon, M.P., to include commercial travellers in his Bill, making it illegal for masters to bind any servant from taking another situation, or engaging in the same trade or occupation, for any period within twelve months from the date of engagement. The motion was agreed to, although it was understood there was not much chance of the Bill passing this year. A resolution was moved again calling the attention of the Government to the injustice to commercial travellers of being taxed by countries abroad before they were permitted to offer for sale articles of British manufacture. The resolution was carried, limiting the reference to British colonies. The conference also agreed to resolutions asking Parliament to pass a measure releasing commercial travellers from jury service whilst travelling, calling for the holding of all Parliamentary elections on one day, in favour of the appointment of commercial men as our consuls in foreign countries, and calling for a reduction of the cost of British patents and an extension of the time of protection. A resolution "Approving of a charter for commercial travellers and pledging the conference to support the committee in their endeavour to obtain it," was proposed. After a decision that the support given should be "moral" support, the resolution was carried.

Honouring a Pottery Artist.—On June 7, at a public banquet, the honorary freedom of the borough of Wenlock Shropshire, was conferred on Mr. John Randall, F.G.S., of Madeley, in recognition of his services to science, art, and literature. At the same time Mr. Randall was presented with his portrait painted by Mr. J. Keeling. The Mayor of Wenlock (Councillor B. Maddox, J.P.), who presided, said the borough of Wenlock had a history extending over 440 years, and many men had rendered good service to it, but that was the first time the honorary fredom had been conferred by the borough. Mr. Randall thoroughly deserved the honour. The resolution of the Council conferring the honour was read by the Town Clerk. It alluded to the numerous services Mr. Randall had rendered to the borough. When he represented its industries at the International Exhibition of 1851—the clay industries—by a collection of clays and the articles of use and beauty produced therefrom, and the iron industries by a collection of ores with fossils formed in connection therewith, his collection was purchased for the nation. Mr. Randall also rendered signal service in getting the Severn Valley Railway brought through the borough. The Mayor gave many other instances of Mr. Randall's valuable services to the district, and said it was a great pleasure to him to make the presentation. Mr. Randall—who is in his 99th year—then signed the roll without the aid of glasses, and said a few words of thanks. The most interesting feature in Mr. Randall's splendid career, to ourselves and our readers, was not mentioned by the Mayor in making the presentation. Mr. Randall was for many years a pottery painter at the Coalport China Works. He did very excellent work—his specialities being birds and flowers. The portrait of Mr. Randall, and the address which accompanies it, were both beautifully painted on china.



Obituary.

JOHN PETER GEORGE SMITH—aged 90.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. J. P. G. Smith, F.R.A.S., probably the oldest pottery manufacturer in the kingdom. Notwithstanding his advanced age, the intelligence of his death came with a shock to many of his acquaintances, seeing that he had not been ill for more than a month when he died, at his residence, Weston-super-Mare, early on the morning of May 31. The deceased was the managing director of Craven, Dunnill & Co., Ltd., the famous encaustic tile manufacturers of Jackfield, Ironbridge, Shropshire. He had been connected with the Jackfield works from 1871, when the business was converted into a limited liability company, of which he became director, and latterly was senior partner of the firm. For over thirty-five years the late Mr. Smith lived at Sweyney Cliff, Coalport. He was a scientist and an astronomer, and passed much time in recent years in the quiet pursuit of his interesting subjects. He was of a generous and amiable disposition, was respected by all classes of the community in which he lived, and was held in high esteem by the employees of the company. He was a consistent Churchman, but was always ready to sympathise with and assist the work of other Christian churches. As a Liberal Unionist, he took an interest in politics and was a good platform speaker. Much sympathy is felt for his only son, Mr. F. Rawdon Smith, J.P., of Eastfield, Ironbridge, who is well known in the pottery trade, and who rendered the manufacturers valuable assistance in the course of the Arbitration before Lord James of Hereford, on the Special Rules issued by the Home Office. The body of the deceased was conveyed by rail from Weston-super-Mare to the residence of his son, at Ironbridge, and the funeral took place on June 4, at Sutton Maddock Church, where he used to attend, amidst marks of respect from the whole village of Coalport, where he had lived so long. At the grave there was a large assembly of relatives and friends, including most of the principal residents in the neighbourhood, and many of the employees from the Jackfield works.

THOMAS SMART—Aged 74.

WE hear with regret of the death of Mr. Thomas Smart, a former glass manufacturer, which took place on Sunday, June 13, at Clent, near Stourbridge, where he had been living in retirement. Mr. Smart served an apprenticeship in the glass trade, and while he was doing so he acquired such technical knowledge as at that time was within the reach of the diligent student. There were no art classes or technical schools then, but young Mr. Smart made the best use of such opportunities as were afforded him; and acquired such qualifications as proved of great use to him as a manufacturer of glass. For many years he was associated with the Round Oak Glass Works, near Brierley Hill. Four of his sons became proficient in glass manufacture and in other matters, and they contributed to the success of the concern, from which the deceased retired some years ago. The manufacture of table and fancy glass was carried on some years later under the name of Smart Brothers, but we believe the works are now closed. The late Mr. Smart was a member of the Dudley Town Council, and was at one time a warden at St. John's Church, Kates Hill. He was elected to the Town Council of Dudley in 1903. His re-election in 1906 was challenged, but the burgesses in St. John's Ward manifested such confidence in, and esteem for him, that they returned him by a large majority—the largest ever recorded for that section of the borough.

FREDERICK LISEMORE—Aged 32.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Frederick Lisemore, one of the partners in Lisemore's old-established glass, china, and hardware stores, 32, George-st., and 53, St. Giles'-st., Oxford. The deceased passed away at a comparatively early age, and after a short illness, on May 29. The business was founded by his father, Mr. John Lisemore, who died in March last, when the deceased and his brothers, who had materially assisted in developing and extending the trade, succeeded their father in the business. The late Mr. Fred. Lisemore was well known to many of our manufacturers and their representatives, and was respected by them and a large circle of personal acquaintances in Oxford. We offer our sympathy to his family in their bereavement.

Parliamentary Notes.

(FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.)

Delay in Registering Designs.—Manufacturers in the Potteries having complained of the delay in the registration of designs in the Patents Office, Mr. John Ward, the Member for Stoke, asked a question in the House of Commons on the subject recently. In reply, Mr. Winston Churchill informed him that there had been a considerable increase in the number of applications of late, which threw the work temporarily into arrear. Steps were immediately taken to bring the work up-to-date, and this had already resulted in a marked diminution of the arrears. It was hoped all ground for complaint would be speedily removed without increasing the existing staff.

Lead Poisoning.—In the House of Commons, on June 14, in the course of a debate in Committee of Supply on the Home Office vote, Sir Charles Dilke introduced the subject of lead poisoning in china and earthenware works. He said some interesting figures had been given by the chief inspector and the medical inspector. On page 1 of the General Report were some paragraphs which were most encouraging to those who had long pressed this subject on the attention of the House of Commons. They had had ups and downs. At one moment the Home Office went further in the direction he and his friends desired than they were ultimately able to stand to. On page 10 of the report would be found an overwhelming case for the Home Office policy of the past. Lead poisoning had fallen to the figure which could be secured by precaution, apart from compulsory limitation of lead or exclusion of lead from certain branches. There was sudden improvement when the new investigation was announced, as there was sudden improvement many years ago when the Home Office decision as to the 2 per cent. standard was announced. An arbitration took place on the 2 per cent. rule, which led to the ultimate substitution of Lord James's rule which was useful in its working. There were four standards. Now they had an interesting statistical examination of lead poisoning. It came out that with regard to those factories working under the four sets of rules there had been hardly any cases of lead poisoning under the proportions of those special standards. No doubt that pointed to a line which very likely might be

taken by the Committee in favour of action in the direction in which the Home Office worked first, under the pressure of this House, of fixing a standard. There were others who preferred to proceed on the lines they had followed with phosphorous, and prohibit the material in such branches of the trade as seemed to offer the best chances of prohibition. The report was full of expressions as to the suddenness with which in certain branches of the trade, women, owing to their great susceptibility, fell victims to this disease, and the report gave cases of young women who spent only a very short time in the dipping house before they contracted lead poisoning. He felt that in this matter they had been doing something which had effected some good. Real progress had been made and continued to be made.

Foreign Notes.

The Glassworks at Vladivostock are about to extend their production, says a correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya," as a result of the closing of the free port.

Earthenware and Pottery of common varieties to the value of £169,800 and weighing 16,117,100 kilos., was imported into France during the three months ending March 31, 1909. The figures have dropped below those for the corresponding period of either of the two preceding years.

Russian Glass Works' Results.—The "I. Ritting" Glass Works, St. Petersburg, made a profit of 105,128 roubles in its eleventh (1907-8) working year, dividend, 8 per cent.——The Moscow Glass Co., St. Petersburg, made a profit of 32,100 roubles in its eleventh, 1907, working year. But losses in preceding years totalled 737,003 roubles.

Earthen and Glassware show a slight falling-off as articles of import into German E. Africa. This is no doubt due in part to the advance of civilisation in the colony. In past years enormous quantities of glass beads have been used by the natives for clothing and personal adornment; these beads are now gradually giving way to cotton clothing.

Ceramic Decorations for the Hague Palace of Peace.—The committee appointed to draw up conditions for the coming competition advertised by the Imperial Porcelain and Glass Works has made proposals which have been confirmed to include designs of porcelain and glass goods that may serve to decorate the Peace Court at the Hague.

S. Domingo Pottery and Glass Imports.—Stoneware and chinaware to the extent of $35,492, of which Germany's proportion was $29,717 as against the United Kingdom's share amounting to $2,821, were imported into Santo Domingo during 1908. Glass and glassware, valued at $25,307, of which the United States supplied $15,044 and Germany $9,017.

Glass Sand in the U.S.A.—Samples of the glass sand which is found in quantities in Cass county, near Atlanta, Tex., were sent to Mr. A. W. Houck, assayer, recently for examination. His certified analysis is reported to have shown 99·14 per cent. of silica, 36-100 of 1 per cent. of oxide of iron and 45-100 of 1 per cent. of alumina. Mr. Houck pronounces it a very fine glass sand.

The American Tariff.—The delay in announcing the final decision on the tariff rates has had a disturbing effect on trade. It is true the items affecting pottery and glass imports into the United States are not now expected to be materially altered. But the fact remains that they may be, and while this uncertainty exists business cannot resume even its normal conditions—much less improve.

Porcelain and Glass Exhibition in St. Petersburg.—One of the first exhibitions at the end of the summer season, says the "Novoe Vremya," will be a rarety in St. Petersburg, namely, an exhibition of Russian porcelain, glass and faience goods, amongst which the productions of the Russian Imperial Porcelain Factory will predominate. It is hoped that provincial makers will also participate.

Catalogues for Mexico.—H.M. Consul at Tampico, in a recent report, says: "Catalogues of British manufacturers are often too complicated, contain too much reading matter, and are poorly illustrated; information of an exact nature as to how the goods are put up is often lacking, and no weights are given. Manufacturers do not always seem to grasp the idea that buyers of their goods are not exclusively in their own business. As regards price lists of crockery, the illustrations in catalogues are good, but the price lists are very complicated and only suitable for men who have had a long experience in the trade."

Glass, Pottery, &c., in Argentina.—A Belgian consular report from Buenos Ayres states that the demand for glass hollow-ware is steadily increasing in Argentina; most of it comes from Germany. Window-glass, principally Belgian marks, on the contrary is decreasing. In spite of the fact that home-made bottles are now competing, imports from Germany are increasing, whilst Belgian makes are falling off. Home competition is becoming very acute in lamp glasses or "chimneys," and the imports have declined one-half; Germany is the principal sufferer, Belgian trade being less affected. In crockeryware England continues to obtain a firmer hold of the market, whilst German, Dutch and Belgian competition is losing ground. In chinaware, however, Germany is still mistress of the market. Tiles are also largely used for building purposes, and are obtained from Marseilles and Barcelona. Flemish tiles are too thick and heavy, which greatly increases costs of freight and transport. Mosaics are obtained from England and France, but Belgium is making progress. Opaque glass tiles for pavements and roofs, skylights, &c., are being imported in increasing quantities; England ranks first, followed by France, but Belgium has doubled her trade last year. Window glass and plate-glass for shop-fronts still comes largely from France and Belgium, but we are losing ground in favour of England.

Empire Notes.

Pottery Clays in the Transvaal.—It is reported that a layer of kaolin has been discovered on the Silverton Estate, near Pretoria, and has been pronounced to be of a very superior kind. Terra cotta clay has been found near the kaolin, and is also of excellent quality.

Straits Settlements Imports during 1908 included earthenware and porcelain to the value of $110,000 (231,000 in 1907) from the United Kingdom, and $252,000 (416,000 in 1907) from the Continent of Europe. Of glassware, including bottles, $122,000 worth was imported from the United Kingdom (135,000 in 1907) and $228,000 worth from the European Continent (351,000 in 1907).

The business of the MacMahon-Broadfield Co., Ltd., Toronto, will henceforth be controlled by A. T. Wiley & Co., of Montreal, of which Mr. William Prentice, president of the John L. Cassidy Co., and Gowans, Kent & Co., is also president. MacMahon & Broadfield have been doing business here for nearly half a century, and Mr. J. S. MacMahon, the president, will remain in charge of the business for a term of years, so that there may be little change for the time being. Plans for the future are, however, uncertain.

Review.

Catalogue of The Wedgwood Museum, Etruria. By Fred. Rathbone, Stoke-on-Trent. Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Ltd. Paper cover, 2s.; cloth, 3s. Postage 4d. extra.

Our local correspondent, in his "Notes From the Potteries," in the June issue of the Gazette, made an extended, able, and interesting reference to this valuable catalogue. His judicious comments answered all the formal purposes of a Review, and, under ordinary circumstances, we should not have added to those comments. But the circumstances are not ordinary, and it is because we know that our admiration for the great potter is shared not only by readers of the Pottery Gazette, but by thousands outside our industry, that we wish here briefly to express our appreciation of the museum as giving us original examples of his creative genius, and of this cata-



Etruria Hall.

logue, as a permanent record of his artistic and industrial triumphs. The present notes upon the Catalogue of the Wedgwood Museum are prompted by feelings very similar to those which led to its compilation. We are told what they were in the short, unobtrusive note which appears on page 11 of the preliminary matter (only the last of those pages—page xii.—is numbered.) We mention the location of this isolated note because it may possibly escape the notice of some who peruse the catalogue.

The note reads as follows :—

> "The execution of this catalogue and the addition of some specimens to the Museum, are part of a benefaction given by Katharine Euphemia Farrer, a great-granddaughter of Josiah Wedgwood, marking her sense of the value and lasting effect of his admirable character and work."

In the sense that St. Paul's Cathedral is itself a monument to its great architect, Sir Christopher Wren—the remarkable collection in the Wedgwood Museum is a most appropriate memorial of his indefatigable genius. It was a happy inspiration to establish a museum containing, amongst other things, art ware fashioned under the personal supervision of Josiah Wedgwood, and the identical accessories he used, in the centre of the works where he produced it, and near which he spent so much of his life. We dealt last month with the contents of the Museum, so we can limit ourselves now to the unique personality of the originator of them, as revealed in Mr. Rathbone's instructive catalogue. The compiler has given us much more than a list of the contents of the museum, though he has done that admirably. He has told us in a pleasant manner the conditions under which they were produced, and has narrated many interesting incidents in the life and character of their producer. To lovers of English art ware everything pertaining to Wedgwood is interesting, and readers will find this Catalogue of the Wedgwood Museum especially so. It is full of descriptive matter, and illustrations of art ware, places, buildings, and persons connected with the firm. Those who are familiar with the famous Etruria works of to-day will be particularly interested in one of the many illustrations to the catalogue. This is a view of Etruria Works and Hall, as in Wedgwood's time. By the courtesy of Mr. Cecil Wedgwood, who has lent us the block, we are able to reproduce this illustration. The original is a water-colour drawing in Mr. Wedgwood's possession. Our view shows the Works, Etruria Hall, where Wedgwood lived, the residence of his partner, Bentley, on the right, with a view of Hanley in the perspective. We believe this drawing was the work of one of the artists on the works, but his name has not been perpetuated. It was painted in 1800, and is said to be a faithful representation of the locality as it then was. The canal which now skirts the works was not then in existence, and the country, now undulated by mining subsidence, was then nearly level, and, as will be seen from the illustration, exceedingly picturesque. There are many excellent reproductions of Wedgwood ware, and the other illustrations in the catalogue include a separate view of Etruria Hall, views of Etruria from several positions, and numerous portraits of Josiah Wedgwood, Mrs. Wedgwood, several members of the family, of Flaxman Erasmus Darwin, Benjamin Franklin, and other notabilities of the time. Mr. Rathbone has done his work with conspicuous ability and discretion, and has compiled a book which is unique amongst catalogues. But it is no disparagement of his labours to say that his material was unique. All lovers of "Wedgwood"—even those who possess lives of the great potter and descriptions of his productions—will find this catalogue well worth preserving as a reference book, although they may not have seen the collection it describes.

PORCELAIN COLOURS.*

MUTHMANN, WEISS, and HERAMHOF have investigated the use of compounds of neodymium, praseodymium, and cerium as porcelain pigments, and of lanthanum as a beautifying colour and as a substitute for zinc oxide. Owing to the high melting points of the finely powdered oxides and silicates, the phosphates of the metals were found to be most suitable for firing on to the body. The phosphates of iron, cobalt, nickel, manganese, and chromium were also tried, and a series of titanates, tungstates, uranates, and molybdates. Neodymium and praseodymium phosphates were prepared as porcelain pigments in the following way. The oxide was strongly heated, washed with water, and dissolved in dilute nitric acid, and then heated for some time with dilute phosphoric acid; dilute ammonia was then added, while the solution was warm, until no further precipitation occurred. The precipitate was thoroughly washed, dried, and ignited strongly, and ground. The neodymium oxide was prepared from the oxalate; it readily forms the sulphate when heated in contact with a gas containing sulphur compounds. The oxides of praseodymium, samarium, iron, nickel, and manganese behave similarly, but the temperature at which the sulphates decompose is lower. Neodymium phosphate can be "burnt on" either in an oxidising or reducing atmosphere, and the temperature may be raised even to 1450 deg. C., without fusion, or marked penetration of the "body." It gives a very strong, transparent, bright, rose-red colour, with a scarcely perceptible blue tinge in thin layers. It accurately represents flesh colour.

Compounds of the rare earths can be readily detected by their absorption spectra when viewed by reflected light, and the authors found this a very useful method. Praseodymium oxide, to be used in preparing the phosphate, must be as free as possible from neodymium oxide, as the colour of the latter is complementary. Praseodymium phosphate behaves very similarly to the neodymium compound, though its colouring power is not very strong. It gives a beautiful bright leek-green colour. Didymium is essentially cheaper than neodymium, of which it contains about twice as much as of praseodymium, and the phosphate gives a strong colour that hardly differs from that of the neodymium compound, though it is not so bright. It was found that even up to 1500 deg. C., ferric phosphate was quite permanent, and gave a yellow colour. The colouring power is not very strong, and if the pigment is not quite pure, the colour tends to a light brown.

Manganese phosphate and pyrophosphate are useless for colouring porcelain, giving only ugly, yellowish-brown, blistered colorations, and being often decomposed at high temperatures. Cobalt phosphate gives to porcelain a beautiful deep blue colour, more like the colour of ammoniacal copper solutions than the sky blue colour given by the ordinary cobalt oxide or silicate; it is also much less fusible than either of these, and forms a very strong combination between the body and the glaze. Cobalt-ammonium phosphate gives a brighter and deeper blue than the neutral salt. Chromium phosphate gives a bright grass-green, and is much easier to burn properly than chromium oxide. It is not in the least fused at 1450 deg. C. Copper phosphate does not give a useful porcelain colour, as it causes the glaze to blister, and nickel phosphate behaves in much the same way. Experiments were made to determine the behaviour of silica towards phosphates at high temperatures. Cobalt phosphate was heated with an excess of finely ground quartz to 500 deg. for 2 hours, and also up to 1400 deg. C. by a rise of 100 deg. C. each time, and in each case the amount of phosphoric anhydride was determined in the mixture after cooling. This fell gradually from 43·98 to 29·22 per cent. At 1300 deg. C., it amounted to 36·95 per cent. after 2 hours' heating, and after 6 hours' heating, to 36·4 per cent. When the temperatures had been raised to 1000 deg. C. and over, the mass, on treatment with nitric acid, left a blue residue consisting of cobalt-silico-phosphate. Iron titanates were burnt on to a "body," and gave in a thick layer, orange-red colours of unequal quality, and studded with black spots. These may be avoided by preventing any reducing conditions, and occur less with a titanate obtained by precipitation with ammonia. With an increase in the content of titanium, the colour tends towards yellow. Cerium titanate, burnt on at 1400 deg. C., gave a yellow colour, tending to brown; with excess of titanic acid, bright yellow colours were obtained, without any spots. Manganese titanates gave strong, brilliant yellow colours, which were not destroyed by temperatures up to 1450 deg. C. Intermediate tints from pure yellow, brownish-yellow, and orange-yellow can be obtained from mixtures in varying proportions of trimanganese tetroxide (Mn_3O_4), titanic acid, and cerium-ammonium-nitrate. Cerium tungstate gives an unpleasant blue-green, and neodymium tungstate a bluish-red colour. Cerium molybdate on burning on to a "body" gave a beautiful bright blue colour.

* Reprinted from the "Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry."

Fragments.

Eye-protecting Glass.—Incandescent gas or electric light contains many ultra-violet rays which have a very bad effect on the human eye. A special kind of glass has been devised to cut off these rays without weakening the light.

Good News.—Bankruptcy statistics just published state that no china, glass or earthenware dealer was gazetted as bankrupt in England and Wales during the month of May last. In May, 1908, two were gazetted. Congratulations to the trade.

A Hopeful Prospect.—The man who predicted the recent earthquake in France is said to have announced that one will take place in Great Britain on July 3. If only it smashes enough crockery, our manufacturers will come in for a "boom" afterwards.

Big Baths.—An American pottery claims to have made the three largest bath-tubs in the world for the houses of two millionaires. The tubs, which are of porcelain, are believed to be the largest pieces of solid crockery known. The length is 6 ft. 10 ins., the depth 23 ins., and the width 44 ins. In the interior are steps to walk down. One of these tubs weighs nearly 1,400 lbs., and has to be set in a specially constructed floor.

Pottery and Glass at South Kensington.—The New Victoria and Albert Museum in South Kensington, which has cost upwards of £500,000 to build, was opened by the King and Queen on Saturday last. The ceramics and glass have always constituted an important section of the great National collection. The porcelain and earthenware are in their respective galleries at the new Museum, but there has not yet been time to arrange them, so that their present positions are only temporary. There are specimens of pottery of ancient Egypt, Greece, Syria, and Turkey, Dutch and English Delft, German and English stoneware, and British earthenware. The glass collection covers a vast period, ranging from the early Egyptian times to the first half of the nineteenth century, and contains fine examples of Venetian filigree and frosted glass of the fifteenth century.

Trade Reports.

The Proprietors do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

NOTES FROM THE POTTERIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UNHAPPILY the hopes of trade improvement entertained earlier in the year have failed, and the prospect of trouble in the coal industry helps to make the outlook increasingly uncertain. In the potting trade of this district the general experience seems to be that there has been a distinct change for the worse in the home market since last month, this being off-set to a certain extent by a slight but definite improvement in the American demand. Still, for all that, the American trade is far from being brisk. Buyers from the States who have just gone back again assured manufacturers that things would improve directly the Tariff fight was at an end, but considerable doubt is entertained locally on this point now that it is known that the tariff on pottery is not to be increased. The tariff, indeed, has been done to death by buyers as an excuse for not buying, or rather for buying as little as they can. Orders that come in later on will mostly not be for immediate delivery, and there seems little hope of any appreciable boom in the American exports before the end of the year. As for the Continental and Colonial markets, little change has taken place at all since my last notes werewritten ; they remain quiet with no special feature characterising any of them.

Like the general earthenware trade, the makers of china find that business is dull in most, if not all markets. Mr. Percy Shelley, speaking at a luncheon in connection with the opening of a new post office at Longton on June 21, described the china branch as being far from rosy. "I am not a pessimist," he remarked, "I am a cautious, careful optimist, but I do not like the outlook. Most of our trade is done in the home market and the Colonies, and I am afraid we are scarcely maintaining our proportion of trade with the Colonies, while the home market is in a distressed condition ; I cannot say why, but it is so." Somebody at this point suggested that the depression was due to foreign competition, and there were some cries of "Tariff Reform," but Mr. Shelley had another explanation to put forward. His experience, he said, was that since the South African war the home trade had been stagnated. The normal expenditure of the country, he argued with much force, could not be increased by £50,000,000 or £60,000,000 per annum without leaving the people less money to spend on manufactured articles, more especially when the extra money raised by the nation was not spent in reproductive works. When there is a large amount of extra taxation, Mr. Shelley added, the manufacturer in the Potteries suffers because people have less money to spend, and naturally they buy less pottery.

These conclusions may not meet with general acceptance, but that the china trade is in a state of depression from one end to the other nobody will dispute. As to other departments, the sanitary and brick and tile trades are a little busier, but this is said to be merely the usual seasonal improvement due to the fact that the building trades, generally, are more busily engaged in the summer than in winter, and these particular branches of the clay industry are, to a large extent, dependent upon the building industry. One of the few encouraging reports heard of late came from a large merchant of clay and other potters' materials, who, while complaining bitterly of the scarcity of money, assured me that, as the result of his recent calls on manufacturers, he was not unhopeful as to the future. A merchant of potters' materials is, of course, one of the first to feel the pulse of trade quickening. The reception of good orders by manufacturers is quickly reflected in the merchant's own order book, and often, while trade for the time being is as bad as bad can be, the merchant can prophesy with a certain amount of assurance that in a short time it will pick up.

The Board of Trade Returns, relating to the exports and imports of pottery for May, are just as disappointing as they have been now for months—neither more nor less. They show that the exports of British ware during May fell £8,887 below those for May of last year, and no less than £41,324 below those for May, 1907, while for the completed five months of the present year the decline was £166,089 compared with the first five months of 1908, and £180,725 compared with the corresponding period of 1907. If this rate of decline be continued during the second half of the year we shall finish up with a loss of over a third of a million pounds' worth of our over-sea trade compared with last year—a disastrous state of affairs, representing the loss of many thousands of pounds in wages to the skilled workmen of this district. The feature of the returns is that a distinct improvement is shown in the exports to the United States, which amounted to £43,398 during May this year, as against £39,745 last year. The figure for the month in the previous year, however, was £58,388, so that there is still a great deal of leeway to be made up. The exports to Germany and to the Argentine were also slightly better than was the case a year ago, but, apart from these three countries, the exports of china and earthenware showed a decrease in every market set out in the official return. The total exports for the month amounted to £186,292, against £195,179 the previous year and £227,616 in 1907. Turning to the imports of foreign ware, we find that during the month they totalled £87,906, compared with £88,315 in May of last year, and £88,268 in May of 1907. The imports of foreign ware during the five months were valued at £341,577, compared with £399,829 and £385,151 in the two preceding years respectively. Deducting the re-exports it is found that the total value of the foreign ware placed on the markets of the United Kingdom in May was £58,510, and in the five months £280,945.

Almost all the main points of dispute between masters and men in the potting trade, which have been hanging over us since last March, and some of them for an even longer period, have now been put in a fair way to settlement. The principal question at issue was that relating to the prices of casting in the sanitary trade. Though meetings are still being held to discuss this matter, the basis has been agreed to on which ultimate prices will be settled. As far as can be gathered, the price of a standard article in each group has been agreed to, and this will be made the basis upon which it is hoped to work out the prices of the other articles in that particular group. It has further been agreed that, if any of the articles cannot be settled in this way, they shall be referred to the Conciliation Board under Rule 15. The question of a reduction in pressers' wages has also been satisfactorily arranged, and it is not anticipated that the point as to maximum sizes and counts will lead to any trouble just now. Mr. Lovatt, the Secretary of the Potters' Union, must have had anything but an enviable task in carrying through the negotiations on behalf of the men, the latter failing to realise that compromise on both sides is always necessary to the settlement of questions of the kind which had arisen. He displayed, however, great pertinacity and not a little statesmanship, and it speaks a great deal for his personal influence with the operatives and the confidence they repose in him that he, together with his able lieutenants, was at last able to carry to the masters proposals which enabled a basis to be reached. These are not times when employers and workmen can afford to disagree with one another. Trade is already bad enough without risking the loss of still more by unnecessary trade disputes. It behoves both sides to pull together at times of such depression as now prevails, so that, when trade does improve, full advantage may be taken of the opportunity which presents itself without wasting any time on profitless argument. The settlement achieved in the present instance is one upon which both sides are to be congratulated. The spirit of moderation has triumphed once more over great difficulty, and it is to be hoped that the agreement arrived at will prove a permanent one.

Many are the contrivances that have been put upon the market from time to time in the hope of solving the great smoke problem, from which all big cities and manufacturing towns suffer to a greater or a lesser extent. Most of the inventions possess some merit, but in not a few cases it has been found that the apparatus only deals successfully for a certain length of time, the inventions apparently losing their efficiency through becoming choked by the impurities in the smoke itself. Major A. E. Blizzard, of Geo. Woolliscroft & Sons, brick, tile, and faïence manufacturers, of Hanley, Etruria, and elsewhere, has, however, produced a smoke consumer which is said to be quite free from this drawback, and which is being a good deal talked about in the district at the present time. The consumer has been in use for six months, Mr. Blizzard having been desirous of giving it a thorough testing before letting the public generally know what he has accomplished. During this probationary period the apparatus has done its work with unvarying efficiency, and, deeming that a fair test of its capabilities has now been made, Mr. Blizzard invited a small party of local gentlemen, including several of the Hanley borough officials, to visit the firm's Etruria works a few days ago to see the consumer in operation. Arrived at the works, the visitors found that the experimental consumers have been attached to two boilers of the "Lancashire" type. Behind the bridge of the boiler-flue are placed three radiators, which are attachable to any ordinary boiler in the course of a few hours, without the necessity of driving any additional holes. The radiators are constructed and fixed in such a manner as to answer the purpose of keeping up the temperature of the hydro-carbons extracted from the fuel, until they come into contact with a stream of hot air issuing from each radiator, creating a secondary combustion which completely oxidises the carbon monoxide CO, to carbon

dioxide CO_2. The supply of air is controlled by a self-acting vacuum cylinder which is automatically regulated independent of the fireman. The experiments which were carried out in the presence of the visitors impressed them all very favourably as to the merits of Mr. Blizzard's invention. The furnaces were shown in operation, both with and without the consumer. When the consumer was not in use, dense volumes of black smoke were emitted from both chimneys for some minutes after each firing and raking, but when the consumer was in operation, in about thirty-five seconds all the smoke had vanished, and there was an entire absence of heat waves issuing from the top of the chimneys. At the extreme end of one of the boilers there were a couple of sight holes, beside the mouth of the flue. When the consumer was in operation the visitors were able to see clearly the luminous flames within the boiler, but directly the consumer was dispensed with, volumes of black smoke instantly gathered and obscured all view of the flames. Taylor & Tunnicliffe have installed one of the consumers at their extensive works, and a number of other firms, and at least one of the municipalities, are likely to adopt them. Mr. Blizzard has sold the American rights of his patent, and Hartley & Co., of Fenton, ironfounders, have been granted the Staffordshire rights. The Smoke Abatement Exhibition, a week or two ago, granted the consumer a diploma of merit and there seems every reason to think that the contrivance mark an important step towards the solution of a difficulty which scientific men have been trying to overcome for many years.

A speech made by Mr. Percy Shelley a week or two ago, referring to the present condition of the china trade, has afforded a topic of discussion in the smoke-rooms of local clubs and hotels, and many widely divergent comments have been passed upon it. Mr. Shelley was speaking on the severe competition to which English bone china is subjected by the Continental china, and he pointed out that felspar china has captured almost the whole of the American market, while the Canadians, in spite of the preference given to English made articles, were buying Continental felspar china in increasing quantities. He remarked that the American imports of felspar china were now in the region of £4,000,000 per annum, while the import of English china was so small that one had to use spectacles to see the figures. He urged that there was a case for the careful investigation of the making of felspar china in this country, and that manufacturers should give the subject their attention. Mr. Leonard Grimwade, if we remember aright, made a speech of somewhat similar import a year or two ago, and from all accounts, the making of felspar china is now being very carefully considered by several local firms at the present time, but there have been great difficulties in mastering technical points. This only gives added weight, however, to what Mr. Shelley went on to say in the same speech, in reference to the crying need for more adequate facilities for education in practical potting in North Staffs. Much is being accomplished, under anything but encouraging circumstances, by Dr. Mellor at the Stoke School of Pottery, but, though important steps are being made, Mr. Shelley (who does not speak without personal knowledge of the position), declares that we are still thirty years behind the Germans. When the Federated Borough of Stoke-on-Trent comes into existence next year, it is to be hoped that one of the first matters to which it will give its attention will be this vital one of a college for North Staffs. at which instruction may be gained in every branch of pottery making, both English and foreign. Mr. Shelley also touched briefly, in his speech, on the importance of improving the means of carriage between North Staffs. and other parts of the country, and remarked that he was hoping that the report of the Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways, when issued, would be found to suggest the construction of a large barge canal through the intervening twenty miles between Stoke and Winsford. He believed such a canal would give an enormous impetus to the trade of the whole district.

A very pretty wedding took place at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens, London, on June 9, when Mr. W. F. M. Copeland, M.A., J.P., eldest son of Mr. R. P. Copeland, of Kibblestone Hall, Staffs., and of W. T. Copeland & Sons, of Stoke, was married to Beatrice, younger daughter of Colonel Geddes. The presentations to the bridegroom included a very handsome and massive service of plate, consisting of two entrée dishes, tea-pot, coffee-pot, hot milk jug, and large breakfast plateau, with spirit lamps, from the employees of Messrs. Copeland's works.——At All Saints' Church, Stretford, Manchester, on June 2, when Miss F. M. Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Smith, of Moreton-avenue, Stretford, was led to the altar by Mr. Leonard Gibson, youngest son of Councillor S. Gibson, of Inglewood, Wolstanton, and of Burslem, head of the Albany and Harvey potteries. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Gibson afterwards left for London *en route* for the Channel Islands, where the honeymoon was spent.——Mr. Henry J. Johnson, J.P., is about to leave his beautiful residence at Oulton Rocks, near Stone, and will probably take up his residence at Westwood, near Leek, where he has purchased a valuable estate. Oulton Rocks is one of the finest houses in this part of the county, and one of its features is an organ which is almost without equal in the Midlands, being only rivalled hereabouts by the magnificent new instrument just installed at St. Mary's, Stafford.

A statement having found its way into print complaining of certain of the industrial conditions prevailing at the pottery at Olifantfontein in the Transvaal, Mr. M. Mellor, of Burslem, the agent for the Rand Brick, Pottery and Lime Co., Ltd., the owners of the company, writes expressing regret that such a letter should have been published on the authority of one man out of fifty Staffordshire potters now employed there, particularly so as many of the men, after working there several months, have now sent over for their wives and families. Mr. Mellor states that he has letters from many of the men expressing themselves delighted with everything connected with the works, and has numerous applications for posts from relatives of the men who are already working at Olifantfontein.

The employees of Messrs. Elijah Cotton, of Hanley, enjoyed their fourth annual outing on June 26, when a large company had a most delightful trip to Buxton. The holiday-makers left Stoke at 8.10 a.m., and, on arriving at Leek, carriages were found to be in waiting to take the party on to the famous Derbyshire watering-place. The journey from Leek is a most exhilarating one, and a great deal of enjoyment was extracted from it. Arriving at their destination, the party had ample time for the inspection of the many points of interest in which the town abounds. Dinner was served at the Shakespeare Hotel, and, after a long day of pleasure, the drive back to Leek was commenced at about half-past six, the train to the Potteries landing the voyagers home again in good time.——The employees of the Blyth Porcelain Co., of Longton, had a pleasurable outing recently, when a visit was paid to Rudyard, and the company were entertained at the Rudyard Hotel as the guests of the managing director (Mr. Victor Forester) and his wife. In the course of the proceedings a short toast list was gone through and Mr. Forester spoke of the continued prosperity of the firm despite adverse trade conditions and keen competition. During the afternoon, boating on the lake was indulged in and, after tea, there was a concert and dance.

An inquest was held at Longton, on June 22, on the body of Mrs. S. A. Jones, aged 47, who had been employed by Messrs. Wild Bros. of the Edensor Pottery, for two years, off and on, as an oil duster and ground layer. It was at first suggested that the case was one of lead poisoning, but the medical evidence proved that lead had nothing to do with the cause of death, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was due to natural causes.——A case has occurred showing very clearly that lead poisoning may arise from other causes than working in lead. On June 8 an inquest was held at the Infirmary, Stafford, as to the death of Mary Mountford, aged 34, wife of Arthur Mountford, of 31, Albert-terrace, Stafford, which took place about 4.30 on June 7 at that institution. The husband said the deceased had not worked in any pottery, nor had she, to his knowledge, taken any medicine or pills containing lead. She had worked as a shoe machinist up to 6 or 7 weeks before Easter. Dr. Hunt said that in July and August of last year the deceased showed signs of gastric ulcer. Later on she developed signs of lead poisoning, and he sent her to the infirmary. She had all the symptoms of lead poisoning, but he could find no trace of the cause. He had spoken to her about taking lead, but she denied it. Dr. Spencer Churchill said that death was due to asphyxia from bronchitis in the course of lead poisoning. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

The late Mr. John Arrowsmith, J.P., of Hill View, Alsager, and of Burslem, who died on January 24, left estate sworn by his widow, Mary Arrowsmith, and his brother, Henry Thomas Arrowsmith, the trustees, at £11,581 gross.——We regret to have to chronicle the serious illness of Mr. T. W. Harrison, head of the firm of Harrison & Sons, potters' colour manufacturers, &c., of Hanley. For several years past, Mr. Harrison has been living at Bournemouth, taking up his residence there in consequence of his indifferent health. Some little time ago his name was transferred from the Commission of the Peace of Hanley to that of the Poole division of Dorset, but his visits to the Potteries have been fairly frequent and always welcome. The last news of Mr. Harrison was that his condition gave rise to considerable anxiety. His many friends will wish him a complete and speedy recovery.

A remarkable case came on for hearing at the Staffordshire Assizes on Saturday, June 26, when Levy Bros., Colonial merchants, of London, sued the Mersey Weaver and Ship Canal Carrying Co. for £154 18s. 9d., being the value of twenty-eight crates of toilet ware which, it was alleged, that the defendants had received

as common carriers, and which they were said to have either disposed of without the instructions of the plaintiff, or to have retained in their possession. The circumstances were unusual and of much trade interest. The case which Mr. Vachell, K.C., appearing for the plaintiffs, unfolded to Lord Coleridge, was that Levy Bros. were in the habit of buying toilet ware from Samuel Ford & Co. and sending it, per the defendants, to the Waterloo Pottery Co., at Hanley, for decoration, after which the decorated ware would be carried by the defendants to a port of exportation. According to Mr. Vachell, it was the duty of the Mersey Weaver Co. to "hold" undecorated ware made by Messrs. Ford, and entrusted to them by the plaintiffs, until such time as they received a transfer order from the plaintiffs authorising the delivery of the ware to the Waterloo Co. As far as concerned the particular goods involved in the present action, it was contended by Messrs. Levy that the defendants had delivered them to the Hanley firm without any written instructions from plaintiffs, and had dealt with them in such a way that they had become wholly lost to the plaintiffs. The Mersey Weaver Company argued that they were justified in acting as they did, because (they alleged), in the year 1907 they received instructions from one of Levy Bros.' accredited agents or servants, to deliver all ware they received of this particular sort to the firm in question. They protested that they had only done what they were authorised to do, and that plaintiffs were now repudiating their previous instructions, and seeking to hold them (the Mersey Weaver Co.) responsible for the loss which had been incurred. The plaintiffs, on the other hand, denied that any such instructions as alleged by defendants, were ever given. Defendants (they said) at first made no mention that the alleged instructions were in writing, and it was only late in the day that they spoke of written instructions. Being then asked to produce them, they said that they had lost them. Mr. L. F. S. Horton, clerk in the employ of Levy Bros., said that in November 1907, he interviewed the defendants with regard to their terms of carriage, and, on ascertaining that the defendants had, at that time, six crates of ware belonging to the plaintiffs in their possession, he gave instructions for them to be transferred to the Waterloo Co. He denied, however, that he gave any general instructions with regard to the manner of dealing with crates from Messrs. Ford. Witness was handed a document which purported to be a copy of a letter he was said to have written to the Mersey Weaver Co. instructing them to transfer all goods received by them, on behalf of plaintiffs, from Messrs. Ford to the Waterloo Co. He denied, however, that he ever wrote such a letter, and pointed out that the signature on the document was simply "L. F. S. Horton," whereas his general signature to business communications was "Levy Bros., Lewis F. S. Horton." In cross-examination, the witness admitted that, on the occasion of the interview already spoken of, he told the defendants that they must keep it secret from Messrs. Ford that the destination of the six crates was the Waterloo Co. The goods, when they left Messrs. Ford, were packed as if for export. The witness was cross-examined and, at this stage of the case, the hearing was adjourned until Monday, June 28.——At the adjourned hearing judgment was given for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with costs.

THE STOURBRIDGE, BIRMINGHAM, AND NORTH OF ENGLAND GLASS TRADES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SINCE the publication of the last article in the May number of THE POTTERY GAZETTE, there has been an improvement, slight though it be, in certain important branches of the glass trade, as will be seen on perusing the statements we furnish below showing how business has run in the several districts dealt with. Manufacturers, especially those engaged in producing articles for the home, have much to contend with, both in this country and abroad, and for the annoyances they suffer, and the financial troubles that beset them, they blame—the bulk of them—Free Trade. Whether they are right or wrong, is not for us to say, our duty being to record facts. Some people urge that firms engaged in the trade do not show the same keenness as is displayed by their rivals abroad, in trying to discover new markets, and finding fresh openings. Said one of them, addressing the writer, "I am surprised at the sluggishness of many glass manufacturers. Instead of just running in the old business ruts, could they not get out of them? Here is an idea of my own: Let them—acting direct, or perhaps better still, through leading dealers in London and the provinces—try to get orders from committees and managers of golf, and athletic sports generally, for richly cut glass in liquor, toilet, and other bottles, vases, &c., to be offered as prizes. Such would be an agreeable change from the eternal silver and gold medals turned out by the thousand from the same dies." The suggestion no doubt is worth attention by certain leading houses.

In Stourbridge and district, glass cutters engaged on the best class of work have had more employment than of late, and at present are fairly busy, as are the chief artificers around the furnaces. Good chairmen and servitors—and there are no better in any part of the United Kingdom than the Stourbridge men—are prized. While naming that fact we would mention that the dispute between the Glass Cutters' Society and a local firm may be regarded as settled. To t e present writer, however, it was a surprise to learn from the letter of Mr. Hewitt, general secretary of the Glass Cutters' Union, that "the highest wages of those 'highly paid,'" meaning the most expert—"was less than 30s. per week." The wages sheets of 50 and even 60 years ago showed higher figures.

The glass trade of Birmingham remains dull. Cutters in the city are mainly employed by silversmiths on toilet-bottles, fancy dishes, &c., few of which have been made in England, and the custom of giving out such goods to be ornamented is extending. The chimney trade continues to decline, and the prospect for the autumn and winter is anything but cheering, and the same applies, though to a less extent, to the business done in glass for electric lighting. Manufacturers of mirrors are busier, and there is an improved demand from the London and other central markets for bevelled work. There are some pretty things set out in the leading glass-shops of Birmingham, in flower-holders and stands. The cribs of Birmingham certainly do not lessen in numbers. There is always a great demand for "burst-offs," and it would surprise the ordinary observer to witness the speed at which the men work. Many of them are young fellows, expert in their avocation, but who, it is needless to say, would be found almost useless in an up-to-date glass-house, except it may be as gatherers for "mule" goods, or for the press. What of their future?

In Lancashire the glass trade has not been in a flourishing state during the last two months, and at the time of writing it exhibits little improvement. The best class of flint goods, as manufactured and cut at Warrington, keeps in favour, and customers being mostly houses that supply the wealthy and people of cultivated tastes. The demand has run upon vases, épergnes, and richly cut decanters, claret and water jugs, as well as wines and champagnes. Manchester flint glass manufacturers are not fully employing either makers or cutters, and it is a fact that some of the men engaged in the latter branch have, at times, to apply their "mills" and "stones" to articles produced oversea. There was a period when firms were regarded as conferring favours when they undertook "matching work," as it is called, but now, and for a few years, such, though not actually sought for, is accepted as a regular thing. The pressed glass branch is in a healthier state than the ordinary flint, the latter being so heavily hit by the productions of the low-paid workers of Belgium and other Continental countries. Cribs are rather busier, but the present activity is not expected to last long. In machinery glass, which is so dependent on the latter trade, depression still exists, and as there is reason to fear that in the great industry alluded to the hours of running the mills will be curtailed to four days per week, there is little hope of early revival. Bottle makers are still slack, and not all the tanks in use. There may be an improvement if the rest of the summer and the autumn be warm and dry,

but there are causes affecting this branch of the glass trade, which those conditions will not affect, and many men have sought other occupations than those formerly followed.

Trade in St. Helens, in both the plate and German sheet departments, can only be reported as dull during June. Men have been working in some instances parts of shifts, and a number are receiving relief from the funds of their unions. Common window glass has been in slow demand. The bottle makers find full employment difficult to secure. Liverpool shippers are doing less business, placing orders elsewhere. There were times when the manufaeture of bottles was very remunerative, and people have remarked upon the fact that the late Mr. Edward Cannington, of Liverpool and St. Helens (chairman of the firm of Cannington, Shaw & Co., Ltd.), left £173,942; but it is well known that all his wealth did not come from the glass works. He was a fine, all-round business man, and greatly esteemed. Sheet glass flatteners and benders have been moderately employed since the middle of May, and bevellers likewise; but just now there is some slackness. The stained glass industry shows little animation. Among the latest produetions is a beautiful window in the Congregational Church, St. Anne's, near Blackpool, unveiled on May 16. It is to the memory of Mrs. W. Elstub, an Ossett lady, wife of the pastor.

Turning to South and West Yorkshire, we have to report that somewhat easier prices have ruled of late for bottles, with the result of purchases being stimulated, and the trade is in a better position than it was last season. In the belief that further orders will soon come in, many firms are increasing their stocks, both of beers and minerals, and consequently there is more employment for the men; but no more "shops" are being started, for it is necessary to use eaution. Castleford and Knottingley firms are among those who decline to rush business, and their attitude is generally eommended. In Barnsley, Hunslet, and Thornhill there is a fair amount of activity, but it is noticeable that there is a falling-off in the demand for soda-water and other bottles for eftervescing drinks. For this various reasons are given, among them the adoption of the charging system by mineral-water manufacturers, and the increased consumption by the working classes of herbal beers in large stone bottles at their homes. There certainly is a drop in the orders for 10 oz. and 15 oz. light green bottles. The use of machines for producing preserving-jars, screw-neck and other bottles is extending. Great improvements in machines are taking place, and these are largely covered by foreign patents. It is contended that hand-made goods are stronger, and show less liability to break than those turned out by maehines; this being the assertion of the upholders of the mouth-blowing system. But it is undoubted that, given a machine in good order and a careful attendant, the metal is more evenly distributed than by the old method, and is pressed more firmly home than is possible by the power of human lungs. Some good Australian orders have been executed during the past few weeks, and further commissions are expected. The Colonial trade generally is in a healthy state. There is every likelihood that business with Canton, Hong Kong, and other centres in China, hitherto so important, and carried on through London agencies, may suffer a decline, for large new glass-bottle works have been started in both the cities named. The glass bottle manufacturers of Mexboro' and Rotherham are doing fairly well on small work, and have a good prospeet for the rest of the season. It is indicative of a better state of trade in the whole district that makers of crates, and of mineral water boxes, who have experienced a long spell of slackness, are now well employed. From later advices it seems that, owing chiefly to the continued severe weather, the glass bottle trade is again beeoming depressed, and at one works in Thornhill nearly a hundred men and boys are noticed to leave. These are not machine workers, but belong to the blowing department. Other glass works in Yorkshire are more or less affected by the bad weather.

A well-known Barnsley glass bottle manufacturer, Mr. Harry Redfearn, of the firm of Redfearn Bros., has passed away, his death occurring on May 17. The deceased gentleman died in the prime of his manhood, being only 40 years of age. An event of quite a different character has occurred at Sandal, rear Wakefield, viz., the marriage of Miss Shirley Kilner, youngest daughter of Mr. Barrow Kilner, glass manufacturer, an ex-mayor of the city. The bridegroom was Mr. Sidney White, son of Mr. R. White, of The Firs, Peckham-rd., London. The honeymoon has been spent in Devon and Cornwall. The celebration of another wedding—that of Miss E. M. Hughes, of Leeds, to Mr. E. V. Williamson, of the same city, took place on the 15th ult., at a social gathering held at the Great Northern Hotel. Mr. Williamson, as is known, is the energetic secretary of the Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, and in recognition of his services he was presented with a silver tea and coffee service as a wedding gift. The Chairman of the Association made the presentation on behalf of the members, who desired thus to acknowledge the faithful fulfilment of the duties of his office.

Going north to Sunderland and Newcastle districts, we find that the manufacture of pressed glass is carried on under depressing circumstances, the men being on short time. The bottle trade at Seaham Harbour, Sunderland, and on the Tyne is fairly good, both home and foreign orders being on hand. There is a feeling, however, both among employers and employed, that the present moderate activity is not likely to be long continued, and this was manifest at a meeting of members of the Cornhill branch of the Pressed Glass-Makers' Society, on which occasion a presentation was made by them to Mr. J. I. Stonehouse, himself an ex-glassmaker, who has been for months advocating tariff reform in various centres of the industry in which he was formerly engaged. The gift consisted of a silver mounted salad bowl and servers. Mr. J. Callan, speaking on behalf of the donors—workmen like himself—said they were all convinced the glass trade was being ruined by the present fiscal system, and that there was no hope for it unless a change took place. Mr. Stonehouse, in acknowledging the kindness of the subscribers to the testimonial, remarked that the fact they were all trade unionists added a thousand-fold to the value of the gift, especially as he knew they must have contributed out of the scanty earnings of two days' employment per week.

THE SOUTH DEVON CLAY TRADE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TRADE at the South Devon art potteries has been fairly good. At the seaside towns quite a quantity of Devonshire motto ware is sold to visitors. The mottoes are all printed in the broad Devonshire dialect. On the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Cornwall to the West, the Rev. G. Williams, M.A., curate-in-charge at Postbridge, presented the Duchess with a china cup and saucer, bearing a special eoat of arms characteristic of Postbridge and the motto "That's uv it." The Royal couple, who, "down in Cornwall," had been much interested in the "works" and everything connected with clay, seemed very pleased with the little present, and mueh regret was expressed that owing to bad weather the exeursion to Grimspound and other parts of the moor, where a thousand years ago men made deeorative pottery, and perhaps motto ware, had to be abandoned.

Sanitary pipe and brick works are still suffering from a scarcity of orders in consequence of the absence of any large sewerage contracts being carried out in the West, and to the continued depression in the building trade.

The clay trade has shown an improvement, and June, usually a good month, will at least come up to the average. Loading into trucks and barges day after day is making a welcome reduction in the heavy stocks of potters' clay. Unfortunately much of this clay is not for Runcorn, Ellesmere, or Weston Point, but for the Continent and the United States of America

Plans for the erection of 80 houses at Kingsteignton have been prepared. The proposed site was carefully bored last year for clay, but is said to be too far out of the "body." The borings showed principally pink and mottled clay.

The siding extension in connection with the new goods shed at Newton Abbot is progressing The earth for filling up is brought from Paignton. The need for better accommodation for clay trucks has been keenly felt for a long time, and potters who order a truck or two of clay to keep them going until their cargo arrives, or a vessel is fixed, do not care to be kept waiting for trucks.

THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN SCOTLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE last report from this quarter made mention of an impending coal crisis as one of the influences that told against anything like recovery in the turn-over of the china, glass and earthenware industries. It then looked as if within a very few days either open war between the miners and the mine-owners would be declared, or the difference would be settled by compromise. The unsettled dispute, however, has remained as a general industrial disturber all through the month, and now, towards the close of June, it stands just about as it stood within a few days of the end of May. So far as regards the common lines in stoneware, china, and glass, this uncertainty has re-acted very badly (the Fife district being particularly hard hit), and probably it would have been better if open war had broken out a month ago, for the much-desired peace might have been achieved by this time—at all events, some definite progress towards that goal would have been made. Instead of that, futile negotiations have been going on all the month, with the most mischievous effects on the chief industries of the country, exercising a distinctly retarding influence on our own industries, at a time, too, when these were very badly in need of something of a restorative nature. At the date of writing, a meeting of the opposing delegates is imminent, and after that there may be peace, or there may be open war at last, or, again, there may only be a continuance of the baleful uncertainty which has hung like a cloud over the whole of June.

Apart from the evil effects of this protracted coal dispute, the conditions of the china, glass and stoneware industries throughout Scotland, so far as these can be ascertained, remain quite as unfavourable as they were during many foregoing months. There is much slackness all over the retail departments of the trade, even in those districts that are remote from, or at least that have no practical connection with, the coalfields. Demands for the supplies of the retailers at the coast and other health resorts have, by this time, been fully satisfied, and are found to be much below the average. Repeat orders are not looked for, except in very special cases. The wholesale merchants and their travellers all concur, also, in pronouncing the ordinary business of the industries during June as showing no improvement at all in that of the earlier months of the year. It is only on turning to the makers themselves that the inquirer first finds anything in the way of an encouraging report. The stoneware potteries are fairly busy in the making and stocking of jam jars, there being all reasonable promise of very good fruit crops, and consequent liberal calls for preserve jars. This, however, is the only comforting item. Rockingham conditions and prospects have not altered for the better, but may possibly have gone a little farther the other way.

Of changes in price nothing is heard, at least openly, although it is almost certain that quotations are pared down as far as possible in certain instances, with the hope of stimulating movement. There has, however, been some further talk in Scotland of the old unsettled question of standardising of sizes in the (English and Scottish) pottery industries, and there has been a renewal of discussion on this matter, with, as the informal outcome, a considerable manifestation of favour as regards the proposal, although, of course, there are also dissentients.

The old firm of William White & Son, tobacco pipe manufacturers, 15, Gibson-st., Gallowgate, Glasgow, and Millerfield-rd., Glasgow, has become dissolved, by the retiral of Mr. Thos. Dow Young. Messrs. R. H. Laing and R. B. Laing continue at Gibson-st. under the old name. Mr. T. D. Young carries on business at Caledonian Pipe Works, Millerfield-rd., Glasgow.

CANADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, June 17.

THE most important item of news to the pottery trade that I have been able to give you since the beginning of this correspondence, is contained in the announcement of the acquisition of the old crockery house of MacMahon and Broadfield, Toronto, by the firm of A. T. Wylie & Co., of Montreal. The "Man behind the Gun," in this deal is Mr. William Prentice, who is president of the A. T. Wylie & Co., of the John L. Cassidy Co., also of Montreal; Gowans, Kent & Co., of Toronto; and Gowans-Kent, Ltd., Winnipeg. I have not been able to get a statement from Mr. Prentice, as he left for his annual visit to the European potteries about the time that I was in a position to write definitely about the absorption of the MacMahon-Broadfield Co., but those in the trade here say that the move indicates a plan to amalgamate, or absorb, as many as possible of the weaker houses in the wholesale trade, the ultimate purpose of which would be to control the Canadian trade for Canadian stock houses. So many rumours have been in circulation, that Taylor & Mulveney, of Hamilton, Ont., have found it necessary to insert an item in the Canadian trade press stating that any rumours to the effect that they were likely to sell out to the combination are wholly incorrect, and that they have no desire or intention of so doing. There is no doubt of the ulterior intention of such a combination. It could only mean the fashioning of a weapon to defend the Canadian market from American and Canadian importers in behalf of the larger stock houses.

Late reports from the Canadian West state that the prospects for another bumper harvest are more than good. Throughout the three great grain-growing provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan the weather has been, up to this writing, ideal for the wheat and the excellent prospects have influenced the banks to treat their customers a little more generously, and given a stronger tone to both wholesale and retail business. This same condition applies to Ontario and Quebec, and should there be no injurious frosts, this country should be in the best financial position this fall that it has ever experienced.

English manufacturers are striking the Canadian trail· Early this month Mr. S. Hawthorn, managing director of the Pearl Pottery Works, and Mr. F. H. Heath, of the firm of Wildblood, Heath & Sons, Longton, were in Toronto. Both of these gentlemen were making their initial trip to Canada, and each was greatly surprised at what he saw, and struck with the optimism pevalent in wholesale and retail circles. Canada welcomes inspection by the English manufacturers, and will be glad to see English potteries supplanting the wares of the German and Austrian factories which now take the place of English goods of which the general retail merchant in the Dominion knows nothing. Mr. H. C. Bedlington, for some time managing director of the Canadian house of Myott, Son & Co., Ltd., has purchased a controlling interest in "The Canadian Pottery and Glass Gazette," and has assumed the post of managing director in succession to Mr. M. Lester, who has severed his connection with the publication.

The felspar companies in Frontenac County have been assured that the framers of the United States tariff do not intend to place a duty on felspar. There are three companies interested, only two of which have advanced to the distinction of shippers. One of these sends some 12,000 tons a year to potteries in East Liverpool, Ohio, and the other a few hundred tons a month. There is little profit in the industry, however, and any duty, however small, would have put them out of business. The excessive freight rates, which amount to about as much as the felspar is worth per ton, places them at a disadvantage with the American mines, and their only salvation is in the superior quality of the felspar. It is encouraging to learn that the East Liverpool potters favour the Canadian article, and the companies are making every effort to secure a rate from the railway companies that will encourage them to increase the output. This situation has set on foot an agitation for a school of pottery for Canada in connection with one of the technical schools, in the hope that in the near future, Canada will be manufacturing pottery herself.

AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, MAY 19.

LAST week some excitement was caused in Melbourne by a Labour deputation waiting upon the Victorian Minister for Public Works and complaining that in the construction of public buildings the department was not giving due consideration to locally-made articles. The complaint of the deputationists referred particularly to tiles. It was averred that imported tiles had been recently used extensively for state schools and similar buildings, although a promise had been made by the Inspector-General that locally-made tiles would be used for the purpose. The deputation claimed that the local tile would stand a greater test than the imported article, and would keep colour much better. It was further claimed that in consequence of the establishment of the local tile-making industry the price of imported tiles had been reduced as much as 20 per cent. to meet the new competition. No encouragement, they said, was being given by the responsible authorities, and the Minister was urged to see that specifications for contracts were not constructed in such a manner as to give preference to the imported over the local tiles.

Mr. J. Allard, a tile manufacturer of Brunswick, Melbourne, stated that he had been manufacturing tiles for six years past, and claimed that his article would compare favourably with anything imported. His firm had put on 300 roofs in different parts of Melbourne and suburbs, all with satisfaction. He said that the chief factor was the tariff. They could only be put on an equal footing with foreign competitors in regard to cost of production by means of the tariff. Tile makers, he said, worked for about 2s. per day in Marseilles, and the Chinese and Japanese were also now making tiles. He claimed that the tariff should be such as to bring the cost of the foreign tiles, landed here, up to the local level.

Mr. F. Spears, another manufacturer, stated that his company had manufactured tiles for the last three years, during which time they had tried again and again for departmental contracts, but without success. His company now employed from 30 to 40 men, but if they got any definite support they could increase the plant and the number of hands employed.

One of the labour politicians present claimed that the fact that the establishment of the local industry had been the means of reducing the cost of the imported article was illustrative of the advantages of protection. He also claimed that the local tiles were superior to the imported, and he urged that in calling for tenders, the department should make it a condition that local tiles be used. Another speaker said that the effect of the tariff was nullified by the fact that ships coming to Australia for wheat and wool brought tiles as ballast, at very low charges. The Minister expressed his complete approval of the views of the deputationists and promised to probe fully into the matter.

Following upon the deputation is now quite a storm in a teacup, the Inspector-General averring that he was forced to order imported tiles as the local article was unobtainable, and the manufacturers contradicting this statement by the counter assertion that they were never asked. The speaker previously mentioned, Mr. Spears, was particularly indignant when seen on the matter. He says that his works at Hawthorn are capable of turning out 10,000 tiles per week, and claims that with less than a week's notice he could supply any Government contract not exceeding 30,000. "There's a school close to my works," said Mr. Spears, "where some additions were wanted recently. About 5,000 tiles were required. I was not given a chance to tender. Now the building is covered with French tiles." Mr. Spears further complained that while flaws or non-uniformity in colour would be passed by the Government architect when dealing with imported tiles, such defects would always be sufficient to cause the local article to be rejected. As proof of the faith of the importers in the quality of the local clay, Mr. Spears referred to the Wunderlich Company's works in Melbourne where "this agent of the French manufacturer" was turning out most of the crests, ridging, gutters and finials under the foreign trade mark. This last statement aroused the ire in turn of the Wunderlich Company, who through their chairman of directors vowed that all goods turned out of the works are well known to be of local manufacture, and that no attempt is made to disguise their origin. The matter is likely to arouse a deal of ill-feeling between local manufacturers and importers.

Pottery and Glass in Crete.—Owing to the poverty of the inhabitants the demand for finer chinaware is limited: the supply is obtained from Bavaria, North Bohemia and Germany. There is, however, a considerable demand for cheap table ware (delft), which is at present supplied from Germany and the United Kingdom, and also from France and Italy. Hollow-blown and ground glassware is supplied exclusively by Austria-Hungary. Large dark green bottles holding $1\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and 5 okes (oke equals $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.), come from Bohemia, and brandy bottles from Germany. Window glass comes from Belgium. Tiles are imported direct by a Marseilles firm in sailing ships and are sold in the Cretan market in lots of 1,000.

The Gazette.

Dissolutions of Partnership.

NOTE.—*When two dates are given in the following announcements, the first is the date of the dissolution. The date in parentheses that of the official advertisement.*

BRIGGS HY. & CO. (Hy. Briggs and Wm. Auckland), Hood-st., and Blossom-st., Ancoats, Manchester, glass merchants. June 1. Debts by H. Briggs, who continues. (June 11.)

KITSONS & WHITWORTH (Titus Kitson, Jun., Oliver Kitson, and Herbert Kitson Whitworth), Woodman House Potteries, Elland, earthenware manufacturers. All accounts owing to the said firm will be received by H. K. Whitworth. (June 4.)

MOORE, NETTLEFOLD & CO. (Denis Moore and Fredk. Jno. Nettlefold), 15, Seething-lane, E.C., and Woolwich, and Charlton, glass bottle manufacturers. April 30. Debts by F. J. Nettlefold, who continues. (May 25.)

WAHLISS ERNEST (Erich David Wahliss and Chas. Felix Oswald Dorn), 88, Oxford-st., glass and china dealers. May 31. Debts by R. D. Wahliss, who continues at 88, Oxford-st. and Vienna. (June 4.)

Limited Companies: Appointments of Receivers; Resolutions and Notices as to Winding-up; Petitions; Orders and Official and other Notices.

ARKLOW TERRA-COTTA BRICK & TILE CO., LTD. Resolved May 17, confirmed June 3:—That the company be wound up. J. Lindsay, 17, Westland-row, Dublin, liqr.

WATERFORD GLASS BOTTLE CO., LTD. Meeting H. B. Brandon & Co.'s, 85, The Quay, Waterford, July 29 at 11, for an account of the winding-up.

Notices of Dividends.

CARTER SAML. J., 63, Upper Rushall-st., Walsall, glass dealer. First and final, 4d., at O.R.'s, Wolverhampton.

HARRISON ALICE, trading as Mrs. A. G. Harrison, 31, Queen-st., and 1A, Queen's terrace, Morecambe, earthenware dealer. First and final, 2s. 5½d., at O.R.'s, Preston.

PEARSON HARRY, trading as H. Pearson & Co., Round Oak, Stafford, glass manufacturer. Supplemental, d., at O.R.'s, Dudley.

TYRE or THOMSON MRS. COLINA, trading as Colina Tyre, 15, Main-st., Largs, china and fancy goods merchant. First and final, at T. Logan's, 4, Bath-st., Glasgow.

Circular.

TAYLOR, P. F., trading as F. H. Taylor & Sons, glass merchants, New Wharf-rd., N., have called a meeting of creditors for July 8, per Lewis & Sons, 7, Wilmington-sq., W.C.

Orders made on Application for Discharge.

MARSHALL JAS. A., 2, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, and Grasmere, Hammer's-lane, Mill Hill, glass merchant. April 2. Bankrupt discharged subject to his consenting to judgment for £20, part of the balance of debts, and £1 10s. costs.

SOWERBY JOHN GEORGE, formerly Glass Merchant, Gateshead. This case came before Mr. Registrar Linklater, sitting at the London Bankruptcy Court, on June 22, in connection with an application by the bankrupt for his order of discharge. The order of adjudication was made *in* March, 1903. It was reported by Mr. Egerton S. Grey, Official Receiver, that the liabilities amounted to £4,004 11s. 3d., in respect of which proofs of debt totalling £3,209 19s. 8d. had so far been lodged. The assets had realised £34 0s. 9d., but no dividend could be paid. The bankrupt, for fifteen years before April, 1902, was a director of Sowerby's Ellison Glass Works (Ltd.), Gateshead, receiving £75 a year as fees, and a salary of £300 in addition. He had more recently been engaged as a painter of designs and pictures. In April, 1902, during his absence from the works, owing to illness, he, in consequence of his differences with another director, was not re-elected. The bankrupt attributed his failure to the loss of his appointment, ill-health, and excessive personal expenditure. The Official Receiver opposed the application on statutory grounds, and his Honour intimated that he would communicate his decision to the bankrupt's solicitor at a later date.

STEEL JNO. T., late trading as Jno. Steel, 157, Drummond-st., and 14, Edward-st., Hampstead-rd., glass merchant. March 30. Bankrupt discharged subject to his consenting to judgment for £25, part of the balance of debts, and £1 10s. costs.

Private Meetings.

These Lists in some instances refer to Meetings of Creditors called by or on behalf of the Debtor, with a view of laying his affairs before his Creditors, or refer to Statements of Debtors' Affairs, and do not in all cases refer to failures.

COLE T. E., Broad-st., Teddington, China, &c., dealer. The creditors of the above were called together on June 11 at the Cannon-st. Hotel. Mr. Sims (solicitor), who appeared for the Rev. Gray, the principal creditor, occupied the chair. It was stated by the chairman that the meeting was to some extent informal. It had not been called by the debtor, but by the solicitors who acted for the Rev. Gray. That gentleman was now a cash creditor on the estate for £1,295. Formerly the debtor was the manager of the business, but when the proprietor retired in 1901 the debtor took over the concern. He had no capital of his own, but the Rev. Gray, who knew the debtor well, lent him a sum of about £1,200 with which to purchase the stock, &c. At that time the stock of the business was about £1,200. For about five years the debtor did fairly well, but then the trams came to the neighbourhood, and the business had since gone down. In the last two years trade had been very bad, and the debtor had appealed to the Rev. Gray for further assistance. He (the chairman) went into the debtor's affairs in August of last year, at the request of Mr. Gray. He then found that between 1901 and last August the turnover had amounted to £8,416, while the stock in trade then was worth about £365, and there were book debts of the value of £105. The purchases of goods between the dates mentioned had been £5,849, and the gross profit was about £2,000. Endeavours were made last August to sell the business as a going concern, but these were not successful. Recently Mr. Gray was again asked to assist the debtor, but he was tired of doing so, although he did not wish the debtor to file his petition. The result was that he instructed the solicitor to call the creditors together, and make them an offer of a cash composition of 5s. in the £. At the present time the indebtedness to the trade was about £150, and in addition there was the claim of Mr. Gray for £1,295. The stock was not worth the amount at which it stood last year, and the book debts were of doubtful value. The stock would not now realise more than £100. The debtor's drawings had been at the rate of 30s. a week. He was a single man and possessed no household furniture. Mr. Gray had a mortgage over the assets of the business, which was executed some years ago, and the solicitor was now in possession for him. He would advise Mr. Gray to realise the estate forthwith. After a short discussion the creditors decided to accept the offer of a cash composition of 5s. in the £. The following are creditors:—Booth & Co., £12; Doulton & Co., £14; Shorter Bros., £18; John Calne, £10; F. Foulger & Co., £18; D. Matthew & Son, £10; rates, £10; rent, £13.

ERWIN JOHN K., china, glass, and hardware merchant, 14, Fulton-street, Temple, Glasgow. The following are creditors:—Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, £10; William Goodacre & Sons, £10; Macintosh & Ferguson, £10; William Burns & Co., £13; J. W. Pickles & Co., £10; Aikman & Sons, £113; J. & W. Kelly, £34; A. B. Jones & Sons, £13; Young's Paraffin Co., £10; cash creditor, £10; preferential creditors, £15; liabilities, £353 9s. 7d.; assets (after deducting preferential claims), £218 9s. 5d. Showing an apparent dividend of 12s. 4d., or thereby, per £, subject to depreciation and expenses of realisation. A meeting of creditors was held on June 9, when an offer of 10s. per £ was submitted, payable 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, last instalment secured.

Extracts from the Registry of Deeds of Arrangement.

The following Deeds of Arrangement with Creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. *Under this Act it is necessary that private arrangements other than those executed in pursuance of the Bankruptcy Act shall be registered within seven clear days after the first execution by the debtor or any creditor.*

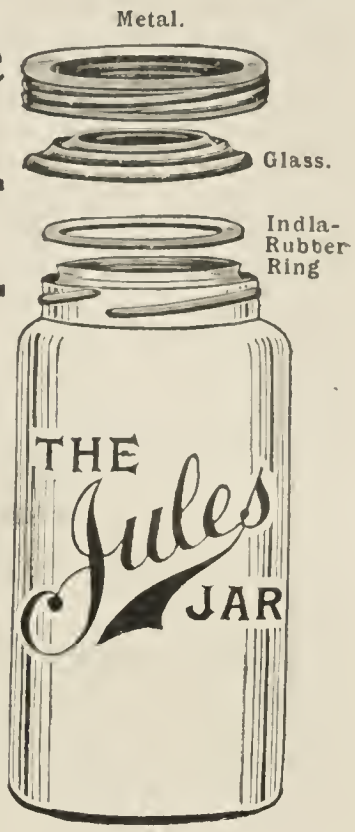
* *These figures are taken from the Affidavit filed with the registered Deed, but may be subject to variation on realisation. In some cases the estimated assets are not stated.*

(*The following lists are taken from the Official Gazette information, and we are not responsible for the mis-spelling of the names of any of the creditors.*—EDS. P. G.)

ALLEN ALF. WM., 14, Rawson-place and Boulton Villas, Bradford, china dealer. Assignment upon trust, &c., with power to trustee to sell estate to one Andrew Herbert Young, of Huddersfield, china dealer, for the sum of £425, payable as to £212 10s. on June 30, and the balance on Dec. 30, 1909. Dated, June 11. Filed, June 12. Liabilities unsecured, £775. Property (after deducting secured claims), £425. Tr., J. P. Brodie, Burslem. The following are creditors:—G. Greimer & Co., London, £63; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem, £20; J. Maddock & Sons, Burslem, £19; J. Davison & Sons, Ltd., Burslem, £16; S. Johnson, Burslem, £16; T. & G. Green, Church Gresly, £24; Alcock & Co., Cobridge, £224; J. Bourne & Sons, Derby, £17; J. H. Weatherby & Son, Ltd., Hanley,

YOU are surely a man of sense.

Customers will have White Flint Jars, now they are obtainable. Cheaper than any Jar on the Market.



In Three Sizes.

Read the following letter from a well-known Fruit Preserver : the original can be seen here.

To Messrs. Jules Lang and Son, 16, Bury Street, E.C. June, 1908.

. . . . I have pleasure in testifying that all the jars, white flint fruit bottles, I have had from you have given every satisfaction, and can testify that all fruits keep as well in these bottles as in any other bottle I have ever used.

Yours truly,

"MADGE," the writer of ladies' articles in *Truth*, says they are the best Jars, and we have her testimonial.

Attractive printed matter will be supplied, and ALL THREE SIZES kept IN STOCK

Silver Medal awarded us FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION 1908.

Full Particulars and Prices on Application.

JULES LANG & SON, 16, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND

And PROGRESS GLASS WORKS, EU, near DIEPPE, FRANCE.

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Code—A.B.C. 5th Editlon.

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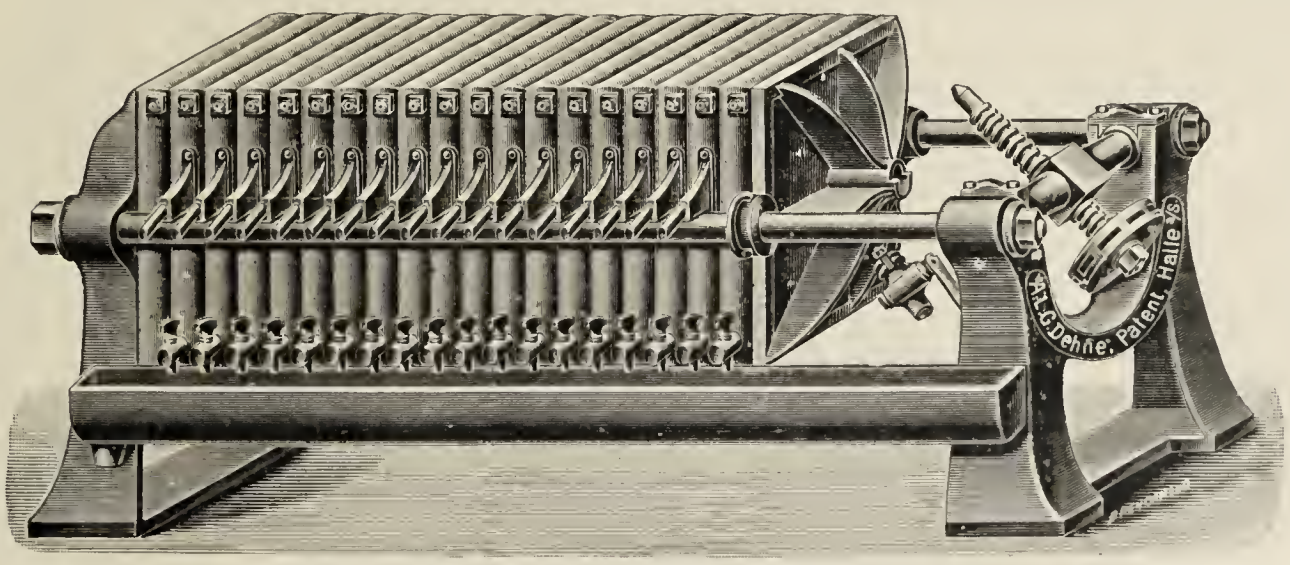
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FILTERPRESSES

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ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CONTINENTAL POTTERIES.

THE **BEST** PRESS ON THE MARKET.



OVER **17,000** IN USE.

Filterpress with 18 wooden chambers, plates 30 in. sq.; filtering surface 140 sq. ft., with patent rotary-centre closing screw.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM

C. HARZER & CO.

FINSBURY PAVEMENT HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

£86 ; Lancaster & Sons, Ltd., Hanley, £22 ; G. M. Creyke, Hanley, £21 ; Star China Co., Longton, £70 ; E. Brain & Co., Longton, £39 ; T. Hulse, Longton, £33 ; J. C. Unwin & Co., Longton, £13 ; Stubbs China Co., Longton, £12 ; Bradford Corporation (Gas), £10.

CAIRNS JNO. WM. VICTOR, 70, Castle-st., Edgeley, Stockport, glass and china dealer, &c. Dated, May 15. Filed, May 22. Liabilities unsecured, £350. Property (after deducting secured claims), £30. Tr., J. M. Cotton, 27, Brazennose-st., Manchester. The following are creditors :—Glenn & Co., London, £10 ; Johnson Roles, Ltd., London, £11 ; L. Vaney, London, £16 ; Andrews & Co., Birmingham, £30 ; Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Manchester, £25 ; W. T. Cairns, Manchester, £90 ; City of Manchester Permanent Money Society, Manchester, £27 ; Smethurst & Sons, Manchester, £16 ; Quinn & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, £16.

PHILLIPS ARCHIBALD PELHAM, 7, Choumert-rd., Peckham, china and glass dealer, &c. Dated, June 7. Filed, June 12. Liabilities unsecured, £81. Property (after deducting secured claims), £20. Tr., W. O'Carroll, 17, Finsbury-pavement, E.C. The following are creditors :—Jonas Lang & Co., London, £18 ; Bigolvy & Sons, London, £16 ; Victoria Pottery Co., Hanley, £12 ; A. Maekie & Sons, Longton, £18.

Bankruptcy Proceedings.

HUMPHREYS JNO., Pitcairn, Scholar Green, late Park Pottery Tunstall, and Russell-st. Works, Longton, manufacturer of pottery. R.O. June 15. Exam. Town-hall, Hanley, July 28 at 11.

LILLEY RICHARD SAMUEL, of 46, Gough-rd., Edgbaston, who carried on business as a china dealer at 320, Bradford-st. A meeting of creditors was held at the Board of Trade offices, Corporation-st., Birmingham, on June 25. Debtor's statement of affairs disclosed liabilities at £255 10s. 5d., and assets amounting to £36 15s. 9d., leaving a deficiency of £218 14s. 8d. He ascribed his failure to a falling-off in business, and to losses and heavy expenses incidental to selling his stock and effects by auction. He became entitled under the will of his father, who died in September, 1907, to the business of a china dealer, together with the stock-in-trade and fixtures, which were valued at £210. Debtor paid the liabilities of the business, and continued to trade with success until June, 1908, when, in consequence of the loss of a contract with his largest customers, he began to lose money. Owing to proceedings taken by creditors and a continued loss in business, in January last he sold his stock-in-trade by auction, and realised £311. The case, a summary one, was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

RABNETT LEO. JAS., late trading as Grainger & Co., 41, King's-rd., Gravelly-hill, Birmingham, late in apartments at 66, Lichfield-st., Hanley, and trading at Trent Works, Joiner's-square, Hanley, late residing at Ashley-villa, Chester-rd., Erdington, Birmingham, late earthenware and pottery manufacturer. R.O. June 11. Adj., June 16.

New British Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for "THE POTTERY GAZETTE" by Messrs. G. F. REDFERN & Co., Chartered Patent Agents, 4, South-street, Finsbury, E.C., and 21, Southampton-buildings, W.C.

Applications for Letters Patent.

BED PANS, No. 11,630.—Jane M. Crater. Improvements in bed pans. May 17, 1909.

CERAMIC WARE, No. 11,633.—S. Heller and C. Baugarti. Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of ceramic ware. May 17, 1909.

CHINA CLAY TREATMENT, No. 9,698.—H. A. Leaver and Britanny China Clay Co., Ltd. Improvements in and relating to apparatus for separating particles of solid material of different specific gravity particularly applicable for the treatment of china clay. April 23, 1909.

CHINA DECORATING PROCESS, No. 11,337.—F. Tuhten. New or improved process for method of decorating china, earthen, and similar ware. May 13, 1909.

CLAY CLEANING AND SEPARATING APPARATUS, No. 12,114.—M. Bohn. Improvements in or apparatus for cleaning and separating clay. (Application for patent of addition to No. 27,626/07.) May 22, 1909.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, No. 9,198.—W. T. Chapman. Improvements in cups and saucers. April 19, 1909.

DISH OR PLATE, No. 13,288.—A. Lust. Dish or plate. June 7, 1909.

ENAMEL WORK, No. 13,261.—T. Pfister. Improvements in enamel work. June 7, 1909.

FUEL BURNING APPARATUS, No. 13,516.—F. Cotton. Improved method of and apparatus for burning fuel for the purpose of heating certain classes of furnaces, kilns, and ovens. June 9, 1909.

FURNACES, No. 13,515.—F. Cotton. Improvements in producing heat for and in furnaces for firing brick and pottery kilns. (Date applied for under Section 91 of the Act, June 9, 1908.)

GLASS CYLINDER DRAWING APPARATUS, No. 9,073.—A. C. Pilkington. Improvements in apparatus for drawing glass cylinders. April 16, 1909.

GLASS ETCHING MACHINES, No. 9,769.—A. B. Knight. Improvements in glass etching machines. (Date applied for under Section 91 of the Act, April 25, 1908.)

GLASS FROM CHEAP MATERIAL, No. 8,974.—W. Thompson. Improvements in the manufacture of glass from cheap material. April 15, 1909.

GLASS MAKING MACHINES, No. 9,277.—H. W. Lake (Treuhandvereinigung Akt-Ges.). Improvements in machines for making glass articles. April 19, 1909.

INK-WELLS FOR SCHOOL DESKS, No. 11,919.—A Holliday. Improvements in and relating to ink-wells for school desks and the like. May 20, 1909.

JARS, No. 13,127.—L. L. Grimwade. Improvements relating to jars and like vessels. June 4, 1909.

JOINING METAL TO PORCELAIN, No. 13,612.—R. W. Kemble. Improvements in the joining of metal in porcelain or other non-conducting materials as applicable to electrical and other work. June 10, 1909.

KILN, No. 12,180.—J. Dennis. Improved construction of kiln for the firing of pottery, enamel ware, glass ware, enamelling, and the like. May 24, 1909.

KITCHEN SINKS, No. 13,045.—J. Popp. Improvements in and relating to kitchen sinks. June 3, 1909.

LIDS FOR EARTHENWARE CONTAINERS, No. 10,405.—Kathleen Anglim. Improvements in lids or closures for earthenware or glass containers. May 1, 1909.

MEDICINE BOTTLES, No. 10,289.—E. M. Bajon. Improvements relating to bottles, jars, and like vessels, particularly adapted for administering liquid medicines. (Date applied for under Section 91 of the Act, Jan. 22, 1909.)

MOULDS FOR PRODUCING GLASS, No. 13,646.—P. R. J. Willis. (W. Millstein, United States.) Improvements in moulds for producing glass and like ware. June 10, 1909.

MUSTARD POTS, No. 11,651.—O. M. Schreiber. Improvements in mustard pots. May 17, 1909.

PLASTIC REPRODUCTION PROCESS, No. 9,197.—W. A. C. Selke. Process for plastic reproduction of any bodily objects. April 19, 1909.

PLASTIC MATERIAL, No. 10,918.—A. R. Martin. Specially prepared plastic material for casting in relief. May 8, 1909.

PRINTING ON POTTERY, No. 9,926.—J. W. Redfern and W. Sharratt. Improvements in printing on pottery or the like. April 27, 1909.

SANITARY PIPE FINISHING MACHINES, No. 10,441.—W. H. Mann. Improvements in or relating to sanitary pipe finishing machines. May 3, 1909.

SINKS, No. 12,896.—J. Shanks. Improvements in sinks and the like. June 1, 1909.

SPITTOON HOLDERS, No. 11,739.—W. Bock. Improvements in spittoon holders. May 18, 1909.

STRAINERS, No. 10,508.—E. Cowley. Improvements in strainers and moustache guards or lip guards for application to or in drinking vessels or other objects, by which liquids may be conveyed to the mouths of consumers thereof. May 4, 1909.

VACUUM NURSING BOTTLES, No. 11,683.—P. O. E. Friedrich. Improvements in vacuum nursing bottles. May 18, 1909.

Specifications Published.

1908.

13,179.—Salamon & Exploration Co. Preparation of china clay.
19,615.—Simpson. Machine for manufacturing glass bottles.
11,538.—Mygatt. Glassware.
22,080.—Simpson. Machines for manufacturing glass bottles.
13,056.—Imray (Window Glass Machine Co.). Drawing hollow glass bodies.
9,712.—Leech. Manufacture of bottles, jars, and the like. (Post dated Nov. 5, 1908.)
11,567.—Yarrow & Haworth. Machines for the manufacture of earthenware pipes and the like.
18,373.—Forster. Machines for making glass articles.
19,875.—Forrester. (Precision Glass Grinding Co.) Grinding machine adapted for the grinding of glass bottle necks and surfaces of other articles.
26,877.—Jones. Infants' feeding bottles.
7,230.—Sulman, Pieard & Heath. Application of metallic coatings to articles of glazed china, porcelain, or earthenware.
18,386.—Forrester. (Precision Glass Grinding Co.) Method of grinding glass bottle necks and stoppers thereof.
8,683.—Doulton & Dennison. Means for moulding baths, cisterns, and similar articles.
10,609.—Pinkney. Crate for carboys, demijohns, and the like.
26,494.—Keatinge. Method and means for securing the outlets of earthenware water-closets or other sanitary fittings to metal or other discharge pipes.

POULENC'S LIQUID GOLD,

2 GRANDS PRIX—PARIS, 1900. | 2 GRANDS PRIX—ST. LOUIS, 1904.
FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1908.—MEMBERS OF JURY (HORS CONCOURS).

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TRADE MARK.

Manufacturers of

ENAMELS & COLOURS FOR CERAMIC

COLOURS UNDERGLAZE for CHINA.
COLOURS UNDERGLAZE for EARTHENWARE.
PREPARED OXIDES for COLORATION of ENAMELS.

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49, HATTON GARDEN, E.C. *GREEN BROS., AGENTS.*

New York Agent,
Edward Butler,
45, Warren Street.

Australian Agent,
Neal Harrison,
Bourke Street, Melbourne.

Paris Agent,
M. Mitaine,
39, Rue Paradis.

9,421.—Ball & Ball. Saucer or stand for flower pots and the like.
25,042.—Sievert. Process and apparatus for manufacturing glass plates. (Date applied for under International convention, Nov. 21, 1907.)

Designs.

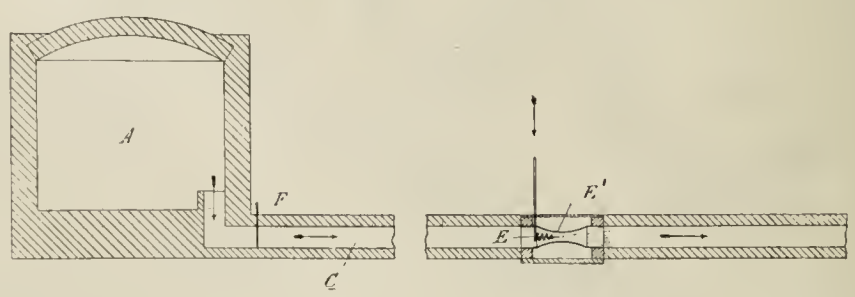
540,541.—C. Southwell & Co., Ltd., Dockhead, Bermondsey.
540,738.—John and Robert Howie, Ltd., Hurlford, Ayrshire.
540,847.—A. Foxall, 44, Truro-rd, Wavertree, Liverpool.
540,848.—C. P. Glorney, 5 & 6, Georges-quay, Dublin.
540,854.—J. Hodgson, 24, Spencer-st., Carlisle.
540,934.—J. Walsh Walsh, Lodge-rd., Birmingham.
540,982.—Adderleys Ltd., Longton.
541,031.—A. E. Jones, Chancery-lane, Longton.
541,060.—Anglo-Foreign Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 1, Paper-st., E.C.
541,098.—British and Foreign Bottle Co., 107, Cannon-st., E.C.
541,102.—F. Joslin, 100, High-st., South Dunstable.
541,103.—F. T. Mitchell, Bellevue Pottery, Rye.
541,290.—Adderleys Ltd., Daisy Bank Pottery, Longton.
541,302.—J. H. Wellings, Severn Villa, Coleham, Shrewsbury.
539,371.—Ronai Light Works, Ltd., 17, South-place, E.C.
541,099.—Huntalite, Ltd., 23, Newman-st., W.
541,351-2.—A. Kohn, 1, St. Paul's-square, Birmingham.
541,370.—S. Fielding & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.
541,371-2.—Adderleys Ltd., Daisy Bank Pottery, Longton.
541,373.—Schindler & Co., Ltd., 9, Aldermanbury-avenue, E.C.
541,415.—J. Kidd, 18, Gibbon-st., Ancoats, Manchester.
541,416.—H. Price & Co., 14, Charterhouse-st., E.C.
541,432.—Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.
541,447.—F. Schofer, 2, Neue Rommelshäuserstrasse, Waiblingen, near Stuttgart, Germany. (Address for service, c/o B. Dukes, 1, Great James-st., Bedford-row, W.C.)
541,486.—Wood & Sons, Trent Pottery, Burslem.
541,570.—Hart & Sons, 23, Goswell-rd., E.C.
541,571.—T. H. Ward and J. Ward, both of 14, Earlsbury-gardens, Birchfields, Handsworth, Birmingham.
541,590.—W. C. Bryant, 19, St. Dunstan's-hill, E.C.
541,591.—H. T. Le Page, 102, Tyndall-avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. (Address for service, c/o G. F. Redfern & Co., Finsbury, E.C.)
541,654.—G. C. Taylor, 14-16, The Arcade, Bournemouth.
541,656.—Drake & Gorham, Ltd., 66, Victoria-st., S.W.
541,709.—C. F. Pizzala & Co., 388, City-rd., E.C.
541,721.—Johnsen & Jorgensen, Ltd., Farringdon-st., E.C.
541,925.—Weiss & Biheller, 70 and 71, Chiswell-st., E.C.
541,961.—J. C. Sellars, 68, Bridge-st., Birkenhead.
541,963-5.—S. Fielding & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.
539,332.—Thomas Webb & Corbett, Ltd., Stourbridge.
539,480.—M. Hammer, 4, Frances-rd., Bournemouth.
539,774.—Miss H. J. Despard, Undercliff, Leckhampton, Cheltenham.
540,605.—Robinson & Leadbeater, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.
540,613.—W. Stanway, Rowton House, Arlington-road, Camden Town, N.W., and G. Middlebrook and A. E. Hill, of 5, Highworth-rd., New Southgate, N.
540,754.—B. Kneisl, Holleschau, Mähren, Austria. (Address for service, c/o Haseltine Lake Co., 7 and 8, Southampton-buildings, W.C.)
540,946.—Miss B. Goddard, St. George's-in-the-East Infirmary, E.
540,992.—W. J. Jones, Cemetery-rd., Trealaw, Rhondda, Glam.
541,030.—G. Hopkins and W. H. Patey, Hose-st., Tunstall.
541,924.—Anglo-Foreign Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 1, Paper-st., E.C.
542,154.—Adderleys Ltd., Daisy Bank Pottery, Longton.
542,164.—Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow-hill-buildings, E.C.
542,252.—Sandlands & Colley, Ltd., Lichfield Pottery, Hanley.
542,263-7.—S. S. Knight, 5, Wimborne-rd., Tottenham.
542,361.—J. C. Sellars, 68, Bridge-st., Birkenhead.
542,500.—C. Jennens, 19, Northwood-st., Birmingham.
542,511-2.—Huntalite Ltd. 23, Newman-st., W

1909.

2,532.—Short and New Anchor and Cross Bottle Works Syndicate. Dies or matrices for use in the manufacture of bottles and like receptacles.
6,152.—Dicker. (S. Reich & Co.) Machines for pressing and blowing hollow glass articles.
535,728.—H. Williams, Salisbury-st., Old Swan, Liverpool.
536,933.—Cauldon (Brown-Westhead, Moore & Co.), Ltd., Stoke-upon-Trent.
536,980.—F. T. Mitchell, Belle Vue Pottery, Rye, Sussex.
537,198.—W. H. Duncan, Westbourn House, London-rd., Newbury.
537,475.—Dudson Bros., Hope-st., Hanley.
537,477.—J. H. Thorougood, Clayton House, Burscough.
538,161-2.—B. Birnbaum & Son 3B, Cannon-st., E.C.
538,367.—Taylor & Kent, High-st., Longton.
538,672.—Parmiter, Hope & Sugden, Hulme Electrical Works Manchester.
539,129.—H. Bisseker, 10-15, New Bartholomew-st., Birmingham.
539,134.—J. L. Hatrick & Co., Ltd., 70, St. John-st., E.C.
539,210-2.—T. A. Simpson & Co., Ltd., Burslem.
539,213-4.—Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd., Worcester.
539,233.—Adjustable Cover and Boiler Block Co., Ltd., 64, Victoria-st., S.W.
539,278.—Pilkington's Tile and Pottery Co., Ltd., Clifton.
539,279.—W. A. Bailey, 148-152, Audrey House, Ely-place, E.C.
539,364.—T. M. Cannon, 9, Gayness-rd., Upminster, Essex.
539,421-5.—W. H. Goss, Edward-st., Stoke-on-Trent.
539,471.—Rowat & Co., Craigton-rd., Govan.
539,533.—Bavendale & Co., 40, Miller-st., Manchester.
539,534.—Oates & Green, Ltd., Horley Green, Halifax.
539,131.—E. Hughes, 922, Pollokshaws-rd., Camphill, Glasgow.
539,215.—Booths, Ltd., Church Bank Pottery, Tunstall.
533,234.—A. G. Butler, 34, Vanbrugh Hill, Blackheath.
539,358.—Hon. Mrs. H. Pery, Terfeckin, co. Louth.
539,408-11.—H. & R. Johnson, Elder-rd., Cobridge, Staffs.
539,412-4.—Wiltshaw, Robinson & Son, Stoke-on-Trent.
539,589-90.—Furnivals, Ltd., Cobridge, Staffs.
539,601.—Luxcandle Co., Ltd., 17, South-st., E.C.
539,654.—Taylor, Tunnicliffe & Co., Ltd., Eastwood, Hanley, and Dorman & Smith, Ordsal Electric Works, Salford.
539,884.—A. E. Dainton, 28, Station-rd., South Norwood, S.E.
539,800.—The Lady Minna Jenkins, Cilbronnau, Cardigan.
539,938.—Wiltshaw, Robinson & Son, Stoke-on-Trent.
539,950.—Weiss & Biheller, 70 and 71, Chiswell-st., London.
538,476.—W. Poulton and F. Poulton, trading as Poulton & Son, Adamantine Brick Works, Reading.
539,676.—Featherstone & Gray, 9, Farringdon-avenue, London.
539,752.—Townson & Mercer, 89, Bishopsgate-st., E.C.
539,762.—W. H. H. Eaton, Wall Grange, Cheddleton, Leek.
539,768.—Weiss & Biheller, 70 and 71, Chiswell-st., E.C.
539,816.—W. C. Bryant, 19, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.
540,002.—Siemens Bros., Dynamo Works, Ltd., Caxton House, Tothill-st., S.W.
540,182.—H. Bisseker, 10-15, New Bartholomew-st., Birmingham
540,187.—F. W. Neuburger & Co., 5, Dyers' Buildings, Holborn, E.C.
540,263.—Doulton & Co., Ltd., Lambeth, S.E.
540,264.—Adderleys, Ltd., Daisy Bank Pottery, Longton.
540,281.—Falk, Stadelmann & Co., Ltd., Farringdon-rd., E.C.
540,374-6.—Bristowe & Co., 20, Tothill-st., Westminster, S.W.
533,233-4.—Mrs. F. L. Wright, 49, Old Bond-st., W.
539,463.—J. H. Whithead & W. E. Layland, both c/o The Midland Junction Works, Water-lane, Leeds, and G. Galloway, 21, Belvedere-terrace, Leeds.
539,588.—Geo. L. Ashworth & Bros., Broad-st., Hanley.
540,143.—Rheinische Glashutten A.-G. Huttenstrasse, 46, Köln-Ehrenfield, Germany.
540,144-5.—C. Thompson-Maling & Sons, Ford Potteries, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
540,183.—R. Sykes, 12, Dixon-st., Glasgow.
540,538-40.—C. Allerton & Sons, Park Works, Longton.
540,188-99.—Siemens Bros.' Dynamo Works, Ltd., Caxton House, Tothill-st., S.W.
540,487.—Burgess & Leigh, Middleport Pottery, Burslem.
540,542.—J. Walsh Walsh, Lodge-rd., Birmingham.
540,601.—W. H. H. Eaton, Wall Grange, Cheddleton, Leek, and P. J. Eaton, Newcastle-rd., Leek.
540,604.—J. H. Tucker, King's-rd., Hay Mills, Birmingham.

Latest Complete Specification.

Recovering Waste Heat from Kilns or Ovens.—J. H. Oxley, and A. Crossley, both of Commondale, Grosmont, S.O., claims :—The means for recovering the waste heat from brick, pipe, pottery and other kilns or ovens and the subsequent utilisation of such waste heat in cases in which the object in view is effected entirely by such waste heat, the said means consisting of a conduit or passage leading



from the kiln and connecting the same with pipes, ducts or flues or the like leading into the place or parts requiring to be heated, such as the floors of drying sheds, the said conduit or passage being provided with a steam jet or blast within a suitable chamber or recess and controlled by its own cock or valve with a damper between the kiln and the said jet or blast for use in conjunction therewith.

JAMES HANCOCK & SON,

LTD.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

All kinds of Colours, Glazes, and Stains

FOR

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, MAJOLICA, BRICKS, ENAMELLED IRON, &c.

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STAFFORDSHIRE: WORCESTER COLOUR AGENCY, 8, FURLONG LANE, BURSLEM.

NEW YORK: L. REUSCHE & CO., 6, PARK PLACE.

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Specialities :— *Bodies and Stains for Bricks, &c.*
Colours and Requisites for Photo Ceramics.

THE WEST OF ENGLAND CHINA STONE & CLAY CO.

LTD.

Largest Producers of CHINA CLAY

Used the world over by leading China, Earthenware, Sanitary Ware and Tile Manufacturers.

China Stone and Ground China Stone of the Finest Qualities.

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CHINA CLAY.

JOHN LOVERING & Co.,

CHINA CLAY & CHINA STONE WORKS,

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Producers of the **BEST QUALITIES** of China Clay for Earthenware and China, also China Stone, ground and unground.

LETTERS PATENT.
For improved Method of Washing China Clays.

LETTERS PATENT.
For Improved Means in Freeing China Clays from Mica.

Samples and prices free on application.

Agents for Staffordshire Potteries : Messrs. WHITFIELD & SON, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire.

B. FAYLE & CO.,

CLAY MERCHANTS,

CORFE CASTLE, DORSET,

SUPPLY THEIR FAMOUS

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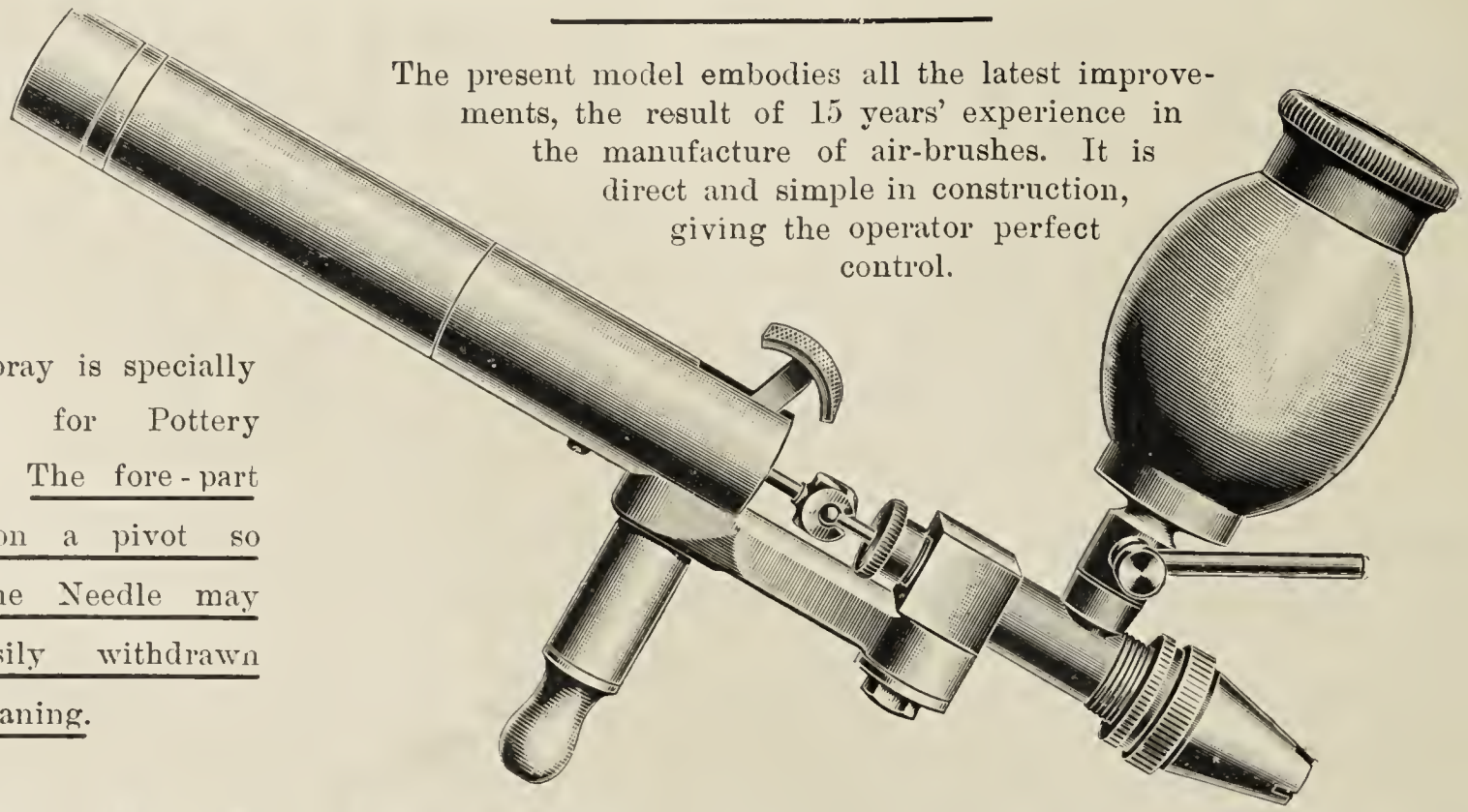
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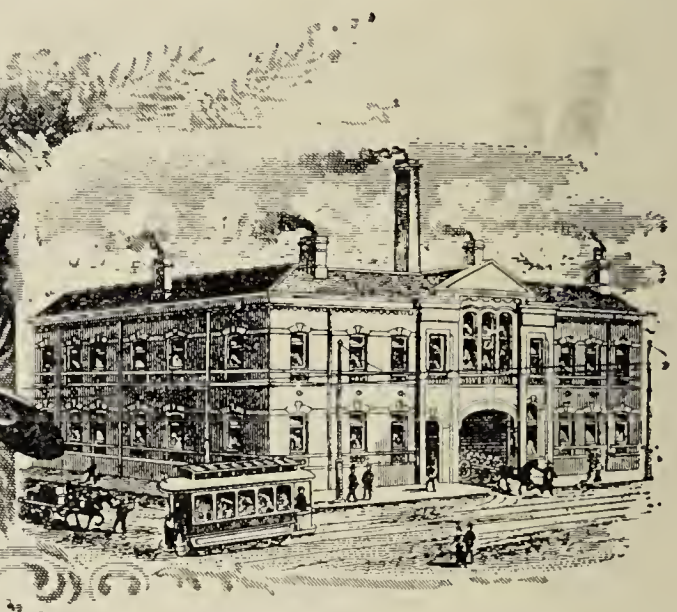
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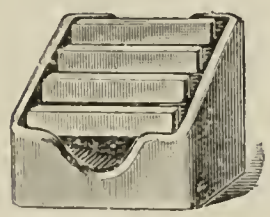
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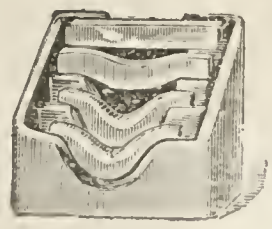
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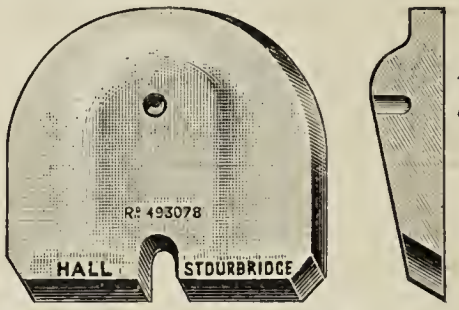
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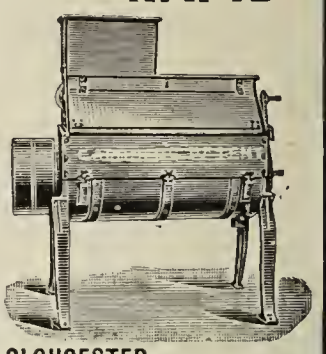
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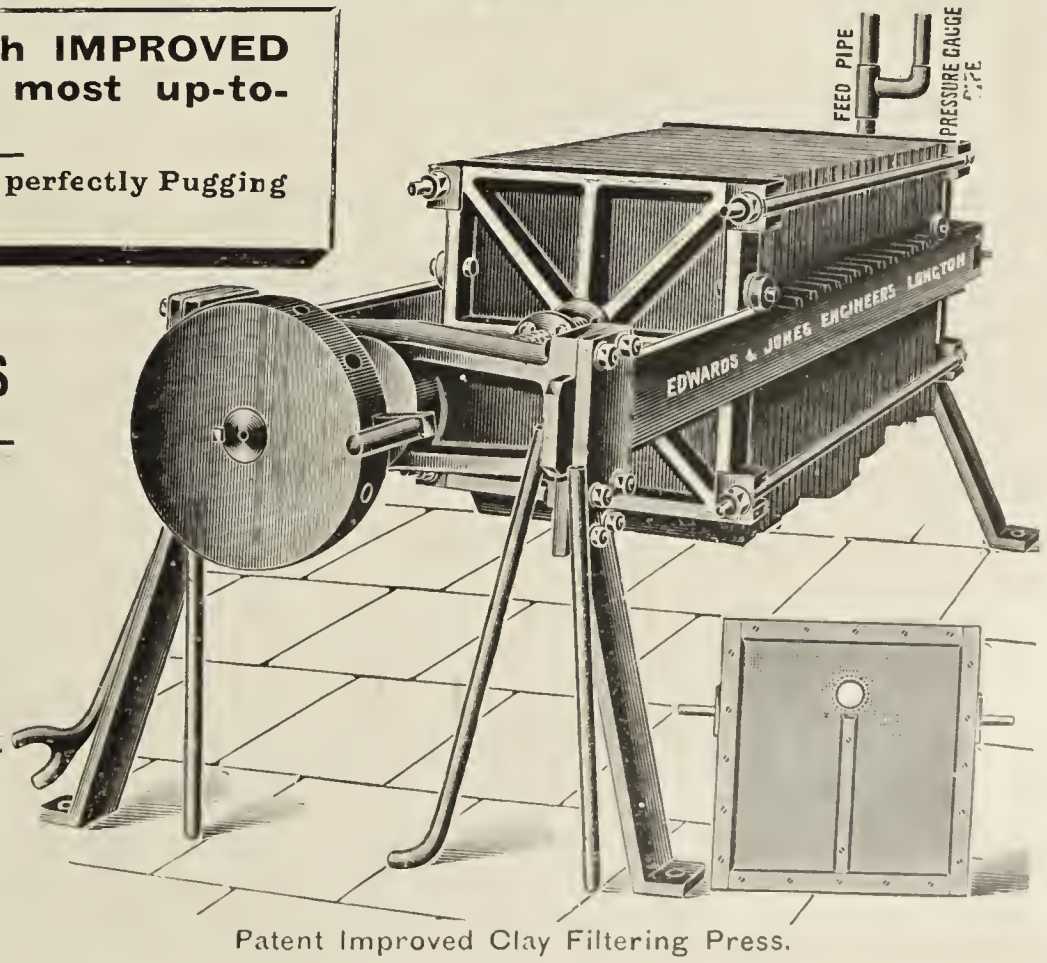
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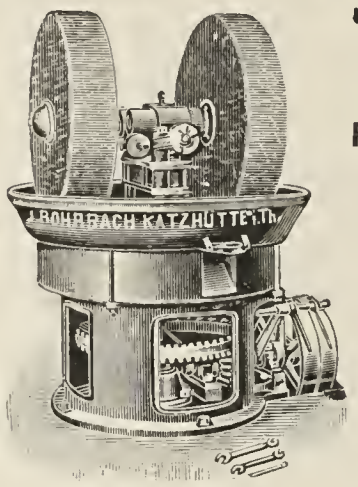
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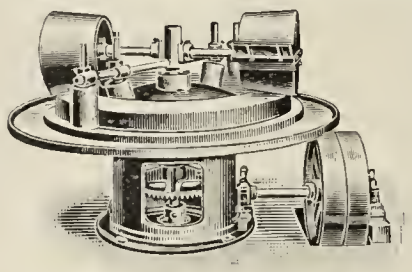
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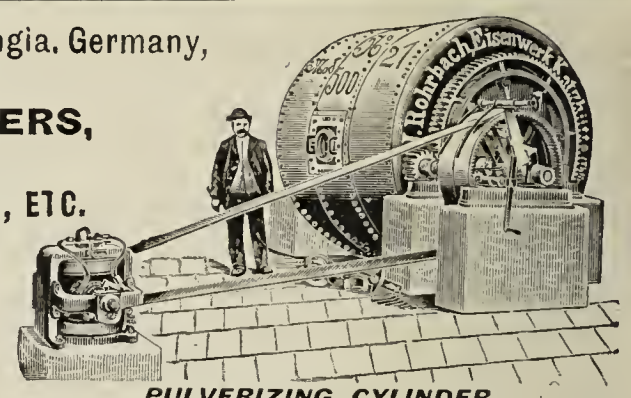
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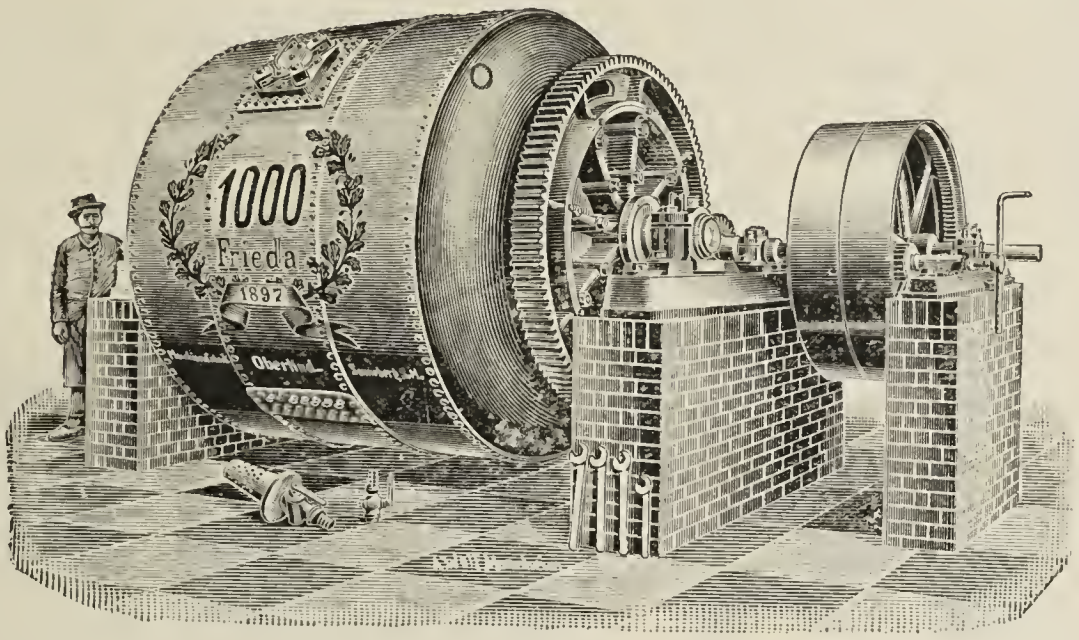
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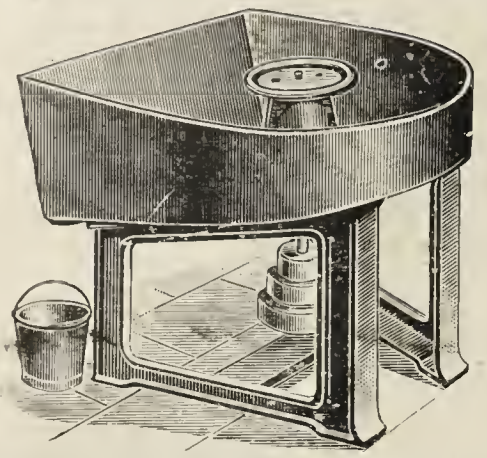
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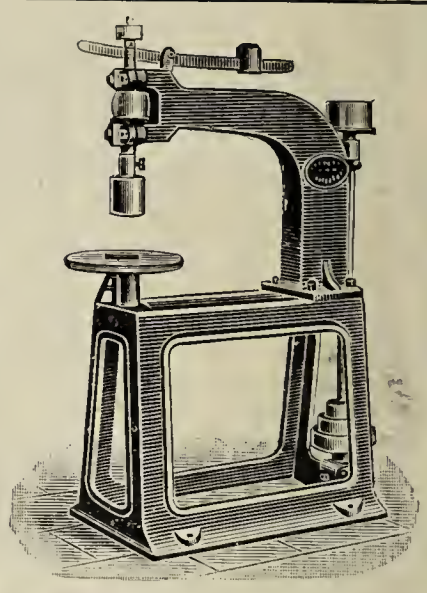
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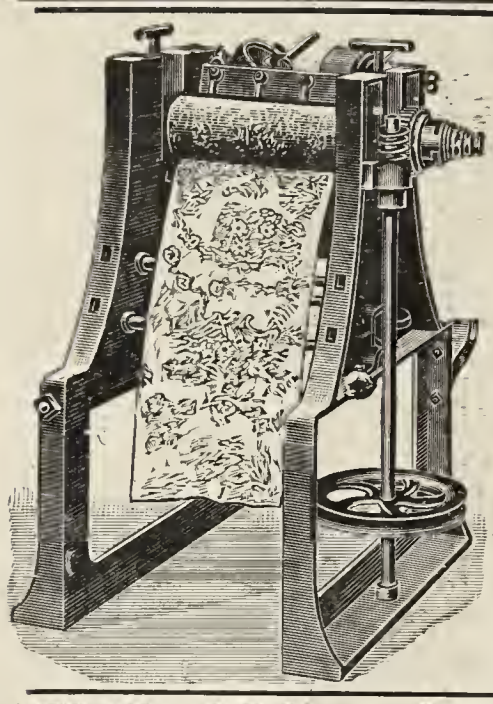
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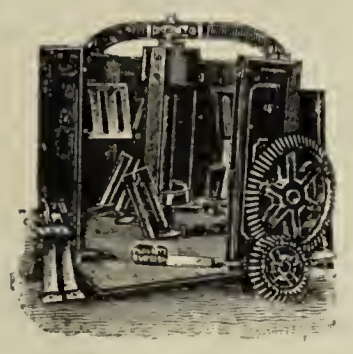
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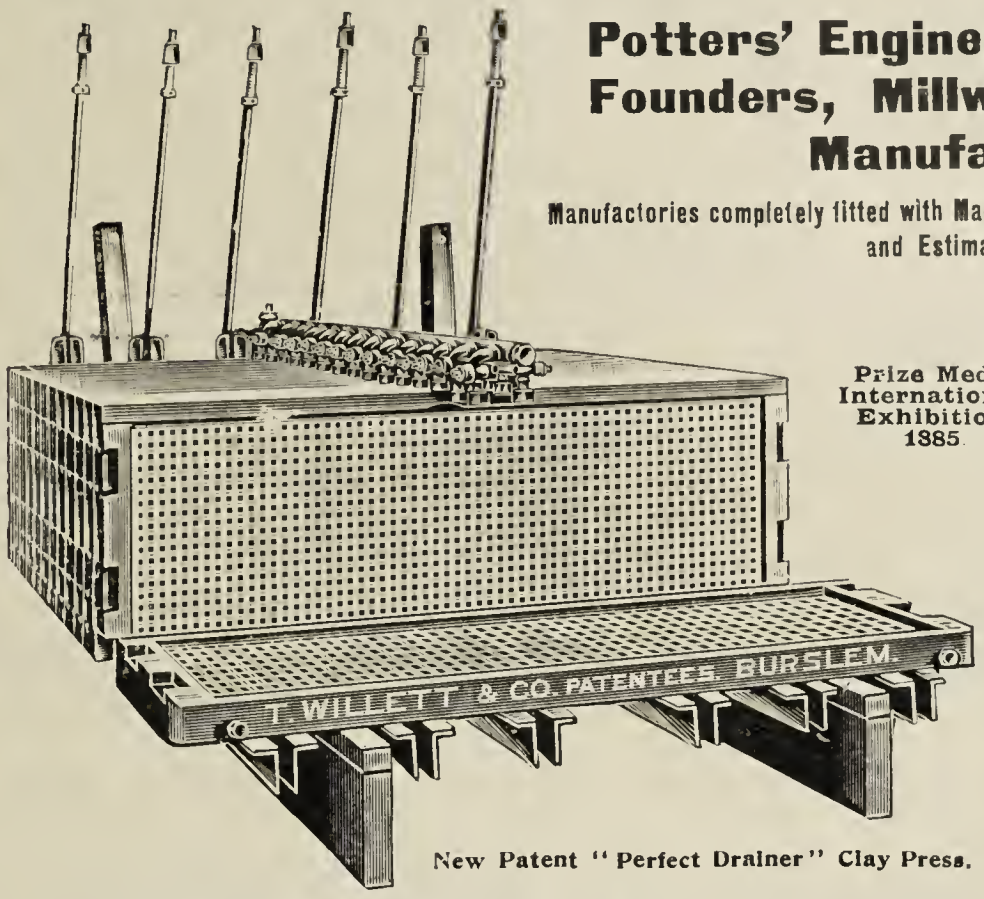
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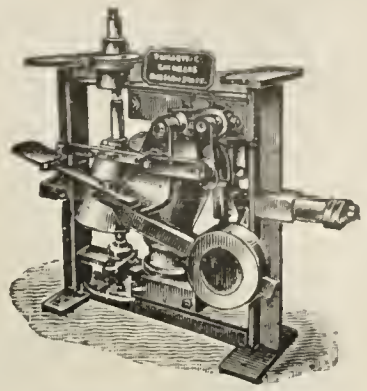


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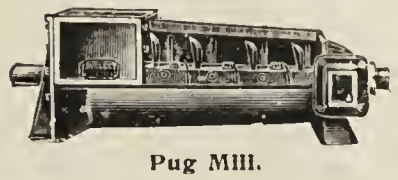
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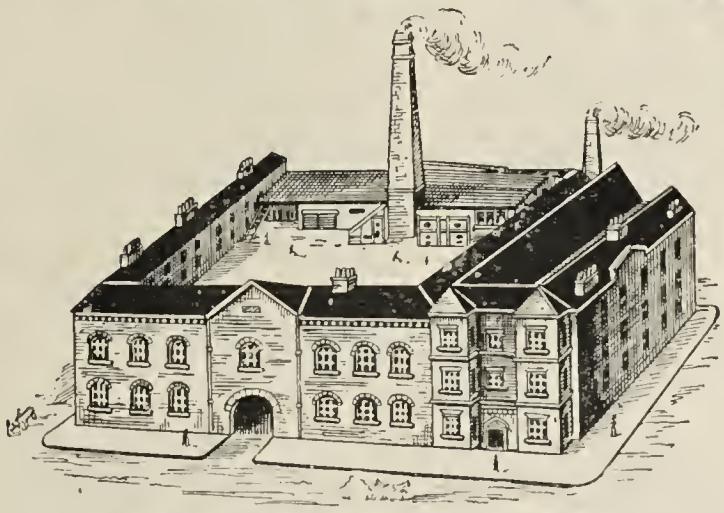
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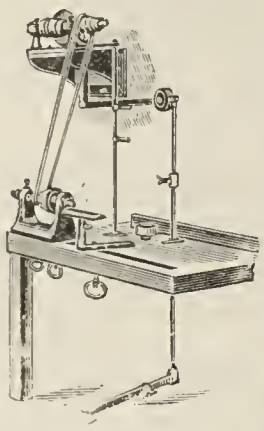
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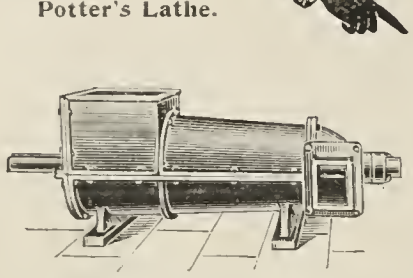


Potter's Lathe.

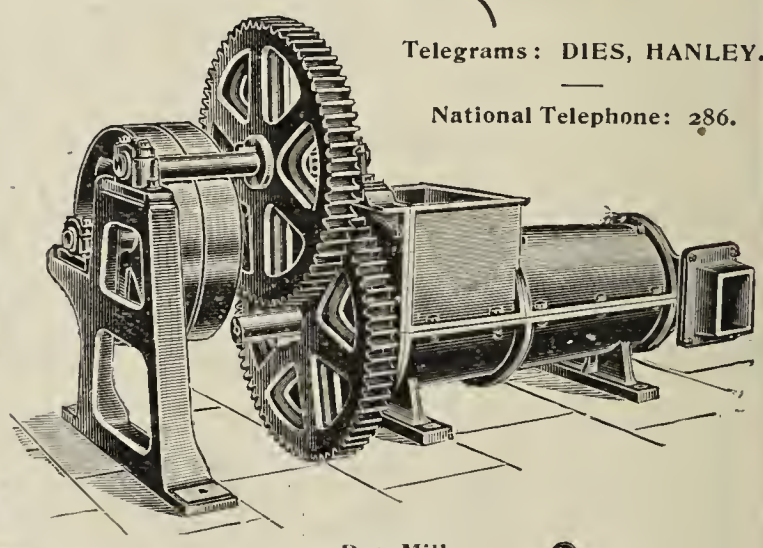
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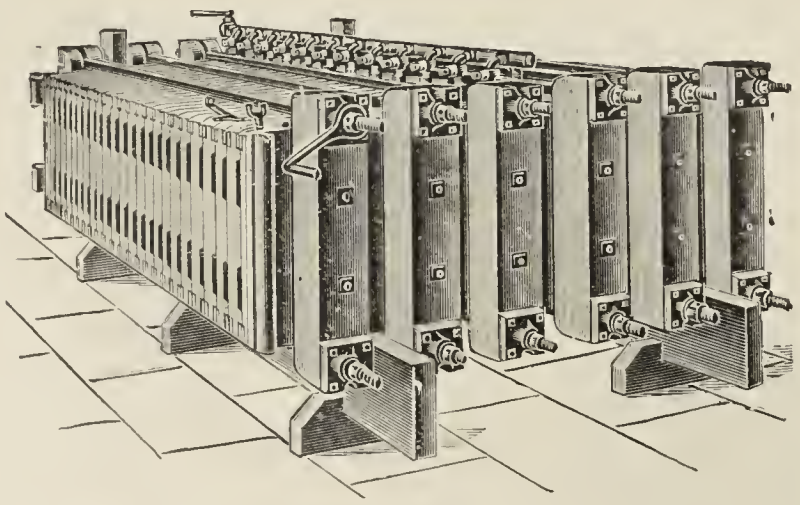
National Telephone: 286.



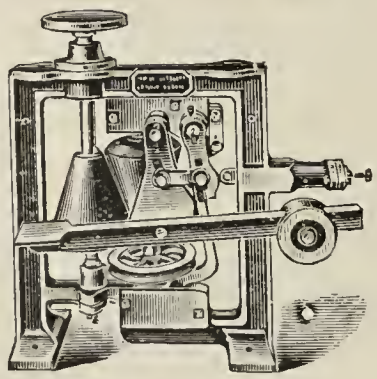
Pug Mill (without Gearing).



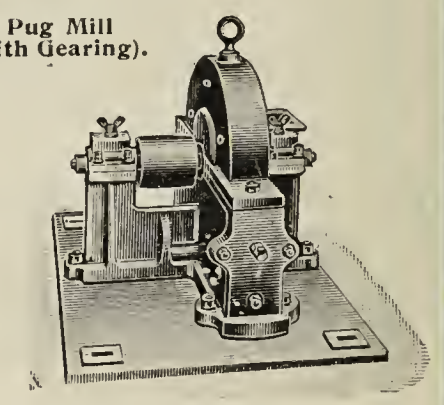
Pug Mill (with Gearing).



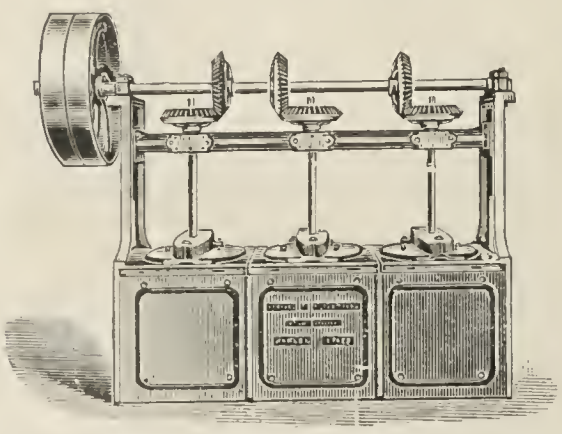
Filter Press.



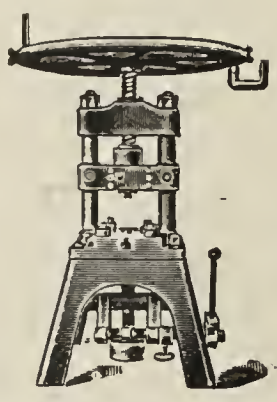
Throwing Wheel.



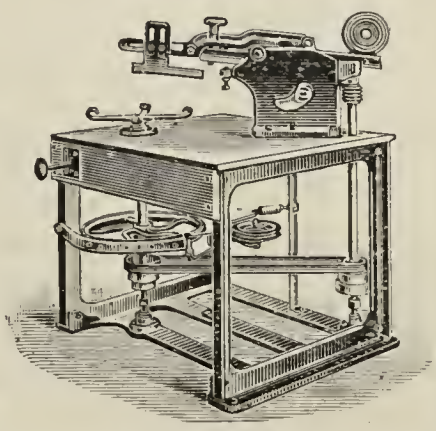
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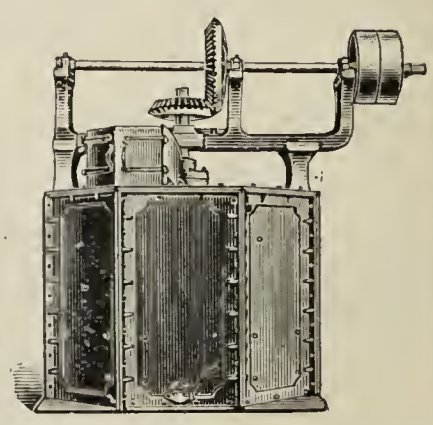
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All announcements for this Heading for September issue must reach us by first post on August 28th.

Special Trade Announcements

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CONTINUED ON PAGE 852.

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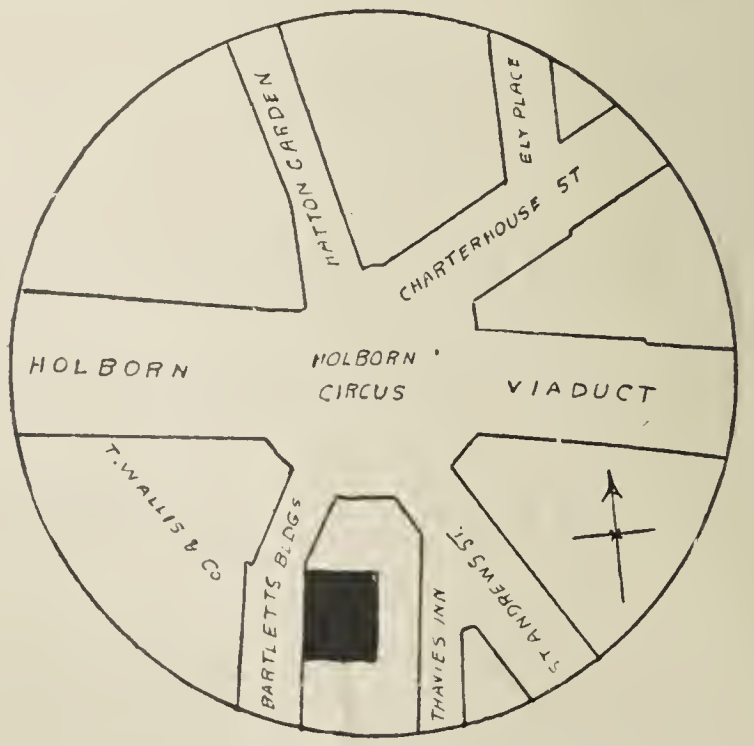
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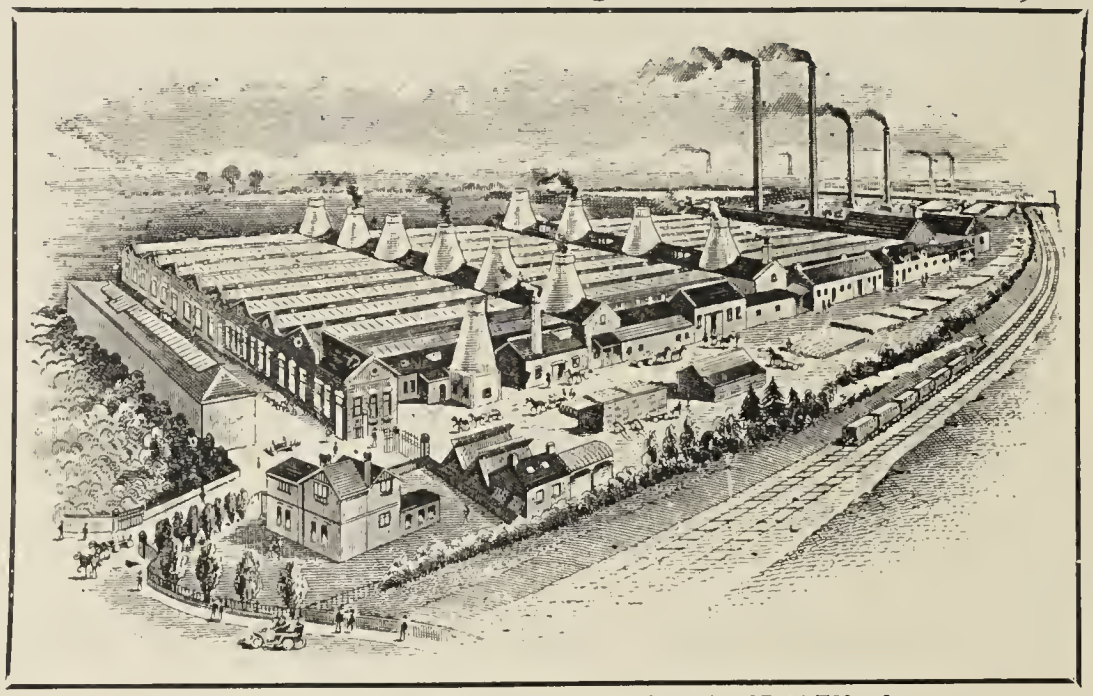
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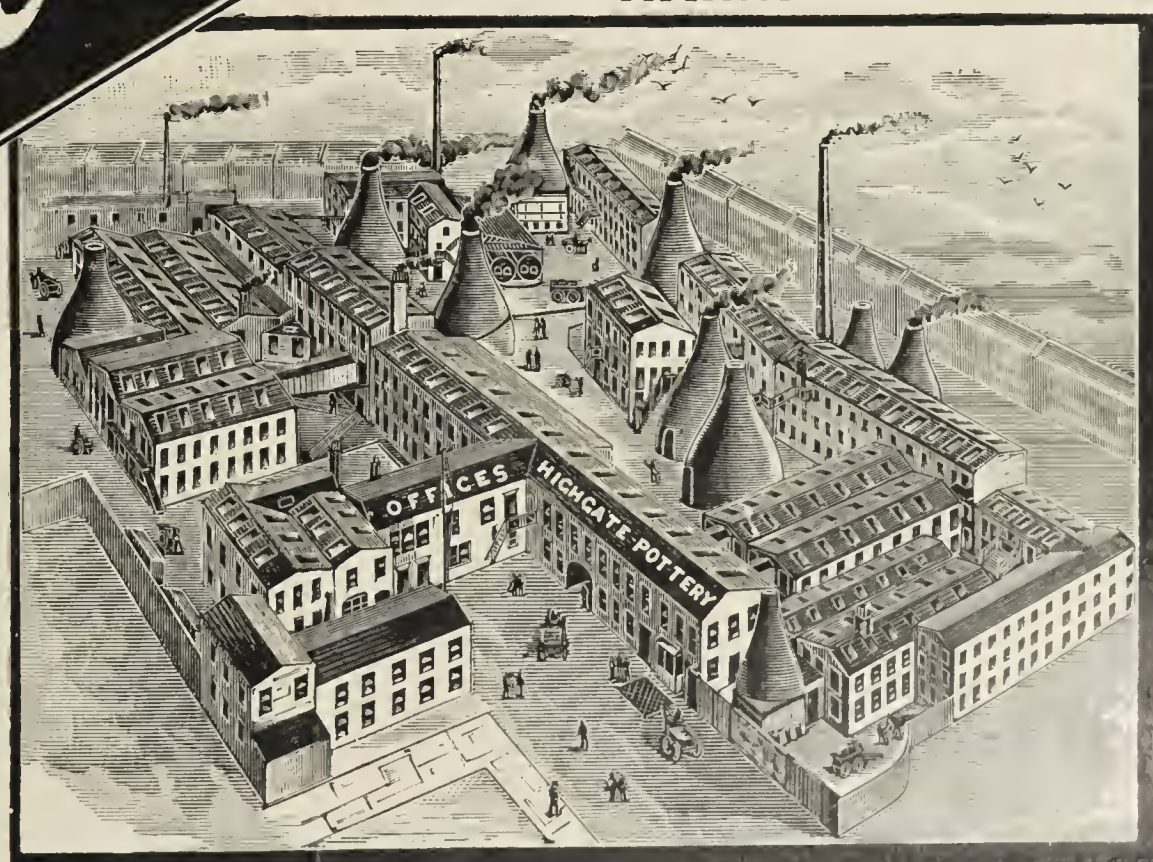
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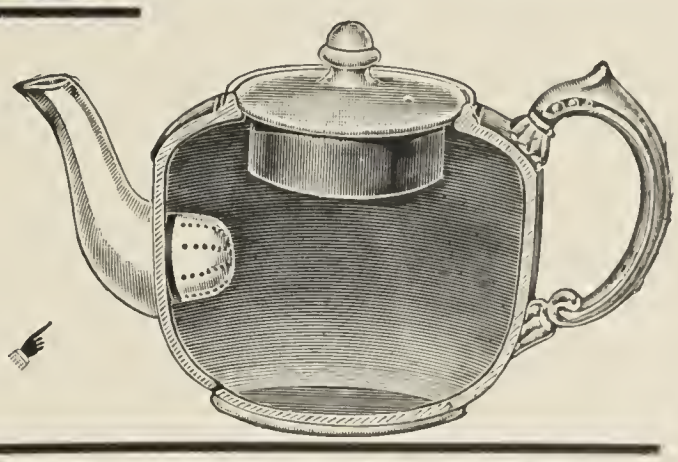
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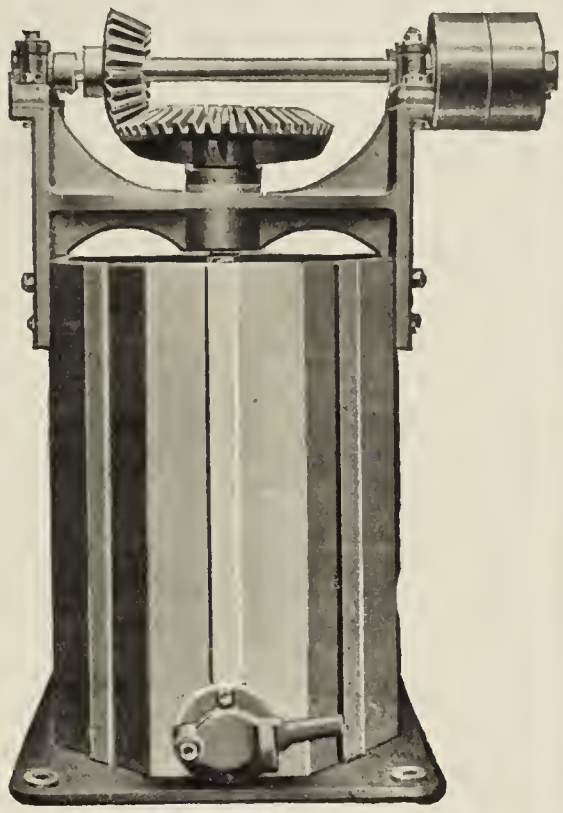
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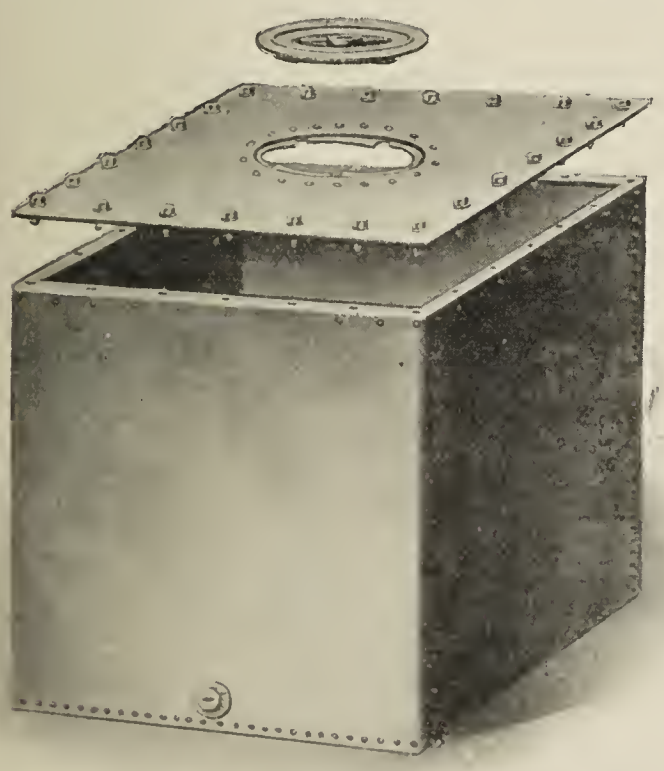


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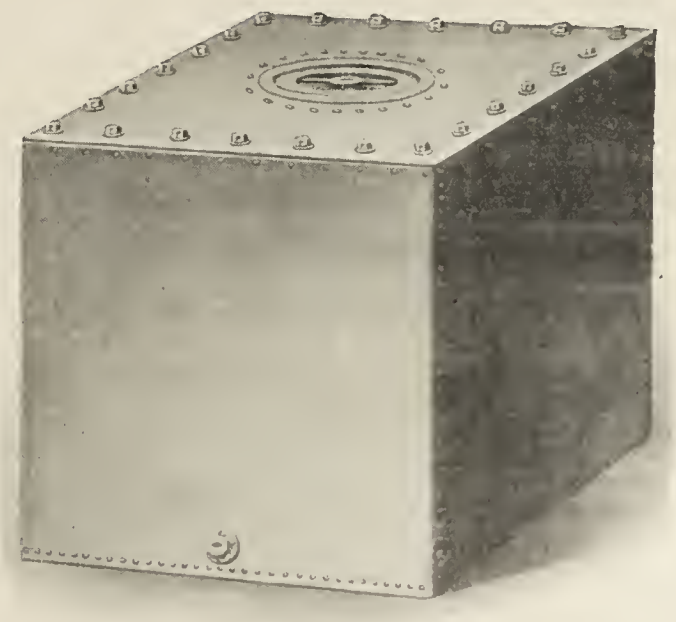
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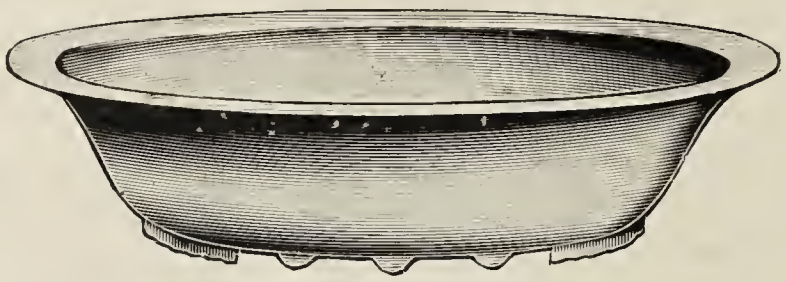
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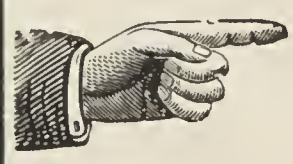
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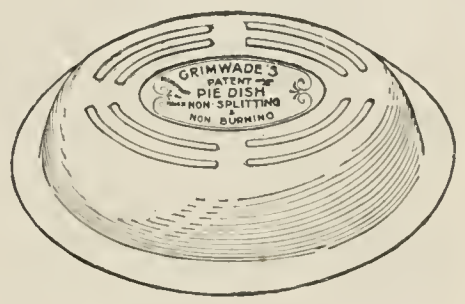
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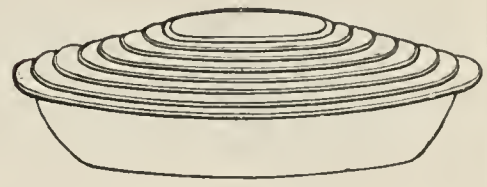
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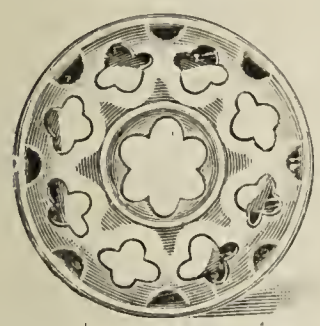
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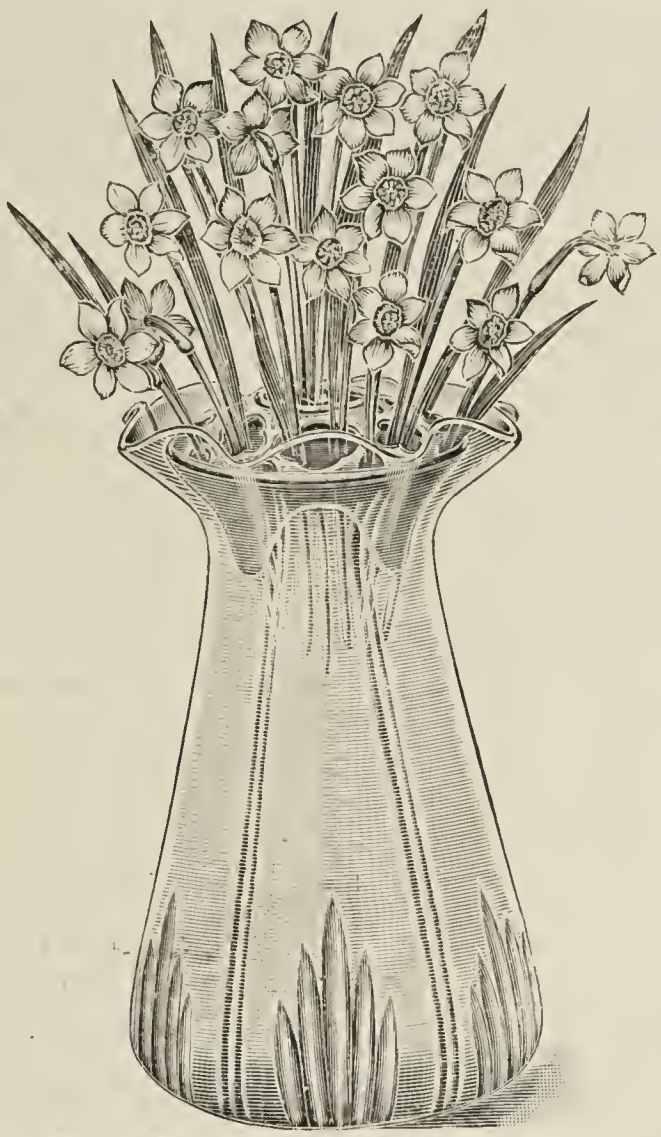
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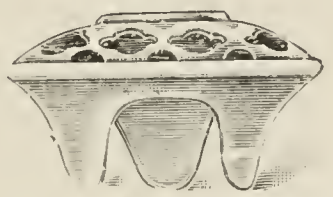
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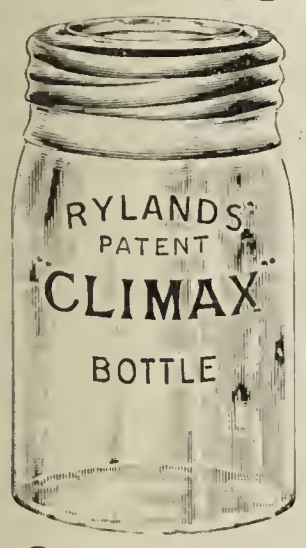
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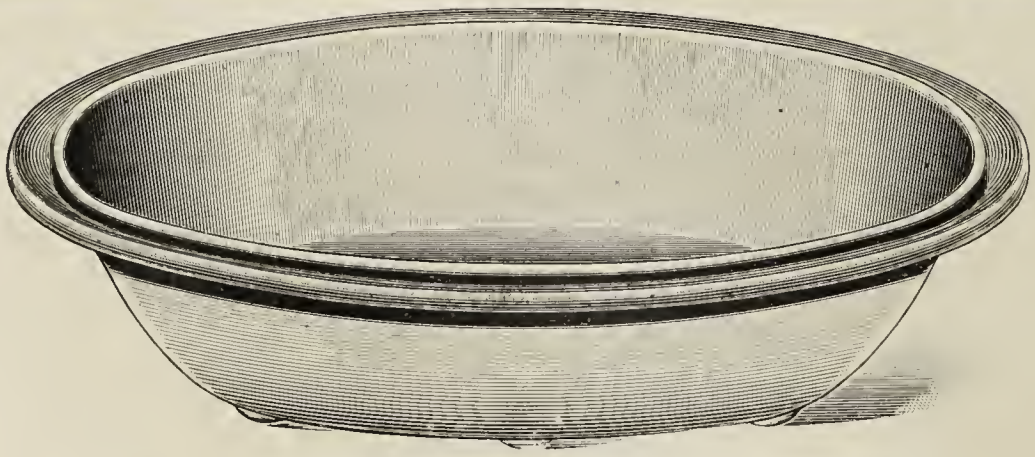
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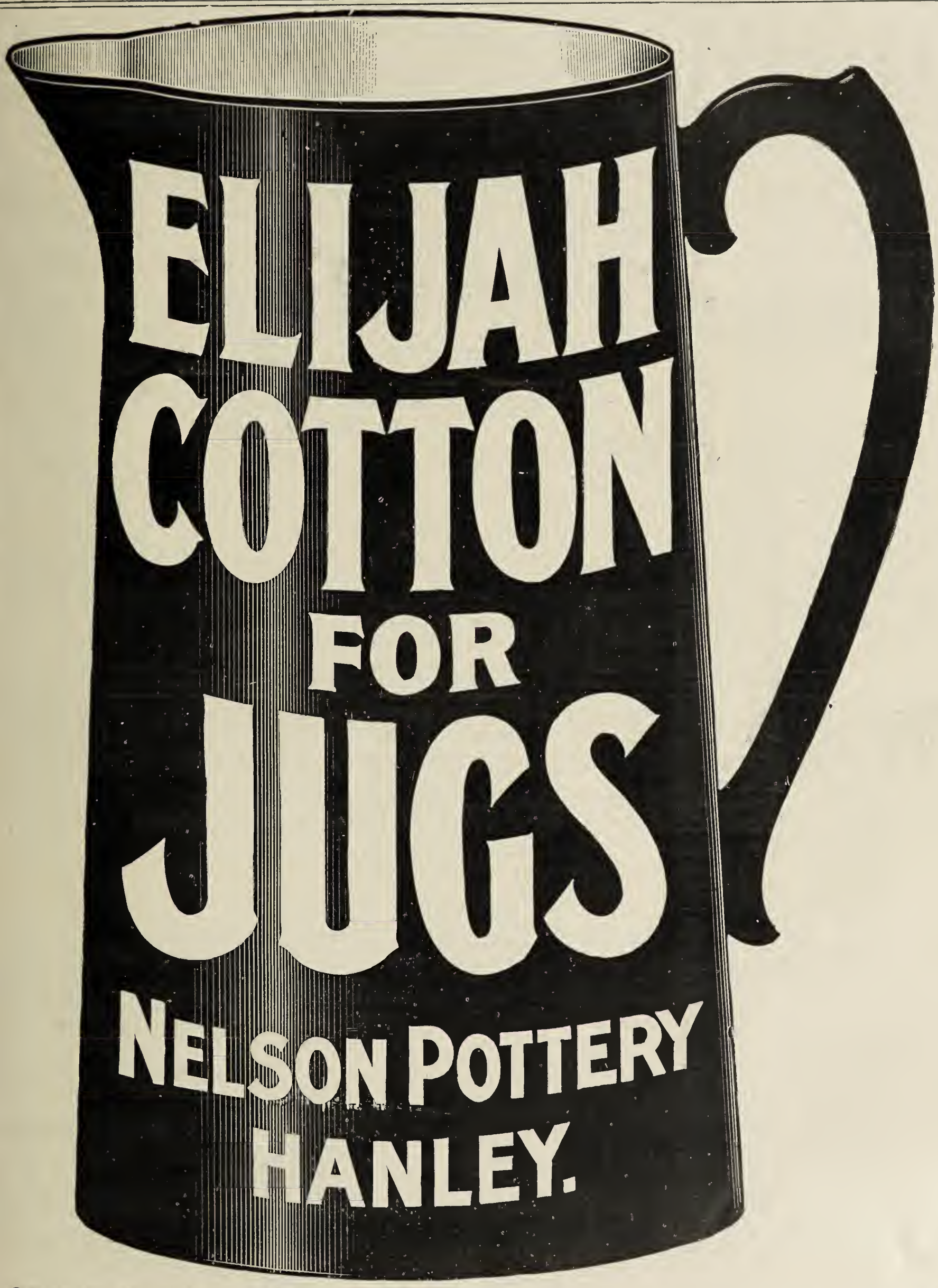
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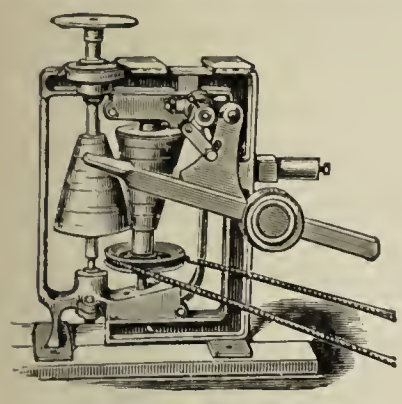
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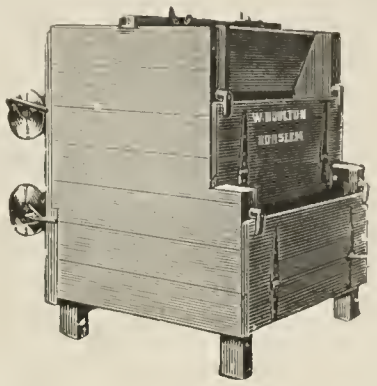
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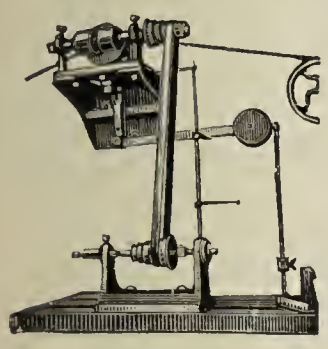
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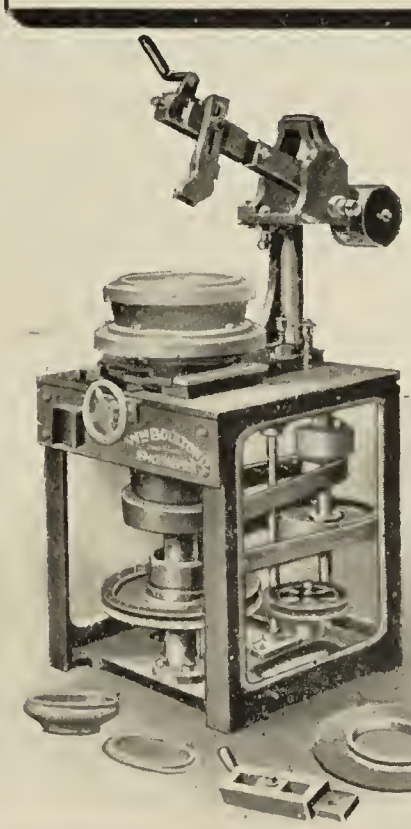
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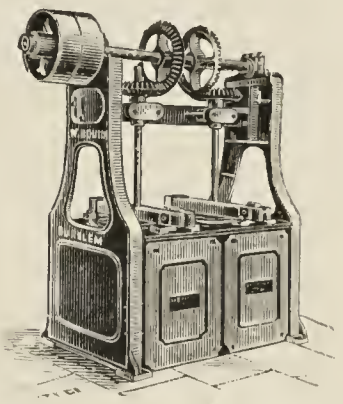


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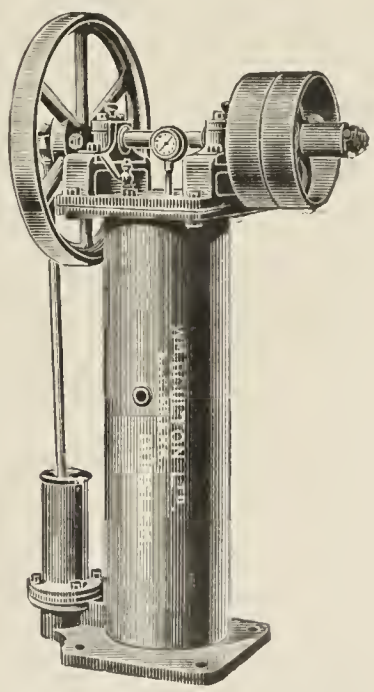
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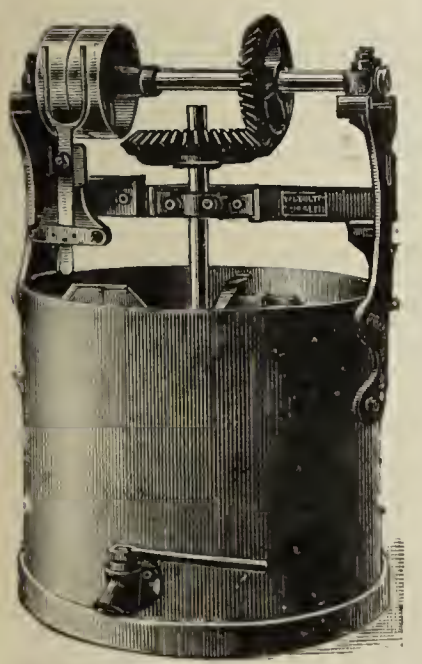
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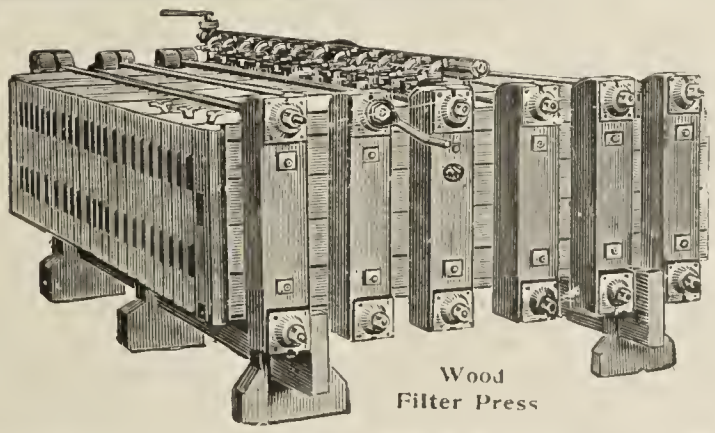
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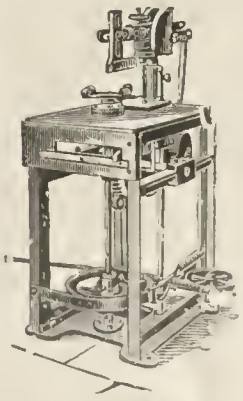
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PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

THE POTTERY GAZETTE

Diary and Trade Directory For 1910

IS NOW IN PREPARATION,

and in order that copies of this Diary may reach subscribers in Australia, New Zealand, South America, and other distant parts well before the end of the year, it will finally

CLOSE FOR PRESS ON SEPTEMBER 11th.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS SHOULD REACH THE PUBLISHERS DURING AUGUST.

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Editorial Notes.

THE REVISED UNITED STATES TARIFF.

IT is confidently believed at the time we write, that before the publication of this issue of our GAZETTE the Tariff Bill, which has been the subject of such prolonged deliberation by a joint committee, will have become law. In another part of this issue we quote the references to pottery contributed by a well-informed correspondent of the "Times," who has analysed the new Tariff Bill in an able manner. President Taft is expected to accept the Bill in its present form, in which case our manufacturers have nothing to fear from the new Bill, if they do not find in it anything calculated to increase trade with the States. There appears to be no material alteration in the schedules of china, earthenware, and glass, yet the Bill will indirectly be a distinct advantage to our manufacturers and exporters, by reason of the new methods provided for the valuation of goods for duty and for invoicing. There is no longer any doubt that not only the United States Treasury, but British manufacturers of pottery, have suffered from the method adopted by Continental houses, who have managed to get a large quantity of pottery into the United States at considerably under its actual value. Other trades have, no doubt, suffered from a similar treatment, but the effect of undervaluation by competitors on British manufacturers has been very damaging. This unfair valuation, which has been practised more or less for many years by some German, Japanese, and Dutch firms, will in future be stopped, and the value upon which duty will be levied, will be the market value of the things in the United States. British firms in our trades have never been guilty of undervaluation, and have, therefore, nothing to fear from the new Bill, while they have much to gain by the prevention of an unfair competition. After all the uneasiness that has prevailed here during the protracted consideration of this new Bill, we may now be assured that as far as china and earthenware are concerned, there will be no material changes in the tariff.

THE GLASS TUMBLER TRADE.

IN referring to the "glass trade," it is very necessary to speak of the different branches of it separately, since it is impossible to draw any useful conclusions from a reference to the trade as a whole. This is why the mere totals of the Board of Trade Returns do not give us much assistance. They must be analysed, and the state of each section of the trade inquired into if we are to make reliable use of them. There have been times when the manufacturers of hand-made flint glass have been busy, though the official reports have given the state of the glass trade as bad. The glass tumbler trade has for a long period been in a very depressed condition indeed; the pressed glass trade generally has suffered very severely from foreign competition, and this in spite of great energy and enterprise on the part of our North Country houses. Cheap production abroad and the cheap transit of imported goods to all parts of the kingdom have given foreign producers an advantage over British manufacturers that they should never have had.

The consumption of pressed glass tumblers in this

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country is enormous, which makes it all the more regrettable that so large a proportion of our supplies comes from abroad. If all our glass workers who can make tumblers were kept fully employed, they could not do more than supply the demands of London alone, and yet they have been working short time. There must be something very wrong when, but for the facilities given to foreign producers, not only would our existing glass houses have plenty of work, but many that have been long closed could be re-opened, and employment found for hundreds of additional workmen.

The tumbler trade has recently received an unexpected impetus, and we are pleased to learn that the North country houses making pressed tumblers have been as busy as they could be for some weeks past. The fact that the well-known houses on the Tyne and Wear have had as many orders as they could cope with, only increases our regret that they have ever been short of orders. Government has not done much to foster the glass trade, but they are unintentionally responsible for the present improvement in it. In consequence of the licensing clauses of the Budget, there has been a demand for tumblers of smaller sizes than the standard measures. These reduced sizes are being made use of by licensed victuallers instead of increasing the prices charged. It seems to have been the circumstance that immediate delivery was required to meet the difficulty created by the new licensing Act that gave British manufacturers the first orders for these. It is to be hoped that they will be able, either with or without Government assistance, to regain the trade in pressed tumblers.

WOMEN WORKERS AT POTTERIES.

WE should be glad if women and girls could find some better employment than many of them are honestly engaged in. We are thinking of other industries besides our own; indeed, if women must work, there are duties in connection with pottery manufacture that are preferable to the work in some other industries. Women workers at Potteries have difficulties to contend with, we know, and perhaps their greatest trouble arises from the gross misrepresentations to which they are continually subjected. Their calumniators have been frequently answered by manufacturers, by the local press, and in our own columns. But their case has never been more clearly stated than it has just been, by one of themselves. In a published communication, a young woman, working in a factory, has written vigorously in defence of her fellow workers against the false accusations made by sensational journalists, and has at the same time given a pathetic description of their difficulties. She says the Potteries are a butt for outside agitators, and adds what has often been said before—"If they wish to say or write something sensational, they turn to the Potteries for a subject." She says the impressions created by such people as these are grossly unfair to the Potteries. "They seem to think we are slaves to our industry, and that we are incapable of looking after our own affairs. The Potteries, like other places, is populated by the masses, but it is the home of numbers of people who live wholesome, natural, and happy lives." She continues—"We Pottery people resent the interference of such people as these, who know next to nothing about the place, and what little they do know, get it second-hand. It is these outside agitators that give people a wrong impression about the Potteries."

The whole trade is maligned by these perverters of truth. It is difficult to understand why people who ought to know better (and we fear often do know better) so constantly make false statements about Pottery workers. Not many months since we heard a lady at a fashionable sale of work in London give a most harrowing description of the conditions of life of women workers in the Potteries. The woman worker says: "It is necessary that most Pottery workers live near to their work; but when the day's work is done, they can, if they feel inclined, resort to the parks and elsewhere. Within easy walking distance of the Potteries we have some beautiful country." She says—"The Pottery workers of to-day work under better conditions than their fathers and mothers did." And, we may add, than the workers in some other industries of to-day.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' CHARTER.

MANUFACTURERS' representatives in the trades we represent have recently complained, and with good reason for doing so, of the want of consideration shown to them by buyers of certain houses with whom they sought to do business. Correspondence on the subject appeared in our columns, and buyers, in self-defence, complained of the incompetence of some of the representatives. Travellers have admitted that this is so, and have regretted the fact. Coincident with this discussion (which has been limited to representatives in the pottery and glass trades), the annual conference of the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Association was held at Northampton, as briefly reported in our last issue. That association, of course, embraces travellers and manufacturers' representatives in all industries, and it has, we think, taken a wise step in seeking to safeguard the credit of its members. Commercial travellers, medical students, and journalists, have for a long time laboured under a common grievance. When a "respectably dressed" man appears before a police magistrate to explain some conduct of his on the previous night (of which he has not the faintest recollection) he is asked his name and address. As he does not wish the little affair to reach his employers, he tries to avoid this by giving a fictitious name, and then when asked his occupation, he answers "journalist," "medical student," or else "commercial traveller." The association has appointed a committee who are at present endeavouring to obtain a charter for commercial travellers, and at the recent conference a resolution was proposed supporting the committee in their effort to obtain this charter. A member from Leeds, however, disapproved of this, and moved, as an amendment, "that the association should appear by counsel in opposition to any application for a charter by any body claiming to act on behalf of commercial travellers." This was stultifying the former decision of the association appointing the committee now seeking to obtain the charter. This met with opposition, and, after discussion, serious reasons for the application for a charter were advanced, and a resolution was carried supporting the committee in their work. It was pointed out that the calling had been described as "an honourable one," and that they were justified in the endeavour to raise its standard and to maintain its honour. It was urged that a charter would raise their social status and protect their reputation. At present commercial travellers have no power to protect their calling, and the only way to obtain it is to apply to the King in Council for a charter. British manufacturers and traders are represented abroad by many men who do not know much about business. With a charter this would be altered, with advantage not only to commercial travellers themselves, but to manufacturers, who would then know when they were engaging capable representatives. This particular view of the question was not enlarged upon at the Conference, but we think it is a most important one in

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the interests of commercial travellers who are desirous of maintaining the status of their calling. This is an additional reason to those which we have recently advanced, why commercial travellers and representatives in the pottery and glass trades should unite with their brethren in other industries in matters that are common to them all.

TRAINING IN ARTS AND CRAFTS.

THE Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions is entitled to be heard when it has anything to say about technical education. The Arts and Crafts section of that Association have suggested a series of reforms which they consider urgently needed in the interests of skilled workers in British industries. These suggestions—for they are not meant to be anything more—are the result of papers read, discussions, and inquiries, extending over a long period. No industry is mentioned by name, but the suggestions are applicable to all skilled labour. As far as our own trades are concerned, it is becoming more evident every day that if the standard of British workmanship is to be improved, or even maintained, it is imperative that boys (and girls ?) should be trained in the principles and practice of form and decoration. But the teachers in technical schools have something more than the prosperity of our industries in mind. They point out that boys systematically trained to some craft have better opportunities of becoming good citizens than boys who are not so trained, while the interest of employers and the improvement of their trades would be promoted by a constant supply of well-trained youths. How is that supply to be secured ? Apprenticeship in the artistic trades has almost ceased to exist, and where it does exist there is not the guarantee there used to be, that boys will be properly taught the trade at which they are working. It is suggested that the training of boys under present industrial conditions would be better carried on in day trade schools than in shops or factories. In this connection a report upon compulsory attendance at continuation schools was recently published by the Board of Education. Amongst other things the report suggests that it should be made the duty of every employer of any young person under 17 years of age to enable him or her to attend continuation classes. It further suggests that in order to secure the regular attendance of pupils at continuation schools, employers should be forbidden under penalty to employ any young person under 17 who did not produce a card attesting his or her attendance at continuation classes. Mr. J. S. Williams-Thomas, Brierley-hill Glass Works, disapproves of this. As a glass manufacturer, while recognising the importance of young people being properly taught, he considers it would be wrong to keep all youths at school until the age of 17 or 18, because he believes it would be an injustice to their future careers. Mr Williams-Thomas is right. In the glass trade, a boy should start learning the trade early. If he did not commence until 17 he would be a man before he had time to learn it.

Pottery Imports of Richmond, Va.—The imports of china, glassware, and crockery show a marked increase. One firm in Richmond alone imported last year to the amount of about £50,000 in value. Most of this came from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France. About 20 per cent. of the total came from the United Kingdom It seems as if the percentage should be larger. From the United Kingdom white granite, porcelain, high-class bone china and rock crystal glass is bought ; from France, much decorated table china (principally from Limoges), and from Germany china, glass, bric-à-brac, &c.

Correspondence.

These columns are open to members of the trade for the discussion of trade topics. There are many questions affecting the trade which will be the better for a free discussion.

A GERMAN VIEW OF LEADLESS GLAZES.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—The subjoined is a free translation of an article in the current "Tonindustrie Zeitung," the leading German pottery journal, June 29, 1909, which has one or two points of interest :—

"At the present time, the German potters are frequently reproached for lagging behind other countries in the use of leadless glazes, and their unreasonable opposition to the introduction of these glazes. It will be evident that the opprobrium is not deserved from the fact that most work on leadless glazes has been done in Germany. For this we are mainly indebted to the classical work of Seger. This indefatigable investigator had to confess that the leadless glazes prepared by him were not applicable in practice ; and we cannot, therefore, accept unproved assertions as to alleged successes with leadless glazes, which, it may be added, generally prove to be erroneous when examined more closely.

"Such assertions are repeatedly brought forward, and, above all, we are referred to England as the country which has proved lead glazes to be superfluous. We have made numerous inquiries in England, and we find that no leadless glazes are there used for low firing temperatures, and that England has, in consequence, no right to be set up as a model for us to copy.

"Indeed, it would seem as if some very backward views on the composition of glazes are to be found in England, as is proved by a recipe on 'The constitution of a matt glaze' to be found in 'The Brick and Pottery Trades Journal,' page 591, for December last year. This was reproduced in the 'Tonindustrie Zeitung,' No, 47, page 492, for the present year. In this recipe, the following unfritted glaze was recommended as a matt glaze, maturing at Seger cone 01 :—

White lead	130
Marble	25
Felspar	83
Zinc oxide	8
Kaolin	13
Calcined kaolin	33
Flint	18

This matt glaze contains 42 per cent. of white lead, which is that particular compound of lead most prejudicial to the health of the workers.

"The objection can, of course, be raised that German stove tiles contain far more unfritted lead than is indicated in this recipe, but it must be remembered that the manufacturer of stove tiles has very cogent reasons for using glazes rich in lead. In spite of numerous attempts, the preparation of a different glaze, free from crazing and pecling, has not been successful. This excuse does not apply to the preparation of matt glazes, since these can be very well made with a smaller proportion of lead or altogether leadless. Consequently, for matt glazes, it is quite feasible either to eliminate lead, or to make the lead insoluble by fritting the glaze."

It is scarcely sound to hold English potters responsible for a glaze—good or bad—which appears in a random magazine article. The interesting point in connection with the article is that it establishes the curious anomaly that in Germany we are held up before the German potters

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as extensive users of leadless glazes; while here, the Germans are made to play a similar rôle before our potters. Here we are told, "The Germans do it, why cannot we?" There the Germans are told, "The English do it, why cannot they?" Further comment is needless.—Yours, &c.,

J. W. Mellor.

County Pottery Laboratory, Stoke-on-Trent, July 2.

THE HEALTH CONGRESS AND LEAD POISONING.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

Sirs,—At the Health Congress held last week in Leeds, lead poisoning in the china and earthenware trades was the subject of much discussion. The paper by Dr. Hill, the certifying doctor of Tunstall, on the relation of the personal habits of the workers to industrial poisoning (particularly lead poisoning) was an important contribution to the consideration of this great trouble. Dr. Hill said, "All experts on lead poisoning agreed that alcohol was one of the most important adjuncts to plumbism, as its regular use sets up chronic tissue degeneration." I have not found working potters more intemperate than other workmen who labour in a hot atmosphere, but even moderate drinkers may learn something from the opinion of Dr. Hill as to the effects of the regular use of alcohol.—Yours truly,

Longton, July 26, 1909. An Abstainer.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. J.—We have sent you the names of several manufacturers of china menus.

M. R.—The lowest priced goods are seldom the cheapest. In glass ware they never are.

F. D.—We do not know who are the manufacturers of china plaques on the lines of "jasper" ware. There are, however, china plaques with figures in white relief.

P. H.—We do not know the maker of a fruit jar bearing the name you give. Some years ago there was one called the "Electric" fruit jar—fitted with a rapid and securely fixed stopper.

Assistant.—Crates must be paid for in some form. We have repeatedly said it would be better if the charges for crates and straw (and carriage also) could be included in the prices charged for goods.

W. R. C.—Do not "cut" the price of current lines. Your competitor is foolish to sell new shapes by a good house at such little profit. You should not do the same because he does. Approach the manufacturers he deals with, and try and get one or two good shapes reserved to you in your district.

C. M.—If the glass you want to have matched is hand made, the glass manufacturers with whom you deal will probably match it for you. If it is pressed glass you may probably have to ascertain the makers of the original. If you are in the habit of buying from a wholesale house, you might ask their advice on the subject.

Retailer (Leeds).—Our opinion is that matching orders do pay the dealer to cultivate them. If you do not make a profit on a particular order for a matching, your attention to it will please your customer, and ensure his further orders. Make friends of your customers, so that they will take pleasure in doing business with you.

Earthen, China and Graniteware to the following values were entered for consumption into Canada during the twelve months ending March, 1909:—Great Britain, $1,065,943; United States, $216,582; Germany, $184,957; other countries, $249,405, total $1,716,887. The figures in each case are below the average for the last three years.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN JUNE.

The Pottery Trades.—Employment in the pottery trade generally continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. In Staffordshire it was bad generally, and worse than last year; much short time was worked. In Devonshire employment was fair, better than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago. In Scotland employment was dull. In the South Yorkshire and River Aire district it continued bad, and worse than a year ago. At Bristol employment was good; at Newcastle, fair. Clay tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow reported employment as dull.

The Glass Trades.—The Board of Trade report is that employment continued fair generally, and was about the same as a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,520 workpeople, and paying £10,379 in wages, in the week ended June 26 showed an increase of 1·8 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1·2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1·8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0·5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire was bad; at Mexborough and Leeds it was moderate; at Castleford quiet, and at Wakefield bad; with medicine bottle makers at Rotherham it was moderate. In Lancashire employment was moderate. At Seaham Harbour it was good; at Sunderland it was moderate, and rather better than a year ago. At Portobello it showed some decline as compared with a year ago; at Bristol and Dublin employment was good. With flint glass makers at Wordsley it continued fairly good. Flint glass cutters reported employment as fair generally, but not quite so good as a year ago; at Wordsley, however, it continued good. With sheet glass flatteners at St. Helen's employment continued moderate. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear it was slack, but showed some improvement on both a month ago and a year ago. Bevellers and silverers at Birmingham reported employment as still fair and better than a year ago. With glass-blowers in London it continued bad, and was worse than a year ago.

Table showing the number of persons employed and the amount of wages paid them in the week ending June 26, 1909:—

Branches.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
Glass bottle	5,731	£7,100
Plate glass	713	887
Flint glass ware (not bottles)..	1,720	1,965
Other branches	356	427
Total	8,520	£10,379

The number of persons employed in each district, and the amount of wages paid them in the week ending June 26, 1909:—

Districts.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
North of England	843	£1,002
Yorkshire	4,736	5,845
Lancashire	695	831
Worcester and Warwick ..	1,229	1,531
Scotland	680	835
Other parts of United Kingdom	337	335
Total	8,520	£10,379

Bankruptcy Statistics.—During the six months ending June 30 of the current year four china, glass, and earthenware dealers were gazetted as bankrupt in England and Wales, as compared with nine in the first half of 1908.

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AGENCIES

LONDON: 44, Farringdon Street, E.C. . . . MR. WILLIAM H. LEIGH.
MR. A. H. HOLDCROFT.
COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVES . . { MR. R. J. HEATH.
MR. E. D. LEIGH.
AUSTRALIA: 51, Palings Buildings, Sydney, Messrs. T. W. HEATH & CO.
NEW ZEALAND: 41, Fort Street, Auckland, Messrs. THOMAS WEBB & CO.

ILLUSTRATED SHEETS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION TO

BURGESS & LEIGH,

Middleport Pottery. *BURSLEM.*

Buyers' Notes.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVES.)

Dixon & Co., 35. St. Bride Street, London, E.C., importers and manufacturers' representatives, have acted in that capacity for many years, and are well known to porcelain and glass dealers throughout the United Kingdom. They have a fine range of well-appointed show rooms with plenty of natural light, and one large room is devoted exclusively to the samples of Springer & Co., china manufacturers, Ellogen, Bohemia. These samples are very numerous and are arranged conveniently for inspection. Springer & Co. are a very enterprising firm, and are constantly bringing out new ornamentations or new shapes, but they keep Dixon & Co. well supplied with their newest productions, with the result that samples of all their principal lines are shown in London. These include tea and breakfast ware, dessert ware, cabarets, fruit and cake stands, sweet dishes in various shapes and sizes, salads, and a great variety of miscellaneous useful and fancy pieces. While they have a good reputation for all their china, Springer's are especially noted for their trinket sets. They have for a long time given special attention to these, with the result that they have now on show an extensive collection of samples in a pleasing variety of form and ornamentation. For many years continental manufacturers practically monopolised the trade in trinket sets, as their productions were lighter, more dainty, and in greater variety than those of English manufacture. But in recent years our manufacturers have paid more attention to trinket sets and the effect has been that Springer & Co. have still further increased the number of their shapes and the variety of their decorations. Some of the trays now shown are beautiful in design, well modelled and tastefully ornamented. We give illustrations of one of their newest sets, the special features of which will be easily recognised. The substitution of the "hat-pin stand," and the "hair tidy" for the two tall stoppered bottles which were very seldom used, is a popular improvement. The pretty shape of the set we illustrate is representative of many other new forms with attractive decorations. Springer's are showing several ranges of cheap vases on artistic lines, and a full range of samples of their popular white faience. Dixon & Co. judiciously show this line apart from the coloured decorations. The rustic table decorations, in white faience, are very attractive, and there is a large assortment of pieces in the pretty white open-work, or basket-like, ware. This is quite artistic, requiring special skill for its production. It is not pierced work, each piece is constructed of clay twisted in lengths like a rope, and placed in position like lattice-work round a block. When the piece is joined the block is withdrawn before the ware is fired. Vases of many pretty shapes and in all sizes, and numerous fancy ornaments are made in this delicate open work. It is principally the work of young women who possess remarkable dexterity at it. The skill to do this, I am told, is hereditary, and is rarely acquired to perfection by persons who have not learned it from their parents. Many useful and fancy articles in this ware are in constant demand, and have become almost as regular stock lines as band and line ware. Dixon & Co. keep a large stock of continental china from many factories, which they import and supply loose, so that customers who do not want a quantity of any one line, can have nicely-assorted packages. They are showing a full range of samples of "Royal Poland China," which has obtained a good footing in this country. It is remarkable for fine modelling of original shapes in very thin ware. There are tea sets, fruit dishes, sweets, salad bowls, biscuits, and many other useful table requisites. An afternoon tea set modelled on the lines of silver ware is very pleasing. Vases



DIXON & CO., ST. BRIDE STREET, E.C. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

in "Royal Poland China" are shown in original decorative treatments. The "Rembrandt" series is quite a new line. Subjects from Rembrandt are shown with a dark background, and are embellished with gold. The "Le Brun" series has reproductions from this artist thrown into relief by a dark ground. Another series consists of birds with rich plumage, also with a dark ground. All these are high-class lithos, shaded and gilt, and are inexpensive. Several attractive decorations on Royal Poland China have rich satin groundlaid effects. There are many other special lines deserving mention, but we cannot find space to describe them. The accompanying illustration, however, includes some good representative pieces. The most prominent feature in Dixon's samples at present is the wealth of decorative effect produced by the judicious and artistic combination of lithographs and shading. The ornamentation of china by litho transfers and the use of the air brush has been perfected almost to a fine art. The groundlaying, the shading, and many of the coloured effects, shown on the samples at Dixon & Co.'s rooms, have been produced by



Dixon & Co., St. Bride Street, E.C.

the "Airostyle" air brush. The mechanical spraying of colours, and the transfer of lithograph designs in colours, have effected a complete revolution in the ornamentation of pottery. But the process is not solely mechanical. The operator must have an artistic temperament before he can produce the splendid artistic effects which are now so much appreciated.

Mr. W. Howson Taylor, Ruskin Pottery, West Smethwick, near Birmingham, is represented in London by Messrs. Jesson, Birkett & Co., 27, Ely-place, Holborn-circus, E.C. "Ruskin Pottery" is the distinctive name of the ware as well as of the place where it is produced. A large collection of samples of this unique decorative and artistic pottery is on show at the London rooms, and Mr. H. C. Hawkins, London manager for Jesson, Birkett & Co., has them nicely displayed. Mr. Hawkins is quite alive to the special beauties of Ruskin ware, and speaks enthusiastically of some of the choice pieces he is showing. The samples include many original forms in vases, flower pots, bowls, and quite a number of miscellaneous smaller pieces, but all are artistic. Mr. Howson Taylor produces most of his new and charming effects by means of coloured glazes and lustres, and he has been particularly successful with them. But he aims at something more than artistic form and pleasing ornamentation. In Ruskin pottery we have individual workmanship of a high order applied to the production of articles of utility. Only skilful handwork could produce such exceptionally light and delicate wares. Ruskin ware is all made by hand on the potters' wheel. Like his father, Mr. Edward R. Taylor, Principal of the Birmingham School of Art, Mr. Howson Taylor is so influenced by the desire to produce good pottery that he will not make any other. From a commercial point of view, he could increase the output of his works by employing moulds and machines, but he prefers the more satisfactory results of intelligent hand work. Every piece in the London show room is remarkable for its lightness and graceful outline. There is a peculiar pleasure in handling pottery with these features, and the majority of the pieces are intended to be handled—that is to say, they are for use as well as ornament. Mr. Howson Taylor has developed wonderful colour schemes and glaze effects of infinite variety. There is nothing stereotyped, nothing mechanical about his decorations. There is, indeed, little that can be called pattern in any of them. There are few colours employed, yet with these fired at a great heat, most exquisite results are obtained. Ruskin pottery is artistic in design and in ornamentation, and whether in vases, or bowls, or cups and saucers, jugs, or tiles, it will commend itself to all lovers of high-class pottery.

The Royal Victoria Pottery Co., Victoria-square, Hanley, have in stock a large quantity of china and earthenware goods of all descriptions. These include some nice lines in toilet, dinner, and tea ware, as well as teapots of all descriptions, jugs, vases, flower-pots, &c. They have a special run in china and earthenware tea sets at cheap rates. Some very pretty shaded toilet sets and jugs are all in new designs and patterns, and while they are very artistically finished they are to be had at very low cut prices. The goods throughout are marked by very fine and up-to-date decoration, and they are such as will find a ready sale in almost any market. Owing to the growth of business the firm have latterly found it necessary to extend the premises, and the result has been greatly to increase the warehouse space, and the large stock can now be seen to the best advantage. The firm, in their assorted crates of every description, give as great variety as is possible. Market stalls, shopkeepers, and hawkers are specially catered for, and the firm strongly invite buyers when in the district to give them a call and see for themselves their large stock.

Jules Lang & Son, 16, Bury-st., St. Mary-Axe, London, E.C., and Progress Glass Works, Eu, near Dieppe, are manufacturers of "The Jules Jar," for preserving fruit, &c. The "Jules" glass jar has attained a wide popularity, but for the information of dealers who may not yet have handled it, the illustration on the next page fully explains the principle of its construction. There is a worm on the outside of the glass neck. An india-rubber ring fits outside the neck, above the worm, and a glass top covers the whole opening to the jar. A metal cover is then screwed over the whole into the worm on the neck of the jar. When this is screwed home, the jar is perfectly air tight, and the contents are absolutely protected from any outside influences, either of heat, cold, or damp. The glass cover shown in the illustration is the only part that comes in contact

with the contents of the jar. This is a material feature in the "Jules" jar, because it would be detrimental to the contents of the jar if either the india-rubber band or the metal cap came in contact with them. The "Jules" jar has several times been shown at International displays, and always with success. We saw a very attractive stand full of these novelties at the Franco-British Exhibition last year, and for these Messrs. Lang were awarded a silver medal. The jar has been extensively and favourably spoken of in the press, and Messrs. Lang have copies of these reports for free distribution, and dealers who wish it can be supplied with printed matter for the information of their customers. Amongst these testimonials there are several from practical users, and especially one from a well-known firm of fruit preservers, who speak from experience. They say that the rubber rings and lacquered metal caps meet all requirements. The jars are in white flint glass, and the manufacturers claim that white glass is the most suitable for preserving all the natural qualities of the fruit. The "Jules" jar is made in three sizes, and the makers will forward descriptive particulars and prices to anyone in the trade who applies for them.



Ernest Brown, Ltd., 3, Farringdon-avenue, London, E.C., are merchants and importers of glass, china, and earthenware. They have opened extensive premises at this address; and though the firm is a new one, those actively engaged in the business have had a long and varied experience in the special lines which at present they are handling. The depôt is under the personal supervision of Mr. Ernest Brown, who will doubtless be well known to many in the trade, as he has been for the past 23 years associated with Hy. Dreydel & Co., of Ely-place. Ernest Brown, Ltd., have secured a large, lofty, and well-lighted showroom on the ground floor, and storing and packing room in the basement. The samples on show consist of numerous lines of ornamental and useful china by several capable continental makers. They are importers of these in bulk, and several choice varieties are confined to them. But the company also break bulk of many useful and ornamental goods, and can, therefore, make up assorted packages for the convenience of dealers who do not want to order large quantities of any one article. They make special lines of white basket and rustic ware, and have displayed in their rooms a large and pleasing variety of samples of these. Amongst their many samples there are special forms and decorations. These are good stock lines, and as Ernest Brown, Ltd., keep a variety loose in London, assorted cases can be had from stock, thus obviating the unavoidable delay when goods have to be ordered from the factories.

Cotton & Boden, of the Victoria Pottery, opposite Shelton Church, Hanley, are earthenware manufacturers, carrying on a good business in the home market, and with Australia, New Zealand and other Colonies. In order to cope with the steady growth of orders they have just been compelled to erect a new biscuit oven, and with this acquisition they will be in a position to supply orders at very short notice. They have just brought out a new tall shape in toilet ware; this is nicely lithographed and gold-stippled, and can be had in three shades. The whole is very bright and pleasing. They have also a new fancy jug, which is in various shades and lithographs, and is a very dainty production. These new goods have proved very popular, and a large quantity is being sold at the present time. The lithographs being used are in advance of previous ones; they are bright and of good appearance, and they suit the particular class of goods admirably. The firm have good lines in their Sprig teas, in their 4 in., 5 in., and 6 in. Sprig plates, as well as in litho. and gilt bread dishes, white and shaded jugs of various shapes, shaded cheese dishes, &c. They have a good selection of toilet ware of all sorts—litho. and shaded, litho. and gilt, and plain shaded, these lines at the present time going very well. The "Victoria" pattern dinner ware always finds a good sale. They are just commencing several new lines in domestic ware, such as butter dishes, jars for the pantry, &c. Mixed crates of best goods are supplied, and an inspection of the stock is invited.

Mr. Joseph Gray, of the Britannia Pottery, William-st., Hanley, is a manufacturer of earthenware who pays great attention to the supply of individual pieces of ware of all sorts, and to all manner of novelties, both useful and ornamental, in pottery. The firm do a good business, both direct and through dealers in markets, shopkeepers, bazaar proprietors and others. A fair proportion of their goods find their way to distant parts. Their large and varied stock consists of toilet ware, jugs, butter, and other ware for the pantry, odd pieces such as vegetable dishes, teapots, ornamental mugs in imitation of old Staffordshire ware, &c. There is quite a new line as far as the ornamental ware is concerned, and some of the vases, flowers stands, and horses and dogs for the mantel-shelf are sure to find a wide sale. They contain some of the latest ideas in cheap decorative pottery. A novelty in course of production is a stag's head wall bracket in pottery, which will prove a very effective ornament in the home. There is a large quantity of ware for dormitory use, and this is to be procured in four designs and at very cheap rates. The ware generally is to be had in shaded, litho. and other decorations of a pleasing character, and also plain. A price list can be obtained on application.

Kiukiang China Exports.—The quantity of chinaware exported through Kiukiang in 1908 was 62,559 cwts., valued at £179,384. The increased price caused a smaller total quantity to be exported. In 1907 the total export was 80,776 cwts., valued at £280,824.

Royalty in a Glass House.—Her Majesty Queen Alexandra in the course of a visit to the Imperial International Exhibition at Shepherds Bush, on July 13, honoured Thomas Webb & Sons, Ltd., by a lengthy inspection of their glass works in the grounds. The Queen was accompanied by Princess Victoria, and attended by Sir Dighton Probyn and the Hon. Charlotte Knollys. The managing director, Mr. Congreve Jackson, accompanied the royal party during their visit to the glass house, and explained the particular work in progress at the moment. Her Majesty and Princess Victoria were both greatly interested in seeing the glass makers at work, and the process of making a wine-glass was explained and illustrated from start to finish. Her Majesty several times commented upon the dexterity of the workmen, and complimented them on their skill. Amongst other things, Her Majesty purchased a small hand-made glass "Teddy Bear," some "lucky pigs," and a hatpin made with a beautiful bird in glass as a head. This pin the Queen at once laughingly placed in her hat. The Queen was asked to accept a glass pen embellished with the word "Alexandra" in glass beads, which were put on in her presence. Her Majesty graciously accepted the present, and having signed her name with it, she carried the pen away with her. Princess Victoria purchased several glass novelties, and both expressed the pleasure the visit to the glass house had given them.

SOME CHINA AND GLASS SHOPS IN THE MIDLANDS.

(BY A "POTTERY GAZETTE" SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

(*Continued from page* 797.)

SHEFFIELD.

THIS is one of several English towns that are known all over the civilised world by reason of their manufactures. It is the chief seat of the cutlery trade in England, and, next to Leeds, is the largest town in the county. In 1801 the population numbered but 45,750, whereas in 1901 it was 380,750, a remarkable growth in a century. The prosperity of the town has been due principally to the manufacture of steel, and to the application of it to various useful purposes. It is supposed that iron was smelted in the district in the time of the Romans, and there is proof that it was so at the time of the Norman Conquest. The town was famous for its knives in the fourteenth century, and the Cutlers' Company was incorporated in 1624, and yet the prosperity of Sheffield is of comparatively recent date. Sheffield capital helped Henry Bessemer to perfect his process of making steel, and the "Bessemer Process" made Sheffield. Other industries are carried on there, but the heavier and lighter branches of steel manufacture are the most important in the city. Only 162 miles from London, 39 miles from Leeds, and 37 from Manchester, it is well situated as a distributing as well as a manufacturing centre. For the latter purpose it has a splendid railway service. In the suburbs there are numbers of beautiful terraces of large houses and mansions pleasantly situated in the neighbourhood of fine natural scenery. The suburbs are also noted for the number of workmen's cottages, many of them standing in the middle of well-kept gardens.

It will thus be seen that the retail tradesmen of Sheffield have to cater for the well-to-do suburban residents, the thrifty workmen who live outside the town, and a very large number of industrial workers who live within the boundaries of the city. The structural improvement of the city has been commensurate with its growth. Within the experience of the writer many old and irregularly built streets and densely populated districts have been transformed into wide and noble thoroughfares, lined with new public buildings and handsome shops. The appearance of the route from the bottom of Fargate to "The Moorhead" has been entirely altered and improved, and other streets have been similarly changed and beautified. Perhaps the greatest improvement in the shopping portions of the town is seen in High-st., and the most striking feature in that now attractive thoroughfare is the extensive and splendid block of premises occupied by



JOHN WALSH, LTD: GLASS AND CHINA SHOW-ROOM.

JOHN WALSH, LTD.,

44 to 64, High-st. Since I last saw it, High-st. has been transformed from an irregular, old-fashioned street, into a straight and wide thoroughfare, worthy of its central position, and this transformation has been principally effected by the erection of Mr. John Walsh's imposing buildings. These buildings are remarkable for their extent and their architectural features. The business is now carried on by a company—John Walsh, Ltd.—but its present position is due to the twenty-five years' individual enterprise and ability of its founder. It was his genius for organisation which induced and enabled him to fall in line with the modern trend of development in retail trading, by the huge aggregation of business now

carried on under one roof. I called to see their glass, china, and earthenware department, and though it forms but a section of this gigantic business, if would make a very large glass and china shop if detached. I cannot now mention any of the other and more extensive branches of retail business carried on by the company, but before referring to the china and glass, I must say something about the premises as a whole. They occupy a magnificent site of more than three-quarters of an acre right in the heart of the city. There is a frontage of 172 ft. to High-st., the principal business thoroughfare in the city, and another of upwards of 200 ft., to the side street, where a glass covered colonnade, 6 ft. wide, extends the whole length of the lofty windows. There are 3½ acres of floor space occupied by the various departments, while the ground floor has an uninterrupted extent of over 3,000 square yards, and the basement has showrooms the whole length of the two frontages. There are no internal walls, but the upper rooms are supported on ornamented iron columns, so arranged as to divide the floor space into six large symmetrical shops. We give an illustration of one of these —the glass and china shop. It will be noticed that the columns do not obstruct either passages or counters. The stands are so placed that every part has full daylight upon it, the light coming through a large well-hole in first floor, from skylights which roof the second floor. There are four others of these well-holes in other departments. I saw Mr. T. Segar, the manager of the china and glass department, and at my request he supplied us with the photograph from which our illustration is reproduced. The long aisle on the right contains a large assortment of useful domestic pottery and glass nicely displayed, while on the left the floor space is filled—but not crowded —with tables, stands and glass cases, immediately under the well-hole I have mentioned. The whole shop is elaborately fitted with several handsome glass cases, filled with high-class goods. The case seen in the foreground is a beautiful design and, as will be seen, it is all glass. It is practically air-tight and dust-proof, so that its artistic contents are fully protected and are at the same time always available for protection. Mr. Segar has had a large experience in pottery and glass, and has his goods admirably displayed. The company keep the very best in porcelain and glass—and plenty of it—and they are to be congratulated on the really fine show they make, both inside and in their windows. At the time of my visit the latest productions of the Potteries and the glass manufactories were shown in their windows, while the inside display consisted of the newest and best in dinner, tea, breakfast, toilet, and trinket services, useful table glass, and artistic and decorative pieces in abundance. The numerous tables and stands are judiciously arranged, and Mr. Segar has complete sets of china nicely set out on small tables with white cloths, as in actual use. All grades are kept, from the best to the cheapest, and the company claim that they can supply from stock every variety of household and kitchen crockery and glass, including fireproof cooking utensils. Mr. Segar has a good show of high-class china and artistic porcelain of all the best British manufacturers, and of the latest importations of Continental china. He always gives British goods the preference, and he labels "Stourbridge Glass" very prominently. His stock includes richly cut suites, decanters, glass jugs, spirit bottles, glass dishes, bowls, vases, &c. All the appointments of the premises are of the most modern type. The heating is by the low-pressure hot-water system, and the whole of the lighting by electricity. Goods are delivered to all parts of the city twice daily by the company's own vans, and to the suburbs on certain days of the week. All goods are delivered free within twenty miles of Sheffield.

Fisher & Co., 14, Paradise-square and 1, Paradise-st., have a glass and china business that has been established nearly a hundred years, and has been in the same family all the time. Paradise-square is on the slope of a hill, and Fishers' shop is at the bottom looking up the square, with another frontage to Paradise-st. Any stranger would wonder, as I did, first, how it came to pass that a china shop was found there, and secondly, where the trade came from that justified it being kept open. But Mrs. Fisher, who was in charge when I called, easily explained matters. Since her ancestors opened the business the character of the square has entirely changed. At one time two sides of the square were all shops and it was quite a shopping quarter, but now Fishers' is the only retail shop in it. Paradise-st., though not exactly a shopping street itself, connects two busy parts of the city, and there is a constant traffic between them, so that this is one source of trade for Fishers'. But they depend chiefly upon their old-established connection, and this accounts for the large variety of dinner ware, tea and breakfast ware, and toilet services they show. They have a stock large and varied enough for a first-class shop in one of the busy streets of the city. There was formerly a large number of residents in the immediate neighbourhood, and though they have gone outside the city, many of them continue to deal with Fishers'. The personal element seems to have been a strong factor in their trade, and I understand it is so now. They know many of their customers by name, and their customers know them, and, what is more, can depend on them. Of course they make new customers by recommendation and otherwise. The shop contains most of the latest shapes and decorations in their large stock of domestic ware. I remarked upon the great variety of dinner sets shown, and Mrs. Fisher said, with a sigh, "and yet some ladies complain that there are not more to choose from!" It says something for the satisfactory way in which they have done their business, that while business in other trades has migrated to other parts of the city, Fishers' are able to carry on their old business in Paradise-square.

J. F. Darley & Son, wholesale and retail glass and china merchants, 187, The Moor, have an extensive range of premises in a busy neighbourhood. I saw Mr. Darley, senr., and was much interested in his comments upon trade in Sheffield. I suppose he knows as much as anyone about the pottery trade there, as he has had a long experience in it. He founded his business himself, starting twenty-eight years ago in a small shop in the market. Twenty-one years ago he removed to what is now the front shop in his present premises, and has added the other rooms at different times as occasion required. They have an attractive window to their front shop, and the shop itself is well stocked with high-class goods. It was in this front shop Mr. Darley came to me. The goods were of a higher class than I should have expected to find in that neighbourhood, but I found that the firm dealt in all grades. In the front shop there are handsome glass cases for some of the best goods. Mr. Darley took me to another and much larger showroom in the rear of the shop, filled with goods of a less expensive character, well arranged. I remarked upon the extent of his premises, when Mr. Darley took me further back still, and there was another large room full of stock, while in the rear of this I was shown a packing-room, opening out to the street behind. They take all goods in and send all goods out this way without interfering with their business in front. These rooms have been added from time to time as the business increased. At the side of the front shop there is a long covered passage leading to the premises behind. This has goods stored along one side of it and forms practically another showroom. The

wholesale trade is done in this room and the rooms behind it, and so does not interfere with the regular retail business. Mr. Darley's son assists him in the management of the business, and as they have fourteen employées, management is not by any means nominal. Mr. Darley, senr., has been a most energetic worker, and to his personal exertion, the remarkable expansion of the business is due. Personal influence always tells in business. The firm have now canvassers who make regular journeys in the surrounding districts, but in the early years of the business Mr. Darley came much in contact with his customers. "The Moor" is a busy market at the end of the week, and the firm do a brisk evening trade on Friday and Saturday evenings. They are sometimes so busy the last thing on Saturday night that they find it difficult to close. Like so many other dealers in our trade in all parts of the country, Mr. Darley complains of the want of consideration on the part of so many persons, who habitually do their shopping the last thing at night. It is the men (and their wives) who themselves refuse to work more than eight hours a day, who compel shopkeepers and their assistants to work up to eleven o'clock every Saturday night.

Sellers & Co., 18, Church-st., Sheffield, have a nice shop with a good front display. The casual passer, whether looking for a china shop or not, cannot fail to be attracted by the interesting window. The goods shown are, for the greater part, high-class, and there are several beautiful pieces among them. These, I found, were a true standard by which to judge the trade catered for. The firm stock medium and cheaper qualities of goods, and no doubt do a reasonable trade in them. There are goods in these qualities in use in every household, and all dealers supply them, but Sellers & Co. do not display them prominently. The shop is under the management of ladies, a circumstance which is almost self-evident from the arrangement of it. Ladies, when they are familiar with the goods handled in our trades, are more skilful in the tasty, natty arrangement of them. This, naturally, is more true of high-class goods than of others. Sellers & Co. do not deal exclusively in high-class pottery and glass, but they deal more especially in them, and perhaps if they had their own choice they would deal in them only. They announce the goods of Coalport, Mintons, Worcester, Derby, Copelands, Doultons, Webbs, and Stevens and Williams, and no doubt they stock the productions of other high-class manufacturers. It will be seen that with such material there is plenty of scope for persons of taste to make a good display, and that is just what has been done here. Sellers & Co. make a special feature of filters, of which they keep a good stock, and announce that they undertake the cleaning and repairing of them. They also lend china and glass on hire for festivities.

Mr. George Ralph, 140, London-rd., Highfields, Sheffield, "The Highfield Glass and China Stores." It would scarcely be possible for a retail shop to be better situated for attracting attention than this one. London-rd. at that place is a wide thoroughfare, and the shop is at the corner of a wide street running out of it. London-rd. is also an incline, so that the stores stand practically on the top of a hill and are seen at some distance by persons ascending the road. There are good windows facing both the streets, and the entrance is at the corner. The entrance is recessed and there are windows (corresponding in height with the front windows) on each side of it. These windows are all dressed with great taste, with high-class goods. Externally, it is an ideal shop front. The most has been made of the unique corner position. On entering I asked for "Mr. Ralph," whose name appears on the fascia, and I found the business is now under the management of Mrs. Ralph, who happened to be in the shop at the time. It is a very old-established business and, I believe, has been for a long time in the hands of the same family. The display in the windows, the stock in the shop, and the arrangement of it, all indicate a superior class of business. Medium-class useful goods are shown, but in a large stock, the bulk of it is of the better kind. Mrs. Ralph is a good business woman and thoroughly understands the glass and china trade. Her knowledge of it is not a merely superficial one. She is well versed in the details of it and knows what to buy and how to buy it. I con-



G. Ralph, Sheffield.

gratulated her on her excellent window display, and she said her windows were her best advertisement. She, however, is not content to rely on them for her trade, but three or four times a year she sends out addressed and delivered circulars calling attention to her specialities. She also does some advertising in the local papers, but says she finds her circulars bring the best results. She has a large stock—it is larger than it would have been if trade had not been so quiet for some time. She has a good, well-established connection, and stocks all grades of goods, those of good medium-class and higher grades predominating. The lady takes great interest in public questions, on all of which she is well informed. She spoke frankly to me, but as she numbers persons of all shades of opinion among her customers, and others with whom she does business, I must not say what her views are, although she did not place any such restriction upon me.

Mrs. Butler, China Rooms, Wicker, Sheffield. This is a very old business, and has been in the hands of the family of the present owner for a long time. It is a well-

stocked shop, and the lady in charge said they could well do with more room. The Wicker is a very wide and busy thoroughfare much frequented by the working classes. It is a market something after the style of the Mile End-rd., London. The goods Mrs. Butler stocks are medium-class useful lines, but there are inexpensive ornamental and fancy sundries amongst them.

T. B. & W. Cockayne, Ltd., Angel-st., Market-place, and The Arcade, Sheffield, have another of those large businesses which are such a feature of the distributing trade of to-day. They have built themselves a handsome range of buildings, with a covered arcade running through them, and they have there some very large windows attractively set out, with ladies' requisites, which can be inspected comfortably, even in wet weather. The company's own windows are on both sides of the arcade. They have an extensive glass and china department under capable management, and they make a good window display. Whether what I saw was a regular window show of our goods, or merely an occasional one, I cannot say; but it was a very attractive one. The china department is admirably planned—a long and wide room with a head light on one side. The stands in the centre and the long line of shelves down the side of the department are handsome and conveniently arranged, and the goods shown include everything that is required for household purposes, useful and ornamental. There is no crowding, and everything on the stands can be inspected conveniently by customers. Handsome pedestals and pots are judiciously placed so as to add to the picturesqueness of the extensive floor space. The goods on show include all classes—from the very best to the cheaper grades. In dinner, tea and breakfast, toilet, and dessert ware, there is plenty of variety, and the newest shapes and ornamentations of the best houses are shown. This is Cockayne's china department rather than china shop, but it is sufficiently separated from the other goods to rank as a china shop. There is, however, a connection between this and other branches, so that customers can be conducted from one to another without trouble. The secret of success of these large stores is, of course, that one branch acts as a feeder to others.

Stenton & Price, 33, Sheaf-st., have a very large wholesale glass and china warehouse. Their premises are extensive, and they carry a large stock of all medium and cheaper classes of goods in our trades. I called on my way to the station and asked for one of the principals. They were, as it happened, busy at the time, and though I had a good opportunity of seeing one at least of their warehouses, I was obliged to leave without seeing either of the partners. They appear to do a large trade, and I shall call and see them when next in Sheffield.

THE END.

THE FRAGILE CLUB.

THE annual river excursion of the members (to which ladies had been invited) took place on Saturday, July 10. This is always an enjoyable function, and notwithstanding the vagaries of the weather and the greatly regretted absence of some well-known members of our trades, a very pleasant day was spent. This is a purely social club limited to members of the pottery and glass trades, who meet occasionally for friendly intercourse and enjoyment and once a year for an excursion in company with invited friends. It may be mentioned that while the club does not claim to be a charitable organisation, its members, who do not spend the whole amount of their subscription on themselves, are in the habit of assisting by donations members of the trade who are in temporary distress. That the Fragile Club has always had the greatest sympathy with members of our trades who are overtaken by misfortune is well known. The formation of "The Pottery and Glass Trades Benevolent Institution" was first mooted at a meeting of the Fragile Club; its promoters were members of the club, and nearly all, if not all, the members of the club to-day are subscribers to the Benevolent Institution, while the majority of the executive of the Institution are members of the club. The "Fragile Club," as a club, has contributed a considerable sum to the funds of the Benevolent Institution, in addition to the individual subscriptions and donations of its members.

We have given this rather full explanation of the position, because a few persons who do not understand it have criticised the executive of the Benevolent Institution for meeting for their personal gratification. This annual excursion of members of the Fragile Club and their friends is doing good service in bringing persons engaged in our trades into intimate acquaintance with each other. It would be a good thing for the trade, and especially the retail branches of it, if an annual assembly of the same amicable, social character could be arranged on a more ambitious scale. The want of cordiality, the reserve (we will not say jealousy) that exists between retail traders would be to a great extent removed (to the advantage of the whole trade) if they could meet only once a year, on some such friendly basis as that of the annual excursion of the Fragile Club.

This year the members journeyed by different routes to Windsor, met by arrangement at the foot of Castle Hill, and in one party were conducted over Windsor Castle. To those who had not previously seen this ancient Royal residence, the visit was instructive and interesting. They were taken through the whole of the apartments used by His Majesty when entertaining Sovereigns paying State visits to this country. In one of the vestibules there was a series of glass cases, some containing the King's collection of arms and others some of His Majesty's famous collection of dinner and dessert services. (Some of the visitors were disappointed not to find the "rate" marked on these beautiful pieces.) After inspecting such historical rooms as the King's Closet, the Picture Gallery, the Guard Room, St. George's Hall, and the Throne Room, the visitors left the Castle, and proceeded to the wharf at Windsor Bridge, where they joined the steam launch "England" and commenced a very pleasant trip to Richmond.

An excellent cold collation was served on board and at the conclusion of the meal Mr. J. Kendall, who presided, proposed the health of the King in felicitous terms, referring to the pleasure they had derived from the visit to the Castle. Without requesting "strangers to withdraw" the chairman constituted the assembly a "meeting for business purposes." The names of two gentlemen were proposed as members of the Fragile club and unanimously elected. The members present evinced their pleasure in very emphatic manner when the names were mentioned. The "business meeting" ended somewhat informally by the resumption of cigars and cigarettes and an adjournment to the deck.

The journey was continued (partly in sunshine, partly in a thunderstorm, but all the way in good humour), past Datchet, Magna Charta Island, Runnymede, Staines, Chertsey, Walton, Hampton Court, and Kingston to Richmond. The beauties of the Thames—without exception the most charming boating river in the world—are familiar to most of our readers, and need not be eulogised: they were thoroughly enjoyed by the excursionists. A refreshing afternoon tea was served during the journey, and the party arrived comfortably at Richmond about 8 o'clock, whence they dispersed by rail and otherwise.

Could not the dealers organise a similar annual river excursion (if in Wales, or the Lakes, or in Scotland, it might be "a mountain excursion") and so make friends with each other?

The following are the IMPORTS of CHINA, EARTHENWARE, &c., during the last three years.

	Value.		
CHINAWARE or PORCELAIN, and EARTHENWARE:	1906.	1907.	1908.
Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian:	£	£	£
From Germany	26,370	21,657	25,134
„ Netherlands	31,517	24,146	21,283
„ Belgium	5,428	5,730	5,096
„ France	141,843	154,389	163,934
„ China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macão)	9,406	11,118	9,015
„ Japan (including Formosa)	26,558	44,812	35,528
„ United States of America	732	550	304
„ Other Foreign Countries	2,133	1,724	2,089
Total from Foreign Countries	243,987	264,126	262,383
From British East Indies	656	586	1,453
„ Hong Kong	2,505	2,418	3,529
„ Other British Possessions	80	70	49
Total from British Possessions	3,241	3,074	5,031
Total	247,228	267,200	267,414
FLOOR TILES for Tesselated Pavement: *			£
Total from Foreign Countries	—	—	1,427
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving): *			
From Netherlands	—	—	10,765
„ Belgium	—	—	4,409
„ Other Foreign Countries	—	—	2,947
Total	—	—	18,121
SANITARY WARE: *			
Total from Foreign Countries	—	—	1,293
Total from British Possessions	—	—	102
Other Earthenware (including Semi-Porcelain and Majolica): *			
From Germany	—	—	243,498
„ Netherlands	—	—	286,124
„ Belgium	—	—	11,626
„ France	—	—	17,306
„ Other Foreign Countries	—	—	3,069
Total from Foreign Countries	—	—	561,623
Total from British Possessions	—	—	461
Total	—	—	562,084

* Not shown separately prior to 1908.

	Value.		
CHINAWARE, &c.—*continued.*	1906.	1907.	1908.
Jet, Rockingham, and Glazed Terra-Cotta Ware:	£	£	£
From Belgium	946	172	273
„ France	354	83	187
„ Other Foreign Countries	1,279	391	217
Total	2,579	646	677
Red Pottery, Stoneware, Brown and Yellow Ware:	£	£	£
From Germany	1,779	2,359	9,314
„ Netherlands	2,176	1,691	2,392
„ Belgium	5,457	3,593	3,729
„ Italy	56	4,606	1,926
„ Austria-Hungary	—	2,072	9,313
„ Other Foreign Countries	2,990	963	3,702
Total from Foreign Countries	12,458	15,284	30,376
Total from British Possessions	—	—	—
Total	12,458	15,284	30,376
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings, and Chemical Ware):	£	£	£
From Germany	32,560	29,394	32,626
„ Netherlands	1,177	1,598	648
„ Belgium	640	787	369
„ France	221	723	176
„ Other Foreign Countries	176	595	1,443
Total from Foreign Countries	34,774	33,097	35,262
Total from British Possessions	10	—	—
Total	34,784	33,097	35,262

The following are the IMPORTS of GLASS during the last three years.

	Value.		
GLASS:	1906.	1907.	1908.
Window and German Sheet, including Shades and Cylinders:	£	£	£
From Germany	100,385	123,481	158,138
„ Netherlands	215,681	158,178	141,388
„ Belgium	456,725	444,562	389,681
„ France	3,964	3,579	2,549
„ Other Foreign Countries	1,433	936	1,304
Total from Foreign Countries	778,188	730,736	693,060
Total from British Possessions	—	59	—
Total	778,188	730,795	693,060
Plate:	£	£	£
From Germany	5,822	9,138	11,296
„ Netherlands	11,511	17,017	8,146
„ Belgium	481,854	462,729	391,138
„ France	9,708	11,295	1,437
„ Other Foreign Countries	4	387	7
Total	508,899	500,566	412,024
Flint, Plain, Cut, or Ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass:	£	£	£
From Sweden	39,732	37,016	25,921
„ Germany	633,428	583,633	489,992
„ Netherlands	186,019	173,092	162,422
„ Belgium	361,219	310,960	314,235
„ France	41,297	37,522	38,943
„ United States of America	24,091	25,205	19,789
„ Other Foreign Countries	18,763	14,344	13,770
Total from Foreign Countries	1,304,549	1,181,772	1,065,072
Total from British Possessions	43	79	287
Total	1,304,592	1,181,851	1,065,359

	Value.		
GLASS—*continued.*	1906.	1907.	1908.
Bottles:	£	£	£
From Sweden	43,086	61,301	51,946
„ Norway	3,071	4,808	3,251
„ Denmark	2,425	6,266	8,015
„ Germany	199,441	192,686	182,232
„ Netherlands	133,700	130,490	136,739
„ Belgium	55,010	52,993	56,080
„ France	174,936	165,636	144,714
„ Italy	588	908	989
„ United States of America	2,831	3,758	5,682
„ Other Foreign Countries	52	92	71
Total from Foreign Countries	615,140	618,938	589,719
Total from British Possessions	45	166	64
Total	615,185	619,104	589,783
Manufactures, other sorts:	£	£	£
From Sweden	656	91	12
„ Norway	48	18	13
„ Germany	28,614	3,228	1,622
„ Netherlands	6,908	1,582	1,092
„ Belgium	20,448	7,336	4,009
„ France	3,657	3,182	1,154
„ United States of America	1,760	828	389
„ Other Foreign Countries	197	97	57
Total from Foreign Countries	62,288	16,362	8,348
Total from British Possessions	41	113	—
Total	62,329	16,475	8,348

THE FALCKE COLLECTION OF OLD WEDGWOOD.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE.)

IN our last issue we made brief reference to the truly magnificent collection of old Wedgwood which has just been so generously presented to the nation by Mr. Isaac Falcke, of 104, Gower-st., W.C. The donation has, of course, been acknowledged in no stinted terms of gratitude by the authorities of the British Museum, on behalf of the public, in a letter to Mr. Falcke. It has also been referred to in the press, Mr. Falcke having received upwards of fifty press notices, some of them illustrated. There are many fine specimens of Wedgwood admirably displayed at the British Museum, and connoisseurs and students are pleased with the facilities afforded them for inspecting these objects of their admiration. They will welcome with gratitude this substantial addition of choice specimens of original productions of Wedgwood to the National collection. Admirers of "Old Wedgwood"—and they are more numerous than is generally supposed—will like to know that this unique collection is now available for their inspection.



BUST OF MERCURY: FALCKE COLLECTION OF WEDGWOOD.

We can remember other justly famous collections of old Wedgwood — notably the Sanderson Collection and the Tweedmouth Collection—but we have no hesitation in saying that the Falcke Collection, consisting of nearly four hundred pieces, is the finest of them all. It is natural it should be so. Mr. Falcke has all his life been an admirer of Wedgwood, and a collector of his wares. Fifty years ago he was one of the famous Bond-street dealers in fine art—and in the course of his business, examples of old Wedgwood came under his notice. The best of them he did not sell again, but added them to his collection, and for many years he has had the satisfaction of admiring them, and of showing them to his friends. Few collectors have had such opportunities of securing the objects of their desire, and it was because those opportunities presented themselves to such an expert as Mr. Falcke, that he acquired such an unrivalled collection.

Mr. Falcke was born in Yarmouth nearly ninety years ago. His father was a fine art and antique dealer, and when quite a youth the son acquired a strong partiality for "Wedgwood," and amused some of his companions by saying he should "form a collection." "What shall you collect?" they asked. "Wedgwood," he replied, and they laughed still more, as they knew he had very little money. However, a short time after he bought a small piece of Sèvres and showed it to them in triumph. As he told us of this incident, Mr. Falcke opened a glass case and taking out a small covered box or jar and placing it in our hand, said, "And there it is." That was the first item in the now famous Falcke Collection. In due time Mr. Falcke with his brothers succeeded their father in business and removed to London. They eventually settled in Bond-st., and it was there the best of their business was done. Like other dealers, he used to make frequent visits to the Continent, where many beautiful things could then be purchased. Fifty years ago he retired from business, and he and his wife, who is also an enthusiastic lover of Wedgwood, lived quietly in Gower-st., travelling a great deal, and when in London devoting their attention to their favourite subject—antique ceramics generally, and Wedgwood particularly. With them the collection of Wedgwood is not a mere "hobby"—it is the outcome of an intelligent appreciation and a hearty admiration. It has been a real pleasure to them to form this collection, and they have enjoyed caring for it and showing it to their friends, and even to strangers who have asked to inspect it. It has always been their desire that others should share their gratification, and, with this in view, the collection was lent for exhibition at the Crystal Palace in 1857, and to the South Kensington Museum in 1862. It was exhibited at Leeds in 1868, and at Bethnal Green Museum in 1875-76 and 77, after the removal of the famous Wallace Collection. It was shown at Liverpool in 1879, at Guelph Museum in 1890, and at the Burslem Centenary Exhibition in 1895. In his retirement, Mr. Falcke always wished such of the public as cared to do so, to participate in the joy he felt in contemplating the work of the "greatest English potter," and it was the knowledge that so much satisfaction had been given by the public exhibition of his treasures at different places, that led him to contemplate

presenting them to the nation. We had a most interesting conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Falcke on this question. They are a venerable couple. The gentleman is nearly ninety years of age and his wife six years his junior, but both still possess all their mental and physical faculties—except that Mr. Falcke is slightly deaf. All their references to their cherished collection were full of pathos, and when we remarked upon the personal sacrifice they were making in parting with it, Mr. Falcke, with undisguised emotion, revealed the feelings by which they were actuated in disposing of it in the way they had decided upon. He said :—"The collection of these beautiful examples has "been one of the joys of our long lives. It has been a "'labour of love,' and we have always had a great affec-"tion for the unique art wares we have acquired. In "recent years, we have been distressed by the thought that "when it pleased God to call us away, the collection—the "work of our lives—might be sold by auction, our long "loved treasures scattered to the winds, and as a collec-"tion heard of no more. To prevent this, we determined "to present it to the nation, so that we might now have "the assurance that the 'Falcke Collection' would remain "intact for all time, under conditions that would afford "the present and future generations the opportunity of "admiring and appreciating the best works of England's "greatest art potter. We are convinced that a better "acquaintance with works of art is calculated to educate, "refine, and improve the tastes of the people. Another "feeling, no doubt, largely influenced our decision. We "wished to provide that, besides being kept entire, the "collection should never go out of England. We are now "happy in knowing that these contingencies can never "occur."

THE COLLECTION

will soon be open to public inspection, judiciously arranged under the capable direction of Mr. C. H. Read, who has charge of the Department of British Mediæval Antiques at the British Museum. As Mr. Falcke remarked, "Mr. Read will make a careful foster-parent"—and his courtesy to lovers of ceramics who visit his department is proverbial.

We give an illustration of part of one of the rooms at Gower-st., in which the Wedgwood collection was displayed. This is a reproduction of a photograph kindly taken for us by Mr. Falcke. Some of the gems of the collection will be easily recognised, particularly the "Barberini" or "Portland" vase standing on the centre table. The history of the vase and of Wedgwood's reproductions, is too well known to need further reference here. This is a splendid copy, and is marked "No. 4"—being the fourth copy produced by Wedgwood. It is of the highest beauty for undercutting, light and shade, &c. It was from the collection of Mrs. Laurence, of Ealing.

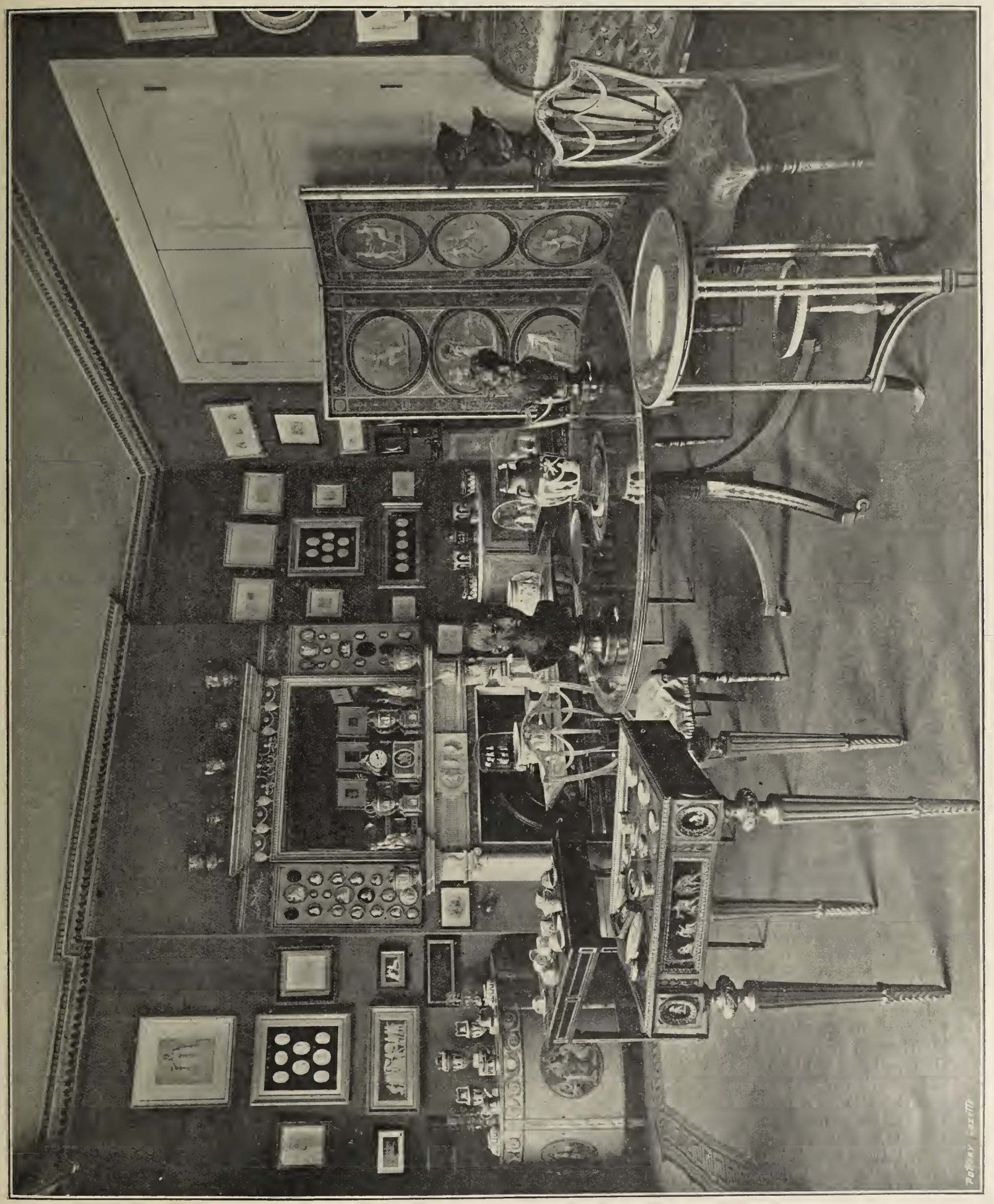
The collection contains many pieces that are unique, and amongst them 20 plaques and medallions signed by John Flaxman, whom Mr. Falcke describes as "England's greatest sculptor." The most notable of these are two plaques or tablets, "Mercury uniting the hands of France and England," and "Peace preventing Mars from opening the gates of Janus," both signed by Flaxman. These models are produced in white china and blue ball clay, and are the original models from which the Jasper plaques were produced. The bas reliefs are historical, and were executed by Flaxman at Wedgwood's request to commemorate the treaty of commerce between France and England in 1786.

Another important work by Flaxman is a life size bust of "Mercury" in black basalt, 20 in. high. Mr. Falcke regards this as Flaxman's masterpiece. He favoured us with a photograph of it, of which our illustration on a previous page is a reproduction. Respecting this, Flaxman wrote to Wedgwood, "You did me the honour to praise my 'Bust of Mercury,' the cast of which I hope you will favour with a place in your studio as one of the highest gratifications you can bestow on its sculptor."

The bas relief of "Esculapius and Hygiea" is a choice piece. It is $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. high and $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, in mazarine blue jasper, and white relief. It is taken from a bas relief in the Museum at Rome. As we saw it on the wall of Mr. Falcke's room, it showed signs of having been broken and repaired. Mr. Falcke explained that he obtained it from a dealer's shop in Hanway-st., more than fifty years ago, where he found it broken and thrown away on a rubbish heap. He gave 3s. 6d. for it, and had it repaired as we saw it. It is a relief of incomparable beauty, and Mr. Falcke believes it to be unique.

Every piece in this collection is worthy of notice, and in due time no doubt we shall have a descriptive catalogue furnished by its new owners. The value of an art collection depends entirely upon the qualification of the collector, and it is this fact which should enable us to estimate the artistic worth of the nation's new acquisition. Mr. Falcke was the Nestor among collectors, and as a collector we may be sure he retained nothing that was not genuine, and the best of its kind. He is the possessor of a very rare collection of Greek, Roman, and Mediæval bronzes and plaquettes, and a charming collection of Oriental china. But as a collector of old Wedgwood he has had few equals, no superior. There is, probably, no higher authority on old Wedgwood than Miss Meteyard. She edited "Memorials of Wedgwood," "The Wedgwood Handbook," "Wedgwood and His Works," "A Catalogue of Wedgwood Manufactures." When Miss Meteyard published her well-known "Choice Examples of Wedgwood Art," she selected sixteen specimens from Mr. Falcke's collection to illustrate it. This is the high water mark of approbation of his skill as a collector, and we may estimate the value of his magnificent present to the nation accordingly.

Pottery and Glass in Mexico.—The Belgian Consul at Mexico reports that the imports of glass, glassware, crockery and chinaware are increasing. Nearly all the window glass used in Mexico is of foreign origin, excepting a very common quality which is made in the country itself, namely at Monterey and Puebla. Most of the foreign trade is done with Belgium ; the United States rank second, followed by France, Germany, and England. Imports from the latter, however, are declining. These goods have to pay the following expenses in Mexico : Customs duty per 100 kilos., 70 pesos ; 2 per cent. extra, 1·40 peso ; loading and unloading, 3·25 pesos ; transport from Vera Crux to Mexico, 21·93 pesos ; and customs agent's commission, 1·20 pesos, making a total of 97·78 pesos. Owing to the great amount of breakage (20 to 25 per cent.), this trade is a difficult one, and these goods cannot be too carefully packed. The cases used should be as strong as possible. The best importers here are M. David Block, 5, Puento de Jesus, and Claudio Pellandini, 2A, San Francisco 10, Mexico 10. Fancy glassware comes largely from Germany, Austria, France and the United States. Glassware of all kinds, pottery, crockery and chinaware comes from Germany, as regards cheap goods, but finer lines are obtained from Austria and France. Inferior qualities are supplied by the United States and England. Fine pottery is supplied by England and France. These goods are packed in casks and barrels, but English china is put up in special cases called "Arras." Wine, beer and liqueur bottles come from Germany and France, but for mineral waters American bottles are preferred. Some beer bottles are also made in the country. Chemists and medical bottles are preferred of German make, because they are marked with metrical measurements as used by Mexican doctors and chemists.



[*Photo, by Wickmer, Hampstead Road, N.W.*

PART OF THE FALCKE COLLECTION OF OLD WEDGWOOD.

THE TRADE OF HAMBURG IN POTTERY AND GLASS.

(BY A "POTTERY GAZETTE" SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

(*Continued from page* 687.)

THE POTTERY TRADE of Hamburg is important, and consists chiefly of imports of foreign goods for sale in Germany and exports of German and Austrian wares to other countries. The re-export business is not so large as might be expected, as some Hamburg merchants buy in England and ship the goods direct from an English port to America, Austrialia, or wherever their market may be. The IMPORTS of pottery are considerable, and are mainly British. The bulk consists of earthenware, which sells freely, especially in



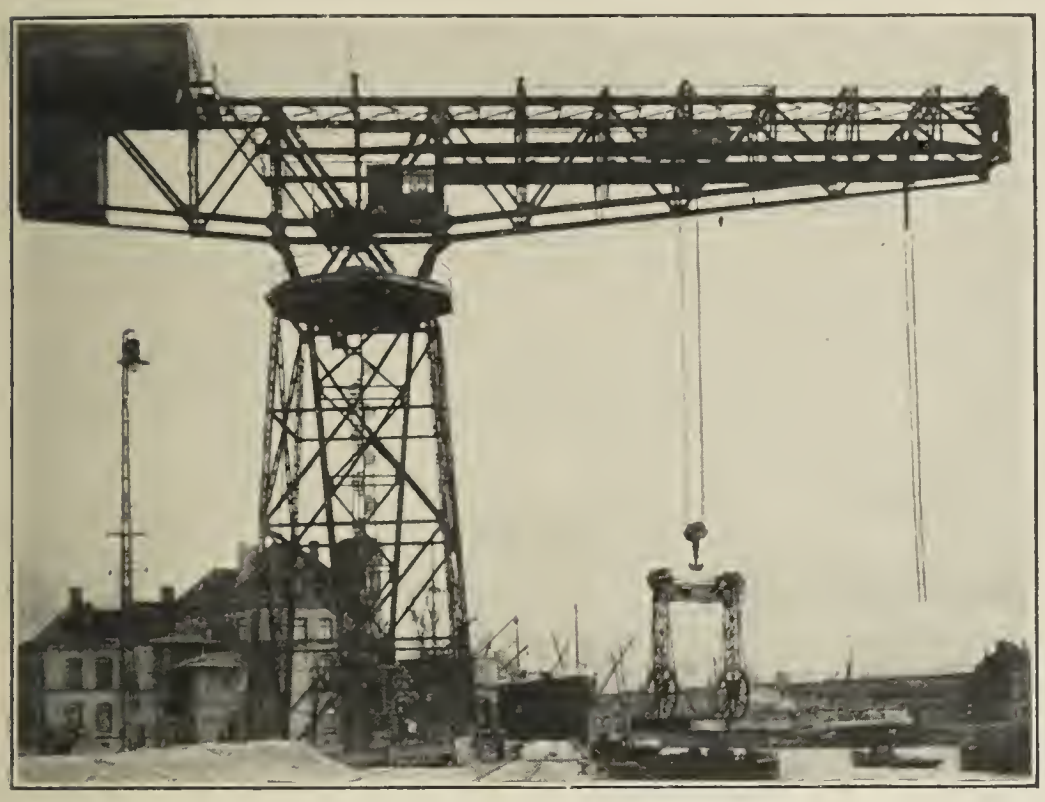
THE GIANT CRANE (LIFTS 150 TONS).

low-priced lines. Good English porcelain, however, still holds its ground, although German production in this line has greatly improved of late, some factories turning out excellent and artistic wares. Makers for the German market will do well to bear in mind that German taste has undergone a notable development in the direction of a strong reaction from the Art Nouveau and æsthetic movements. Straight lines, soft colouring, and small decorations are now preferred to flowing curves and florid designs. Badge ware has not yet been introduced into Germany, though it is made there for the British market. Perhaps it may yet "catch on." Vases decorated with airships or warships should be popular, judging by the way in which these designs are applied to postcards, paperweights, &c. Although, from a variety of causes, British pottery is less used in Germany than formerly, there is no need for our manufacturers to despond. If they study the requirements of the Continental market there is still a good business to be done when trade revives. The present slackness is general, and is shared by the best German producers. In one fine showroom in Hamburg I saw Longton china, Hanley earthenware, Burslem tiles, jet and rockingham, and was assured that they are good selling lines against all competitors.

THE EXPORT TRADE is substantial at any time, though just now it is suffering from severe depression. Competition is keen in all markets, and British exporters make their influence sorely felt, perhaps more with regard to quality than to price. As an instance of the extent to which over-production has been carried on, I may mention cases in which manufacturers who had, according to custom, booked certain orders for South America eighteen or twenty-four months ahead, were now asking their customers to take immediate delivery. German makers are carrying very heavy stocks, and most of the factories are working short time. One company is reported to have lost 200,000 marks on last year's trading and another nearly as much. Nor is this from any lack of enterprise, for the manufacturers are alert and quick to seize any opportunity of increasing their sales or affecting economies in working. I was interested to learn that one firm had just been successful in producing rockingham ware, but not yet to any large extent. The making of fireproof china has also been commenced. Gas firing has been tried in some cases, but has not been extensively adopted yet, as peat-fuel, wood and ligneous coal are both cheap and plentiful enough at present. Irish peat-moss is regarded favourably as a packing material. There are certain peculiarly German goods for which a steady demand is maintained, though at very low prices. Among these are the neat little household jars, lettered with the names of the various commodities—salt, sugar, raisins, rice, &c.—which they are to contain. Such jars are much prized by the thrifty housewife, who takes a pride in her kitchen; and, indeed, it is a pity that these and the spirit they represent are not more common in England. Other German goods which sell well are felspar china or semi-porcelain and some kinds of improved hard porcelain. Porcelain table ware to the weight of 3,941 metric tons, and valued at £192,700, was exported from Germany during the first quarter of the current year. The figures show a heavy falling off. One speciality which is very popular in South America is a sort of earthenware made with an admixture of chalk and sand, and very light in weight. This characteristic makes a great difference in freight and tariff charges.

THE GLASS TRADE.—Much of what I have written above concerning pottery applies also to the glass trade. I have a very real sense of pride and pleasure in being able to record that British glassware of the very best quality sells still in Germany in spite of tariffs, trade depression, and local competition. Its beauty and elegance is such that wealthy and tasteful buyers will have it, despite all obstacles. In the commoner and cheaper lines, German and Austrian makers pretty well monopolise the market—and a huge market it is. The German is a thirsty soul, a consumer of copious potations of beer and wine (yet he is seldom a drunkard, for his drinks are of the lightest, and contain but small proportions of alcohol—and no chemical adulterants). He loves to see his beverages sparkling in a clear glass mug and foaming over the brim; so the cafés, beer-gardens, confectioners, and hotels are all good cus-

tomers to the glass manufacturer. Even tea—or the weak-kneed decoction that passes by that name in the Fatherland—is served in a glass. Teacups are not much used, though there is a brisk demand for cups for coffee and "bouillon." Great quantities of glass are exported from Hamburg—German, Bohemian, and Swedish. A good deal of the cheaper sort is sent to England, but the chief outlets, as for pottery, are South and Central America, with North America, Australasia, and the Far East in the second rank, and Africa and the Levant in a less degree. Hollow glass-ware, not coloured, to the value of £149,100, and weighing 16,481,400 kilos., was exported



ANOTHER CRANE IN THE DOCKS.

from the German Empire during the first three months of the current year. Both quantity and value are much below average.

In conclusion, I must express my sincere thanks to the British Consular authorities and to the many Hamburg manufacturers and merchants whom I interviewed for their kindness in imparting information, and so helping me to compile these articles, which I trust have proved of interest to all my readers and of use to some. I desire also to depart for once from strictly trade matters, and to put on record the fact that one effect of my visit to Hamburg has been to increase very considerably my respect for the great German nation. I already admired their splendid achievements in arts and arms, in science and commerce, and my admiration in these respects has been intensified. In all such spheres of activity, they set a high standard indeed for any who would emulate their attainments. But my personal contact with the Germans of various classes has served to add to my feelings of admiration and respect those of esteem and friendship. I only speak of them as I found them when I say that their characteristics are such as must command the highest regard. And I am convinced that, as the German and British people grow to know one another better, they cannot fail to correct misunderstandings on both sides, and to establish lasting relations of mutual liking and goodwill.

THE END.

Motor-cars are more frequently used by commercial travellers for their country journeys than is generally supposed. Two in our own trades are covering the eastern counties and the south coast regularly. They involve a rather heavy initial outlay, but we are told the economy they effect justifies it.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1908.

(*Continued from page* 793.)

Lead.

Mr. Shuter, Stoke-on-Trent, in reporting on the increase in the cases notified, states that, though these include a number of doubtful cases and several caused by the worker's own fault through inattention to cleanliness, &c., the remainder represents a total that is most unsatisfactory, and calls for careful investigation. Two points may be worth consideration, viz., although there are 334 potteries in the district, one firm alone was responsible for 14 cases that occurred during the year; the other point is that about three-quarters of the cases occurred during the first seven months, and there has been a general falling-off in the numbers since July. It is significant, too, that not a single case of lead poisoning has occurred at Jet and Rockingham works, although it is well known the glaze used here is heavily charged with lead. It would seem to point to the fact that ware-cleaning in the dry state is as potent a factor in the question of lead poisoning as the amount of lead itself in the glaze.

Dangerous Trades: Poisoning.

Summaries are given by the Superintending Inspector of the reports received from the various inspectors on "Dangerous Trades."

Arsenic.—Under this sub-heading Mr. Shuter, of Stoke-on-Trent, gives particulars as to the use of arsenic, from details supplied by Mr. H. R. Rogers, whose chemical knowledge is a valuable asset in the district. He states that arsenic compounds are used in small quantities in (a) the manufacture of colours; (b) manufacture and decoration of earthenware and china, and (c) copper refining works. In factories of class (a) only the colours made for potteries and for enamellers of metal contain arsenic, and the persons employed in making these are the same as those who make colours containing lead. They are, therefore, examined by the certifying surgeon, and washing accommodation, mess-room, and overalls are provided for them. As to class (b), the majority of the potters' colours contain no arsenic, but in cases where this substance is present, the amount varies from ·03 per cent. to 5·4 per cent. The arsenic colours are used only in the moist condition and in very small quantities. Washing accommodation is provided in all potteries, and the chances of any worker suffering from arsenic poisoning are very small. Mr. H. J. Peacock (Inspector for South Staffordshire) mentions the case of glass works, and states that in these places arsenic does not come in contact with the worker's hands, whilst the men who mix the ingredients for the glass appear to take precautions for preventing the inhalation of dust by wearing a handkerchief over the mouth during the mixing process.

Earthenware and China.—At Stoke-on-Trent, Mr. Shuter, after 12 months' experience of the operations of these rules, confesses himself disappointed at the way they are observed. It does not matter whether one considers the rules relating to sweeping or lavatories, mess-rooms, or fans; generally speaking, the results are the same, and that, unsatisfactory. There is too great a tendency on the part of the occupiers to delegate responsibility to those under them, and when endeavouring to trace the culprit one is transferred from the occupier to his manager, from the manager to the shop foreman, from the latter to the operative, and occasionally from that individual to the poor "odd man," who is expected to be responsible for nearly everything, from keeping the mess-room clean and sweeping the floors to cleaning out the fans. The sweeping is often indifferently done and occasionally neglected, and yet this is a very difficult thing to prove in a Court, since it is supposed to be done when no one is at work, and if the "odd man" swears he has swept the shop, the Inspector is unable to contradict him. Then washing appliances are often dirty, sometimes broken, and, unless the Inspector enters the office before going on to the pottery, the soap almost conspicuous by its absence, the nail brushes worn to the wood, and the towels in anything but a suitable condition. Of course, if for any reason the Inspector has to call at the office, or he goes elsewhere before entering the lavatories, then all is altered: clean towels, new brushes, and nice lumps of soap are found in their respective places when they are inspected. The mess-room accommodation is often of the worst description; he has met with some cases where the only light has been gas, no means of ventilation, no table or seats, and the floors in a filthy condition. Other cases have been met with where the washing accommodation has been found in the mess-room. Bit by bit these things are being improved, but it is necessarily slow work, and even now there are many cases where the only place where the lead workers can have their meals is the glost or biscuit warehouse. In nearly every pottery there are one or more fans provided for carrying away the lead dust, and in

this precaution Mr. Shuter thinks lies the hope for a general reduction in lead cases. That the occupiers themselves realise this is found in the ready way in which fans are provided whenever required; and yet, frequently, the system of installation met with is a splendid illustration of "how not to do it." Wooden air trunks with openings through which air is drawn, instead of through the proper orifice, sharp bends in the trunks causing baffling, fans loaded with dirt and running at half the speed they were intended to run at—these are some of the features met with when inspecting their efficiency. In one case a large fan had been fitted, coupled up with good air trunks, and yet the result was almost nil; after climbing a roof and going down the other side, it was found that the end of the air trunk had been removed, so that the fan was simply drawing air in at this end and discharging it at the other, without affecting the dusty process at all. In another case a cover had been placed close to the fan on the outside with the result that, as the air passed through the latter, it struck the cover and rebounded, passing again through the fan at the middle and thus, meeting the air on its way through, caused a baffling which rendered the whole system useless. On removing this cover the effect on the dust inside the shop was most marked. Then, again, many fans, which, when fitted, were probably satisfactory, are now rendered useless by the fact that additional machines have been added to the existing plant without increasing the driving power. A great deal of time and labour has been involved in dealing with faulty fans; it has been found necessary to visit some potteries six or eight times for this purpose alone, but the time has been well spent, and already there are potteries where the system of exhaust ventilation may be classed as very good. China-scouring machines are becoming more general every day, and will go a long way to minimise the risk to health from flint dust. Flat knocking and flint sifting, too, are being done in some potteries by mechanical means, and this, too, is a step in the right direction. The attempt to perfect the mechanical dipping machine has, so far, not proved a success, and there yet remains scope for the inventive genius in this direction.

Some doubt exists as to the exact meaning of "cleaning in the moist condition," and Mr. Shuter found a woman in one pottery cleaning, with the aid of a knife, cups that had been dipped 24 hours before. The manager claimed the exemption permitted by Rule 23b, but it was explained that this rule did not apply here, with the result that he at once put in a fan. There is also room for a great improvement in the attitude of the workers themselves towards the special rules; a great deal of indifference exists on their part, and there has been frequent occasion to caution them for smoking, eating food, and bringing food into prohibited places. Some uncertainty also exists as to the exact meaning of the last paragraph of Schedule A; and non-lead workers are sometimes engaged in processes that are dangerously near the border line of what is a Scheduled process and what is not. On this Mr. H. R. Rogers writes that, at the beginning of the year, attention was specially directed to the danger attending the process of lawning enamel colours by the occurrence of a case of lead poisoning among the "banders" in the decorating department of an earthenware factory. It was the duty of the sufferer to take a small quantity of "celeste" from a tin, mix it with various liquids, and then apply it to the ware in the moist condition, by means of a brush. Inquiry showed that before moistening the colour it was customary to rub it through a piece of fine lawn; thus creating dust in the work-room. Since some doubt was expressed as to the existence of lead compounds in the "celeste," and since a question arose with regard to the payment of compensation, a sample of the colour was analysed by Mr. Rogers and found to contain at least 26·2 per cent. of lead, calculated as the monoxide. After these experiments had been made, compensation was paid to the sufferer and the process of lawning enamel colours was recognised as being included in the last portion of Schedule A of the earthenware and china special rules. Inquiries have been made at other earthenware and china works in the district, and occupiers have been instructed that the lawning of colours containing lead must not be carried on without the use of exhaust fans or other efficient means for the effectual removal of any dust created.

Mr. Parkes, dealing with some potteries in Derbyshire, says that he has visited one china works, and the conditions generally were found to be satisfactory. In earthenware works the conditions are not such as are demanded by the nature of the processes. The structural conditions generally are devoid of spaciousness, light, and ventilation, mainly due to the use of old buildings. The floors are mainly constructed of unsuitable material, the boards and planks absorbing dirt and dust and secreting it in the joints, eventually giving it off again owing to the springiness of the floors and to the momentary partial vacuum caused by the movements of women with bulky clothing and of other persons. He suggests that roughened iron grid mats be placed on the floor joists instead of boards, where most of the dust is created, and in dirty and dusty tracks; these will, in effect, scrape the boots of the workers and swallow up the greater part of the dirt and dust, which would fall into a receptacle below, instead of being carried into other parts of the pottery. Such parts as are not thus treated should have cemented floors where necessary. If there is any objection to iron mat grids, wooden ones of hard wood, similar to those forming the floors of purifying houses in gas works, might be beneficially used. In any case, the dust now found on dipping-house floors and other parts is alone sufficient to cause lead poisoning, and by these means the accumulation could be kept and removed in a damp state.

Mr. J. H. Walmsley, of the North-Eastern Division, writes:—"The earthenware factories in this district are few in number, but during the past year one firm has contributed no less than five cases of lead poisoning to the list. Two of these were young females employed for only a few months in the dipping house as dippers' attendants. They were examined when they began work, but at later examinations the factory surgeon noted deterioration in health, and finally they were suspended. There was no evident cause in the work-room, varying from many others in North Staffordshire, to account for the illness; the room is spacious and recently built, no noticeable heat comes from the drying stillages, and no dusty lead process is carried on, nor do the girls clean ware after it has been dipped. Under the general conditions of manufacture there was nothing to account for the illness beyond the unusual susceptibility to lead. Two dippers were also invalided who worked at the same place, one was able to resume work after about two months' suspension, the other had only worked three months at this particular factory, but had been employed for many years in a lead process at another factory some miles away, and I was informed that he had previously shown signs of approaching lead poisoning. Nothing more can apparently be done in this dipping house than to carry out the rules as to cleanliness with the greatest thoroughness. It was not quite certain that the firm, or manager, had paid any careful personal attention to the enforcement of sweeping and other rules, but they promise to do so, and the place will be carefully watched in the future."

Mr. Joseph Law, of the North-Western Division, says:—"The rules have but small application in this division, most of the work being on coarse ware. Mr. Law (Blackburn) records one case of lead poisoning to a man employed occasionally as a glost-placer. He was apparently somewhat careless in his methods, and some laxity was observed with respect to the wearing of overalls by the men generally, though these were duly provided by their employer."

The Northern Division.—The reports received indicate that in this division the rules are satisfactorily complied with.

The Truck Acts.

Mr. S. Shuter, on taking charge of the Stoke-on-Trent district, was impressed by nothing so much as by the way the Truck Acts have been taken advantage of (and sometimes contravened) as regards deductions from wages. In a tile works he found the women being charged 6d. a week for sweeping the floors, and on pointing out that this was in excess of what actually obtained in other works, the manager reduced it to 3d. without the slightest remonstrance; but the fact remains that these women have been paying double the amount that was fair and reasonable for some years. He says that it is impossible to deal fully with this matter in a report of this kind, but he would like to give two or three concrete cases that have come under notice during the year. In one case, tile makers (men) were charged more than double the making price for defective work; this case was taken to Court and conviction obtained. In another case, eight printers (china) were charged 5s. a week each for what is termed press money; an inquiry elicited the fact that, occasionally, the men left the ware unfinished and another man had to make it good, but while 40s. a week was stopped it could only be shown that 5s. a week was paid in this way, the firm clearing 35s. a week by the arrangement. A prosecution followed in this case, and conviction was obtained. Then a bad case of money lending was revealed; the occupier of a pottery being in the habit of lending his men £1 to be paid off at the rate of 6s. a week, which amount was deducted from the wages for the next four weeks; a calculation will show the exorbitant rate of interest that was being charged. This was a most pitiful case; the men were never out of debt, were fearfully poor, and on visiting their homes to obtain full particulars a most deplorable state of affairs was revealed. Some weeks the men would not only have no wages to take up, but would still owe the 6s. due on a previous loan. Convictions were obtained under the old Act of 1831. Among other interesting cases may be mentioned one in which four men, mould makers, were charged 6d. a week for the *water* they used for mixing the plaster of paris. This has been stopped. Another, where a firm magnanimously swept away all stoppages, but made the women paint 13 tiles to the dozen, with the result that the women paid more by this means than they did in the old days when specific amounts were charged for gas, sweeping, &c. Much dissatisfaction exists among some of the workers, owing to the system in vogue in the Potteries by which they have to "allow" certain amounts out of their wages; these operatives are called "apprentices," but it does not follow that they have not served a full apprenticeship; in

fact it is by no means uncommon to meet with men and women of 27 years of age and upwards who still are called apprentices, and have to forfeit, in the case of the men, 33½ per cent. of their wages, while the women and girls have to forfeit or "allow" 2d., 3d., or even 4d. in the shilling. This arrangement is considered a matter of wages and outside the Truck Act, but it is unfair to charge this class of workers for bad work. They are paid a lower rate because, presumably, they are learners, and not skilled workmen, so that to charge for defective work is taking it off at both ends.

(To be continued.)

THE HEALTH CONGRESS.

PAPER ON LEAD POISONING.

AT one of the sittings of the Health Congress held at Leeds on July 22, Dr. B. A. Whitelegge, Chief Government Factory Inspector, presided over a small assembly in the section devoted to industrial hygiene. He referred to the various trades of a more or less dangerous character so far as workers were concerned, and regretted the lack of facilities for manufacturers to find out, from actual examination, the best appliances for reducing risks, particularly in industries where dust inhalation produced serious disease. In this connection he suggested the establishment of permanent exhibitions of safety appliances in the different industrial centres. At these exhibitions there should be working models.

The first paper read was by Mr. J. H. Walmsley, Head Inspector of Factories, Leeds, on "Lead Poisoning in the Manufacture of China and Earthenware." He said he should deal with the question solely from a factory inspector's point of view and experience. He detailed what had been done before the Committee of Inquiry appointed in 1893 and subsequent to its report—resulting in the special rules adopted in 1894, and which as finally revised in 1904, were now in operation. He said the glazing and decoration of the ware were the main sources of lead poisoning, and he described the methods adopted to remedy the evil. The monthly medical examination of women and young persons had done much good, and remarkable results had followed the provision of fans to carry away the dust. From 1896 to 1898 160 cases of lead poisoning amongst groundlayers were reported. In 1898 fans were required by law, with the result that in 1899-1901 the cases reported dropped to 18, in the following two years they fell to 9, and in the next two years to 3. The rules that had been made for the protection of the workers were observed in a very careless manner, and were frequently neglected altogether.

Mr. Walmsley said "although the operatives were well aware of the danger to which they were exposed, it is with some regret that one saw a great amount of indifference in carrying out the rules, they were not always careful in observing the rule as to washing of hands before leaving work or taking meals, and I am afraid they often ate food with hands bearing traces of lead.

The pottery operatives generally are not weaklings by any means, and the men, especially the glost placers, are well set up, these latter having to lift and carry heavy weights; they compare favourably with workers in other industries and districts. In the male workers I have not seen so much of the pale complexious particularly noticeable in women. I am no apologist for the manufacturer, but do not think that the master potter is a heartless individual. He has to produce his glaze and the body for the ware from old and well-tried recipes, and to change them may mean serious loss—perhaps closing his works. He has to produce his goods for sale with a fine glaze; he has to satisfy the public taste, and that public, in spite of its professed humanity, will not buy crazed ware or dully glazed pieces; it will have "perfection," and if pieces are offered with a glaze which does not please the eye of the purchaser, well, the public do not buy."

Dr. Hill, certifying surgeon of Tunstall, read a paper on the "Personal Habits of the Workers in relation to Industrial Lead Poisoning." In the course of his very important remarks, Dr. Hill said he had yet to meet with a case of genuine lead poisoning in an abstainer of any standing, but he had frequently experienced some difficulty in distinguishing between plumbism and alcoholism. Good food and healthy homes, so important to workers of every class, were an absolute necessity for lead workers. A large firm in Tunstall who had a great many cases of lead poisoning instituted the salutary practice of giving each girl a pint of milk before starting her work, and the result was excellent, and such a practice if more generally adopted would amply repay the outlay incurred. The importance of personal cleanliness and especially of a regular cleansing of the teeth, was insisted upon. He had every confidence that as on the one hand the workers realised that the efforts were directed simply and solely to relieve and prevent their physical damage and disability, and on the other hand the employers saw that it was equally to their advantage that every precaution and safeguard should be adopted and enforced, in a few years severe cases of lead poisoning would cease to occur, although from the very insidious onset of the disease occasional mild cases would appear, until the happy time came when a perfectly satisfactory leadless glaze was discovered."

A lengthy discussion followed, in which Mr. Noah Parkes, of Burslem, took part. Mr. Parkes said he had never met a more abstemious and cleanly class of people than the pottery workers. He agreed that alcohol was not good for lead workers, and told against them.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)

(Concluded from page 792.)

"CRYOLITE" by C. F. Jarl.—Cryolite, Na_3AlF_6, the only mineral of economic importance mined in the Danish dominions, occurs in quantity only at Ivigtut, in South-west Greenland, where it forms a large connected deposit in granite 140 metres long by 60 metres broad at the surface, and continuous in depth to the bottom of the present workings, which are entirely open cast, the upper portion of the deposit having been quarried away to a depth of 40 metres. The country is extremely inhospitable, and all the labour as well as supplies must be imported from Denmark. The quarry having been opened at the sea level is now subjected to considerable infiltration of sea water in the bottom through the clay parting from the wall of the deposit on that side. The mineral is mainly cryolite, with about 20 per cent. of other minerals, including spathic iron or galena with about 230 oz. of silver to the ton, iron and copper pyrites, zinc blende, and quartz, with some other minerals—sodium aluminium fluorides—allied to cryolite. It is roughly hand picked and shipped to Copenhagen for further treatment by a system of gradual reduction. The rough material is carefully broken by hand and special power hammers and hand picked. The refuse is graded and then treated in jigging machines and slime washing frames, giving two products, the first being cryolite with only a small proportion of foreign minerals, and the second a mixture of spathic ore, galena, copper pyrites, and blende, with about 10 per cent. of cryolite, which is concentrated by electro-magnetic separation. The final product is ground and sold as pure cryolite with not more than 0·1 per cent. of iron and entirely free from lead, zinc, and copper. The original application of cryolite was for the manufacture of soda by decomposition with lime, for which use extreme purity was not necessary, but this industry has been abandoned for many years. A more important application has been found in the production of opalescent glass, which has created a considerable demand for cryolite as a constituent of leadless glazes for culinary and other vessels for domestic uses. A third use is as a constituent of the solvent bath for alumina in the electrolytic production of aluminium.

"COLLOID CHEMISTRY AND SOME OF ITS PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS," by Jerome Alexander.—This paper dealt in a general way with the nature of colloids and the colloidal condition as elucidated by recent research, and mentioned, *inter alia*, that certain colloids deflocculate clay and make it more plastic and stronger when baked.

"THE USE OF LEAD COMPOUNDS IN THE CERAMIC INDUSTRIES," by C. Mouzin.—In all cases where regulations exist on the employment of white lead and lead compounds in the ceramic industry, the manufacturers are prevented from carrying them out properly, owing to the ignorance and carelessness of the workpeople, and their disregard of the attendant dangers. The desire to protect the workpeople from themselves has led to endeavours to discover suitable non-plumbic glazes, but with only limited success, the leadless glazes hitherto in existence being inapplicable to coloured ware, because the pigments under such glazes are dissolved by the action of the boric acid and alkalis used. The author proposed, as a resolution, that the Congress should express a desire for the appointment of an International Government Commission to collaborate with manufacturers in attempts to discover leadless glazes, to subsidise these costly experiments, and to prohibit the employment of lead glazes except where the soluble lead compounds therein have been transformed into effectually fritted compounds; the commission also to devise suitable and practicable forms of protection apparatus, and to pay special attention to the hygiene of the ceramic industries.

"TRANSFORMATION OF ALKALI FLUOSILICATES INTO CARBONATES," by L. Rivière.—The potassium fluosilicate resulting from the precipitation of potash in liquids containing sugar, may be easily transformed into fusible potassium fluoride and volatile fluorides of silicon. The operation is effected at red heat, and the silicon fluorides are brought into contact with hydrofluoric acid, so that hydrofluosilicic acid is formed without elimination of silica. The fused potassium fluoride is dissolved in water and treated with finely divided chalk, 75 per cent. of the fluoride being converted into potassium carbonate at the ordinary temperature, though the reaction may be completed by the aid of calcium aluminate, the resulting potassium aluminate being afterwards decomposed by carbon dioxide. Similar results are obtainable with the sodium fluosilicate from the precipitation of sodium compounds in the glycerine lyes from soap making, the carbonate of soda thus formed being recovered by crystallisation.

THE END.

CONFERENCE OF GLASSMAKERS.

(COMMUNICATED.)

A CONFERENCE of the members of the Manchester and Dudley districts of the Union of Glassmakers of Great Britain and Ireland, was held at Dudley on June 26. Amongst the delegates present were Messrs. J. H. Walker, J. Woodford, W. Phillips, J. Foxcroft (Manchester), E. Foxcroft (Bradford), W. Bradford (general financial secretary), Josiah Lane, W. Hampshire (vice-chairman of the executive), Joseph Worrall, W. Keitley, and T. Sefton (Dudley), and others. The delegates were welcomed to Oakham Lodge by Major Griffith Boscawen, who also provided refreshments.

Mr. W. Bradford (general financial secretary) afterwards proposed a vote of thanks to Major and Mrs. Boscawen for their hospitality. He remarked that it was the first time in the history of the society that an arrangement had been come to whereby two districts could meet together in Dudley, and it was also the first time that in Dudley glassmakers had been entertained in the manner they had that morning. With regard to their host, he had watched very carefully his feeling toward the trade unionists and friendly society movement, and he gave it as his opinion that the Major was a staunch friend of all such movements, and he had shown his sympathy in a practical manner. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Major Boscawen, in reply, said he had done what he had been able to support associations of working men, whether they were in the nature of friendly societies or trade unions. The glass trade was a great industry, and one that demanded a great amount of skill. He believed there were no glassmakers in the world like the English, but they could not disguise from themselves the fact that the glass trade had to go through really rough times in recent years. He was one of those, who, apart from party considerations, would like to see an old-established and honourable trade like the glass trade placed upon a better foundation than it was at present. He noticed they had a membership of 906, of whom only 500 were working. Two hundred and fifty were unemployed, and 230 were superannuated. As regarded the latter, he had nothing to say; it was very satisfactory when they were able to provide £1,000 for superannuation. He did not grudge that money, but he did grudge the money that went to the unemployed. He would like to see that altered. He did not see why it should be that in this time of boasted national prosperity a great industry like that should have a quarter of its members out of work, through no cause of their own. It was surely not altogether satisfactory to find that in the year 1907, which was supposed to be a bumper year, that we exported £1,400,000 worth of glass goods, and that £3,000,000 were imported. How was it that we, who could make such splendid glass, should only be able to export less than half the amount we imported. In that district alone there were formerly thirteen or fourteen factories, and to-day there was only one.

In the afternoon the delegates had an interesting drive to Himley, returning to the Priory to inspect the ruins.

THE BANQUET.

In the evening a banquet was given at the Crown Hotel, Wolverhampton-st., over which Mr. W. Bradford, the general financial secretary, presided. In proposing "The Trade, the Employers, and the Manchester District," the chairman regretted he was unable to say that the trade was in a progressive position. They were not in such a position to-day as they were formerly, and this was not due to the fact that the English article did not come up to the standard of the foreigner, but to some other causes affecting the whole commercial system of the nation. Even now, when any special quality of glass was required, it was necessary to send to England, but at the same time the foreigner was making himself competent to deal with these orders also. With regard to the second part of the toast, he was glad to say that there was no friction with the employers. They had been glad to entertain their Manchester friends, and the Conference had tended to create the best feeling between the respective districts.

The toast having been cordially received, Mr. Josiah Lane, in reply, said he was glad to be associated with the men in their pleasures as well as in their work, he was of opinion that it was in the best interests of the trade that masters and men should combine. The trade was certainly not in a rosy condition, which he attributed to foreign competition, and to the advantage that tariffs gave the foreigner. How the trade in England had declined was evidenced by the fact that to-day there were only 900 trade union members, and of those only 500 were employed. There had no doubt been other contributory causes to the decline in trade, one of them being the substitution of electric and other lights for the old parafin lamp.

Mr. J. H. Walker (Manchester) also responded, and rejoiced at the happy relations which existed between the employers and men in the glass trade. They were beginning to realise that capital could not flourish without the co-operation of the worker, and that the world was not made for one class of person, but for everybody.

Responding to the toast of the "National Executive Council," Mr. W. Husselbee (general secretary) said the Committee were very depressed, and their sole anxiety had been to make the position of the trade better. Although they had brought about some improvement, it had not been to their satisfaction. They seemed to be faced with a position which they could not overcome under existing conditions. With regard to the trade, he wished to state that the higher branches of the trade were not dead, and he urged the necessity of ambition among their younger members. Something had been said on the question that was troubling the best brains of the country. He quite agreed that it would be the salvation of the glass trade, but they had to think of the country generally, and upon that there might be different opinions.

The proceedings were enlivened by music.

THE FISCAL QUESTION AND THE GLASS TRADE.

(*Continued from p.* 808.)

APPENDED is the conclusion of the correspondence on this subject, the first part of which was printed in our July issue.

Copy of Mr. John T. Osler's letter to Mr. Jackson, June 22, 1909:—

DEAR MR. JACKSON,—Many thanks for your letter of the 9th, and for the figures you send me.

You do not tell me how you arrive at the figure of 5 per cent. to 7½ per cent. of our imports of "Flint, Cut, or Ornamental Glass" as being the amount to be transferred from foreign to English manufacturers by a 10 per cent. tariff, but merely say that you "estimate" it. However, let us take, for argument's sake, the figure of £80,000 arrived at on this basis as extra trade. Of this new trade, Thos. Webb take one-eighth themselves, leaving only seven-eighths for the whole of the rest of the glass houses of the United Kingdom. This is legitimate deduction, perhaps from the Board of Trade Wages Return, but these returns are quite voluntary and, although you and we fill in the forms, it is well-known that many of the smaller houses make no returns, and that the average figure is almost certainly larger than that given.

However, again I take the figure for argument's sake. If Thos. Webb do one-eighth of the increased trade, they will pay one-eighth of the increased wages. They admit that they will pay £100 per week extra wages.

Therefore, the total weekly extra wages under a 10 per cent. tariff in our branch of the trade is £800.

We learn, however, from the "Daily Express" that, in the whole glass trade, £10,500 per week is the increase in wages. Therefore the bottle trade has to find, with assistance from plate glass, an extra £9,700 per week, or £504,400 per annum. Now the total import of bottles is £589,813, so the absurdity of this figure is manifest.

What I am concerned to show is, that the figures of the "Daily Express" are utterly worthless, and that Tariff Reformers and Free Traders alike, have nothing to gain by allowing such rubbish to be published.

Your answer will, doubtless, be that you are not responsible for the "Daily Express" totals; but I hold that, to a certain extent, you are, as they are published as true deductions from the figures given by you and others who, I admit, have been far more sanguine than you, and whose figures would lead to even more amazing results.

Now I must touch on your argument as regards railways, and your assertion that they would do an increased traffic. It makes no difference to the railways whether they are distributing English glass from Stourbridge all over the country, or foreign glass from the ports of London and Liverpool; there is so much glass to be carried either way, and the English railways must carry it in any case. As regards it being worth their while to buy English glass, that is equally true to-day, and is not altered by a tariff.

As regards our assertion that the only purpose of a 10 per cent. duty was to enable manufacturers to get increased

prices, I did not intentionally alter this assertion. I assume that the 10 per cent. is to be on all glass, not only that part which the foreign makers supply at a price that beats us, and on all the articles where we are at present competing a 10 per cent. duty will mean an increased price for us, and you will admit we do manage to get some trade in spite of the foreigner

One other point which I think Protectionists always neglect. "Whoever creates employment creates, also, unemployment." Fluctuation of trade is uncontrollable, and in any highly organised industrial community a reserve of labour is a lamentable necessity. At the present day you will find that in periods of good trade, there is no undue reserve of skilled labour in any of our great industries. When the "Daily Express" talks of employing 7,245 extra men in the glass trade, it might explain where they are to come from in good times, and what is to become of them in bad times. The vast army of paupers, which all civilised Christian communities sustain, are not, for any long period, skilled workmen out of employment.

One other point. You apparently discriminate between the purveyor and consumer, and contemplate with complacency the diminution of the former's profit. Surely he is a consumer in that he purchases the manufacturers' completed article. You admit that the action which is to bring nothing but good to us is to reduce his profits and purchasing power.—Yours very truly,

JOHN T. OSLER.

Mr. Jackson replied to the above :—

DEAR MR. OSLER,—I duly received your letter of the 22nd inst., and observed, with some dismay, that, while this correspondence began by your asking me to justify the estimated increase in weekly wages, which I sent to the "Daily Express" on behalf of my own firm, I am now to be held in some degree responsible for what you term the "amazing results" deduced from the returns of other manufacturers. I did not bargain for this; but, notwithstanding, a good case might be made out even for an aggregate weekly increase of £10,000 in wages to glassmakers under a 10 per cent. tariff. It is true it implies doubling the present total wages paid (according to the figures of the "Labour Gazette"), but it would not be more than was paid 30 years ago, when twice the number of flint glass factories were in full work, and the window and plate glass industry had not been utterly stamped out by foreign competition. But is it so wildly impossible to suppose that we can do again what was done a generation ago? If Germany, under protection, has all but doubled her exports of manufactured goods in a period of 10 years, are we to say that similar results are unattainable by us?

Now, as to the problem of finding 7,000 odd additional men which you consider another insurmountable difficulty. First, it should be borne in mind that they will not be wanted all at once; secondly, they would not be all men—one-third, at least, being women and boys. Of the men that would be actually required, there are a good proportion now unemployed, or who have drifted into other less lucrative employments; others, again, who have emigrated and would be glad of a chance to return to the old country. The rest would be made up by the promotion of young and promising workmen whose places in turn would be filled by beginners (or "extra hands").

That this can be done, I know from my own experience, for when, seven years ago, we decided to replace our union glassmakers with non-union men, we were assured that skilled workmen were not to be had, and that to train up competent men would prove too long and costly a process. We found it otherwise. Skilled labour, or the material from which it can be developed, lies ready to our hand.

Nor should we be deterred by any unworthy fears as to the fate of these 7,000 additional hands in times of bad trade, for if that is to be a spectre haunting the path of expansion, then farewell to enterprise, and England will indeed be the decadent nation which her critics say she has become already.

As to your contention that "whoever creates employment creates also unemployment," if that were true, then it follows that the less trade we do, and the more employment shrinks, the fewer unemployed there will be—a truly startling economic theory!

And now to deal with the railway argument, and your assertion that "it makes no difference whether they are distributing English glass from Stourbridge—or foreign from London or Liverpool." I say it makes all the difference. The railway companies which convey English glass *from* Stourbridge (or Birmingham), also convey fuel and materials, returned emptics, and what not *to* these centres, and I venture to say that your firm and mine are three times as profitable customers to the railway companies serving our respective districts as foreign firms importing goods of equal volume to our respective outputs.

As you and I are both busy men, without much leisure for newspaper discussion, I suggest that (unless there are any points which I have mentioned to which you wish to reply), this correspondence may now end.

Therefore, one word in conclusion. Let us approach the solution of this great question in a spirit of hopefulness, believing that an industrial future awaits England and the Empire greater than our fathers ever dreamt of, and if a change of our worn-out fiscal system—by whatever name we call it, and with whatever safeguards we surround it—will bring it to pass, let us work for it regardless alike of political bias or of personal gain.—Believe me, yours very truly,

June 28, 1908. CONGREVE JACKSON.

Copy of the letter from Mr. John T. Osler to Mr. Jackson dated July 7, 1909 :—

"DEAR MR. JACKSON,—You suggest that your letter of the 28th should be the last unless I want to reply to any specific points. There are just one or two on which I should like to leave my meaning clear.

"Please, don't attribute the statement 'whoever creates employment creates unemployment' to me. It is a well-known economic truth, and my object in quoting it was to combat your confident expectation that Tariff Reform would solve our unemployment problems. Your deduction from it is amusing, but my meaning was quite plain, I think, and has not really misled you.

"In considering the 7,000 extra hands, have you forgotten that the suggested tariff is to apply to every trade, and that the Protectionists in every trade are as confident as you that they can employ ever so many more men. In six industries only the 'Daily Express' estimates for over 190,000 men. You must take this into consideration when I ask where are the new hands coming from?

"One more point: because I took your figures for the sake of argument, you must not think that I accept them, and I should like to record my own opinion that, as a matter of fact, a 10 per cent. import duty would really have no effect whatever on our branch of the English glass trade. With your concluding paragraph I can cordially agree in so far as its aims are concerned. But as to the road we must travel to achieve them I fear we must differ widely in opinion; for the more I think on this question the more I feel convinced of the necessity of a Free Trade policy: always thinking, mark you, not from the point of view of a glass manufacturer, but as a member of a vast and complicated industrial community dependent on the world at large for most of its vital necessaries.—With kind regards, I am, very truly, yours.

(Signed) "JOHN T. OSLER."

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS AND GLASSWARE (British Products) FOR JUNE, 1909.

	Quantities.				Value.			
	Month ended June.		Six Months ended June.		Month ended June.		Six Months ended June.	
China or Porcelain, and Earthenware.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
To Germany .....cwts.	6,311	5,898	40,042	35,403	£4,591	£3,761	£30,882	£21,890
,, France ..... ,,	2,210	3,165	20,188	17,134	5,409	5,562	37,023	33,577
,, United States of America ..... ,,	25,159	30,365	203,289	185,105	32,612	39,453	263,064	242,357
,, Brazil ..... ,,	16,584	10,454	105,505	58,081	8,692	7,481	61,750	44,763
,, Argentine Republic ..... ,,	23,778	30,967	154,973	166,496	15,260	17,971	101,871	96,810
,, British South Africa ..... ,,	7,409	7,913	45,369	39,585	5,760	6,538	40,466	40,998
,, British East Indies..... ,,	16,951	15,888	181,418	137,773	12,566	11,485	93,772	83,327
,, Australia ..... ,,	11,251	11,661	93,723	66,174	14,325	14,176	106,268	81,224
,, New Zealand ..... ,,	5,853	5,465	47,527	28,964	8,092	7,946	52,531	39,814
,, Canada ..... ,,	35,144	28,418	200,693	171,632	21,891	24,396	142,199	119,796
,, Other Countries ..... ,,	103,008	90,269	464,101	420,286	52,947	47,319	295,452	258,576
Made up as follows:								
Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian ... ,,	1,479	1,463	9,146	8,493	8,975	10,738	64,775	65,879
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement ,,	6,141	5,710	41,563	41,110	5,075	5,233	37,683	37,809
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving) ..... ,,	7,410	5,945	48,865	34,920	6,825	5,539	37,292	27,585
Sanitary Ware ..... ,,	15,227	17,149	88,802	104,965	22,841	24,645	133,667	143,888
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica) ..... ,,	81,779	87,560	609,258	497,928	106,540	112,422	767,094	643,524
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta ,,	541	106	4,543	1,430	1,104	239	6,964	3,084
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware ,,	133,642	111,903	713,522	597,332	21,662	18,457	123,230	97,653
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware) ,,	7,439	10,627	41,129	40,455	9,123	8,815	51,573	43,710
Glass.								
To British South Africa.....value £	—	—	—	—	3,841	4,488	28,438	24,422
,, Other Countries .. .. ,,	—	—	—	—	100,664	110,959	625,776	620,154
Made up as follows:								
Plate Glass ..... cwts.	11,380	13,870	73,301	81,879	18,283	22,392	118,415	127,970
Flint Glass ..... ,,	5,351	5,237	28,620	33,585	15,802	18,051	87,820	112,492
Glass Bottles .....gross	54,446	65,822	388,805	379,255	36,028	41,018	260,204	237,897
Glass Manufactures, other sorts....cwts.	42,617	45,281	230,230	220,473	34,392	33,986	187,775	166,217

IMPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS FOR JUNE.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian..cwts.	4,813	9,492	29,723	32,511	22,077	44,686	135,655	150,984
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement ,,	19	100	2,208	1,050	29	134	643	704
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving) ..... ,,	1,804	4,758	16,440	14,168	1,592	1,765	10,007	8,028
Sanitary Ware ..... ,,	20	24	321	190	39	54	645	433
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)..... ,,	22,550	20,055	141,181	119,179	44,124	40,602	289,423	239,331
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta ,,	48	13	131	73	156	44	480	317
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware ,,	9,673	21,095	53,105	62,739	3,110	2,893	19,216	17,378
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittingsand Chemical Ware) ,,	1,554	2,445	11,338	12,583	2,685	3,476	17,572	18,056
Window and German Sheet Glass ,,	86,232	92,556	590,753	560,898	49,871	49,194	331,981	300,022
Plate Glass ..... ,,	33,059	26,624	167,399	158,721	41,109	32,179	208,742	196,563
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass ,,	54,563	59,859	334,822	315,441	82,580	88,564	498,365	473,163
Glass Bottles.....gross	130,009	129,911	799,984	766,803	54,603	55,116	331,524	309,184
Glass Manufactures, other sorts....cwts.	317	214	4,105	1,566	498	348	5,437	2,607

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS (Foreign and Colonial Merchandise) FOR JUNE.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian ...cwts.	2,674	6,819	9,791	18,820	12,404	32,483	47,787	88,150
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement ,,	—	—	32	—	—	—	55	—
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)..... ,,	194	700	211	1,340	202	70	223	514
Sanitary Ware..... ,,	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	—
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)..... ..... ,,	415	316	3,053	2,073	1,136	681	7,618	4,477
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta ,,	2	—	2	3	5	—	5	20
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware ,,	11	15	1,357	3,088	68	109	1,102	606
Other sorts(including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware) ,,	10	131	56	260	33	421	144	629
Window and German Sheet Glass ,,	450	490	4,115	5,611	247	209	2,247	2,627
Plate Glass ..... ,,	63	22	748	2,310	72	40	845	2,700
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass ,,	389	982	2,371	4,439	1,959	2,619	8,283	12,616
Glass Bottles .....gross	5,486	1,629	26,332	14,391	2,535	826	13,856	6,904
Glass Manufactures, other sorts...cwts.	328	45	2,323	1,207	766	130	5,834	1,873

EARTHENWARE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Compiled from the returns of D. Inglis & Co.

	Shipments, May 27 to June 26, 1909. Packages.	Corresponding period, 1908. Packages.	Exports, Jan. 1 to June 26, 1909. Packages.	Corresponding period, 1908. Packages.
To Boston	592	338	3,685	2,839
„ New York	642	370	2,719	2,949
„ Baltimore	1,258	1,369	8,285	9,547
„ Philadelphia	213	534	2,580	2,642
„ New Orleans	187	556	1,577	2,986
„ Newport News	194	—	751	370
„ San Francisco	55	—	151	39
„ Portland, Me.	—	244	1,871	3,771
„ Galveston	135	149	583	507
„ Portland, Or.	—	—	95	—
„ Inland Points	94	145	610	392
Total	3,370	3,705	22,907	26,042

PREHISTORIC POTTERY.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE.)

THE art of printing has often been extolled, and deservedly so, for its valuable services in enabling men to communicate with one another. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries people looked with admiration upon the then new methods employed to record the history of events, and to transmit intelligence from one generation to another. We may not look upon the act of printing with the feelings with which it was regarded in Caxton's time, but we must admit it is a most useful and necessary concomitant of modern life. The art of the potter, however, furnishes a still more wonderful method of recording events and of transmitting the records through eras rather than through generations. The discoveries that are now being made in Egypt reveal to us the actual vessels and implements used in scenes and incidents that happened from 3,500 to 5,000 years ago, accompanied in many cases by inscriptions that can be deciphered to-day as clearly as when they were first made. There have been two most interesting exhibitions in London during the past month of Egyptian antiquities, in both of which pottery and stone work are prominent features. At University College, Gower-street, Egyptian antiquities of great interest, found by Professor Flinders Petric and students of the

"BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHÆOLOGY IN EGYPT,"

have been exhibited. Only one burial was found during the last expedition, but it is the richest entire burial that has been brought from Egypt. Amongst many things that were brought away with the coffin, there is a row of pottery vases in the original string network. These were strung on a stick which was deposited with them at the side of the coffin. The string network was in a fragile state, and has been preserved for removal by saturating with collodion. Such specimens as these vases are extremely rare, and the beautiful regularity of their form adds to the interest in them. They are in the shape of an inverted cone, just like the hanging-vases of to-day, yet they were fashioned 1700 B.C. Many small pieces of pottery were found in and around the coffin. The most interesting "finds" obtained from the palace of Memphis are not pottery, but they include a glazed pottery figure of Tahuti, with places for earrings; part of a glazed pottery female figure draped with a fringed shawl and part of a blue bowl of King Zeher (360 B.C.). There are jars of Greek forms (700 B.C.) with monograms of owners and pieces of painted pottery, with lotus flowers, a small pottery lion and other things. A number of terracotta modelled heads (of about 500 B.C.) represent different nationalities, which can be clearly identified. A Kurd, identified by Dr. Hogarth from the turban and type of features, is said to be the finest modelled head yet found. There has also been an exhibition at King's College, Strand, of Egyptian antiquities found by officers of the

"EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND"

at Abydos and Mahasna. These include some of the earliest types of pottery known—some rough-faced vases conical in form with printed base, red body with black irregular band at top. Some of these have a lion scratched on the surface, and other marks to indicate ownership. There are many examples of these marks. There are specimens of polished red and decorated pottery of the same pre-dynastic period (estimated as 5000 B.C.) with coloured lines, waved, running round the piece, and some with the same lines crossed latticewise. There is a piece of pottery of the same period, which had been broken and rivetted anciently. Many pottery vases are exhibited which were recovered from the burials of men. The vases were found in the graves. One, a painted pottery vase, decorated with a painting of two hippopotami, was left at Cairo Museum, but there is shown a unique vase—the body of red pottery with decorated design in white—with four hippopotami on the rim, a triumph of pottery work for the period (4700 B.C.) One large grave containing two burials, had been already plundered partially; but the expedition recovered many very interesting "finds." We can only mention the pottery. At one end of the grave were eight pottery vases and four clay objects with them. The latter are hollow and pierced for suspension, and when shaken make a noise like a rattle. They may have belonged to a medicine man—or, perhaps, used as goat or sheep bells. At the other end of the same grave was found a clay gaming board or table. This board was originally divided into 18 squares by holes pierced in the table before the clay was baked—however that was done. There were 12 "men," one of which is missing. These curious figures, which evidently answered the purpose of our modern "chess" and "draught" men, are made of clay. It is impossible to mention all the pottery exhibits, though they are full of interest. Two vases, one of alabaster and one of pottery, were discovered together. They are of especial interest from the fact that they are exactly alike, although made of different material.

Both the "Egyptian Exploration Fund" and the "British School of Archæology in Egypt" are dependent on subscriptions for the means of carrying on their work. That work is deserving of encouragement, seeing that it has placed before our eyes—and practically in our hands—objects (pottery and other) which illustrate the life, the religion, the civilisation, and, we may say, the art of men who peopled the earth five thousand years before the birth of Christ.

THE ENGLISH CERAMIC SOCIETY.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)

ALTHOUGH the outing undertaken by the English Ceramic Society to Newark on June 28 was undoubtedly promoted with the object of giving the members the opportunity of acquiring first hand information regarding the source of a material largely used in the potting industry, and the conditions governing its manufacture, at the same time it was not lost sight of that it was the annual excursion. As was pointed out by the chairman, Mr. J. P. Holdcroft, at the annual general meeting of the Society, held at Tunstall towards the end of May, it was extremely desirable, when arranging outings, to visit, as far as possible, those places from which the materials were obtained which potters had to handle, and such excursions, having a double claim, could not fail to prove more than ordinarily beneficial.

The outing this year to Newark-on-Trent was the outcome of an invitation to the Society from Cafferata & Co., plaster manufacturers. The weather conditions were ideal. Leaving Stoke in special saloons by the 8.8 a.m. train, Derby was reached about 9.30. Nottingham about 10.30, and Newark, the destination, shortly after 11 o'clock. Here brakes were found waiting to convey the party a three-mile drive to Hawton Mine, where Cafferata & Co. excavate the material used in their productions.

The Hawton Mine.

On arrival at Hawton, after joining those who had motored from the Potteries, Mr. Redmond Cafferata was responsible for the visitors, and by his courtesy and evident willingness to impart information it was possible to get more than a cursory survey of the mining process. Proceeding for about three-quarters of a mile along the quarry bank, and looking down into the workings, which vary from a depth of 18 to 50 ft., it was possible to get a good idea of the extent and richness of the gypsum strata, and the bluish material, plainly evident in the banks, suggested the presence of the gypsum where it was impossible to actually see it. Under Mr. Redmond's capable direction it was possible at a certain point in the workings to witness the operations of a huge Whittaker steam navvy, which was the subject of a good deal of interest, and a lengthy stay was made. This machine, effectual in the extreme, is of recent introduction, and has resulted in a considerable diminution of hand labour. Built at Leeds, it is one of the biggest "A" design yet made, and is worked by two engines, one capable of exerting a strain of 80 horse-power, and the other, the main engine, of 150 horse-power. A pull of 28 tons is possible, and the rapidity and effect of its operation is marvellous. Attached to the crane is a large iron scoop capable of holding several tons of material. This is lowered by the crane until it is level with that part of the embankment which is being worked, and the engines being applied, the necessary pull is exerted. The teeth of the scoop getting well underneath the rock, and the necessary strain being applied by the powerful engines, the material is literally torn up, and huge boulders of gypsum rock weighing several hundredweights are picked up along with the clay, which is not utilised. When the scoop has succeeded in becoming fairly loaded, it is elevated by the crane, and swung round until level with a mine truck, the operation of which is controlled from the opposite bank of the workings. When the scoop is directly covering the truck, the bottom, which is hinged, and governed from the crane, is released, and the contents are dropped out into the truck, which is then elevated to the summit of the opposite embankment. Here the excavated material is sorted, and the gypsum extracted, the clay and unutilised materials being dropped, thus gradually filling up the discarded working on the opposite side. The gypsum is broken up into pieces of portable size, and loaded up into the private wagons of the company, and what is not needed for treatment at Hawton is transferred on a siding of three feet gauge to the works at Newark, where it is scientifically treated in the production of plaster, cement, and other like materials. One could not fail to be impressed with the cleverness and effectiveness of the steam navvy, which, it was stated, was capable of securing on an average about 200 tons of gypsum daily, and when it is considered that to accomplish this it is necessary to remove about 2,000 tons of material, the gypsum being responsible for about a tenth of the total clearance, one is better able to understand the adoption of mechanical appliances under such circumstances in preference to the slower and more tedious methods of the humanly directed pick. The interested onlookers were loth to leave, and it was some time before they could be induced to move along; but meal time was approaching, and it was the signal warning that the blasting was being commenced, preparatory to leaving off for the mid-day meal, which eventually stirred the party. The blasting operations, which were quickly accomplished, were particularly interesting, and excited attention. In one case the earth, blown to a height of 20 or 30ft., descended in all directions, causing some concern to the onlookers, and scattering them in all directions. A short inspection of a drilling machine operated by compressed air, followed, but through some temporary disablement it was not possible to form an adequate idea of its effectiveness. The cleaning sheds, which are responsible for the employment of some 40 or 50 men, were then visited, and Mr. Redmond Cafferata was careful to explain the process. Hand labour is here brought into use, all the extraneous matter being carefully stripped from the gypsum by means of a double-faced chopper. One might possibly have been tempted to question the competency or efficiency of this method had it not been possible to witness it, but it was clearly apparent that use was second nature, and when the operation was complete, nothing was left but the pure white stone. This is then divided into several grades, according to the degree of richness of the seam from which it is obtained. The purest white, of superfine quality, is known under the technical name of "terra alba," and is exported chiefly to America, although a considerable quantity goes to Scotland. It is utilised largely in the paper making industry, and has the effect of giving the desired weight and glaze to a paper and lending longer life than the adoption of china clay or wood pulp. In its treatment at Hawton the gypsum is ground very finely between large "burr stones" weighing about 30 cwts. each, and two grinding pans are here responsible for an output of somewhere about 40 tons of ground material daily. After passing through a centrifugal dressing machine, and through silks of 130 mesh, the ground material is then bagged. The sacks are carefully and systematically cleaned each time they are used, a Booth's Patent Vacuum Cleaner, manufactured by Bryan, Donkin & Gleneh, Ltd., of London and Chesterfield, being resorted to, and it should be mentioned that the sewing is also performed by machinery. The calcining of a portion of the gypsum used in the preparation of artificial manures is also undertaken at Hawton. Before leaving, the writer was interested in the very large stock of dressed stone which was banked round and about the cleaning sheds. There would be some four or five thousand tons waiting to be ordered on to Newark, where it is dealt with as the factory there requires it in the manufacture of plaster and cement. There is a fine pla t at Hawton, and a 300 horse-power engine was witnessed under way. The pumping plant is capable of dealing with no less than 220,000



MEMBERS OF THE ENGLISH CERAMIC SOCIETY AT NEWARK.

gals. an hour, the water level being about 4 ft. from the embankment. A portion of the material is also used by the larger brewers for the purpose of "burtonising" the water, and the writer understood from his capable guide that as much as 10 tons per week is the quantity which some of the firm's brewer clients require.

THE LUNCHEON.

Returning by brake to the Newark factory shortly after one o'clock, luncheon was provided by the hosts in a large marquee pleasantly situated at the top of the only hill which is to be seen in the district. At the conclusion, Mr. J. P. Holdcroft, who occupied the chair, rose to return thanks to Cafferata & Co. for their extreme kindness and hospitality. He expressed regret at the absence of their president, Mr. T. W. Twyford, and he was sorry that their past president, Mr. Frank Wedgwood, had also been unable to accompany them. He (the speaker) would be quite unable to discharge the duty in the way that either of those two gentlemen could have done it, but at all events no one could do it more sincerely. Their hosts had been extremely kind to them, and, apart from their thorough willingness and eagerness to help the Society to gain all information at the mine and works, they had also provided an abundance of the very best. The Society, to a man, was very grateful for the kindness and hospitality which Cafferata & Co. had displayed. The firm was well known in the Potteries, and their productions were widely used, but they had never been so well known as during the past few months, thanks to the representation which the firm had in Mr. A. H. Heath, who was well known and generally respected in the Potteries. They were glad to have been enabled to see upon what a grand scale the plaster, which they were using, was manufactured, and as it was a material extensively used in the industry, it was a happy opportunity which they had had that day. He was sure a very pleasant impression would always remain of their visit to Newark in 1909, and he trusted that the result would be a long and pleasant friendship.

It was to Dr. Mellor that the honour fell of supporting the vote of thanks. Great minds, he said, jocularly, always said the same thing, but there could be no doubt that Mr. Holdcroft had expressed what was the feeling of them all. The toast was then drunk with musical honours, and Mr. R. P. Cafferata briefly responded. He was very much obliged for the enthusiastic way in which his visitors had spoken, and he certainly hoped that the visit would tend towards good fellowship. The end of the programme was nearly reached, and he was anxious that an earnest start should be made so that the group could be photographed and the party proceed through the Newark Mill.

Mr. Wood, of Tunstall, proposed "The Health of Mr. Heath," and referred to his kindness in arranging such a thoroughly enjoyable trip. This was supported by Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Heath returned thanks.

THE NEWARK MILL.

After being photographed in front of the offices, which are very pleasantly situated, a short inspection was commenced of the Newark Mill, which is personally superintended by Mr. Hubert Cafferata. As had been the case at Hawton with Mr. Redmond, Mr. Hubert was unweary in his efforts to offer every explanation, and the unique opportunity of the occasion was eagerly grasped by a number of the visitors. The first item of interest was the inspection of the engine room, from which it could be gathered upon what an extensive scale power was used. Generating their own electricity some 2,000 to 3,000 h.p. is used, and there are no less than three main engines, and six reliefs of various sorts. The firm have erected their own buildings, and installed the machinery themselves to suit their own needs. In the Newark buildings there would be some £10,000 worth of machinery, for the most part installed during the last two or three years. A large staff of mechanics, fitters, blacksmiths, and carpenters is employed, and by this means it is possible for the firm to do practically everything for themselves. The main engine is a 500 h.p. A Reavell's compressor, capable of pumping water at the rate of 120,000 gals. an hour at a distance half a mile away, was witnessed in work. From the time the gypsum is received at Newark from Hawton Mine, it is not again touched by hand in any process, but is dealt with throughout by machinery. The machinery is responsible, after being fed at the one end by the stone, for delivering the finished product, plaster, at the other. Briefly, the process may be said to be as follows:—The stone is received first-hand into a conveyor, and elevated to the top of the building. After being properly ground, it passes through compound boiling pans of low and high pressure, and then through silks and cooling vats, after which it is passed on to the ground floor of the building, and deposited through hoppers into the waiting sacks in the packing rooms. Shortness of time, however, was responsible for the curtailment of certain explanations. By this time it was nearly four o'clock, and there was none too much time to accomplish the drive to the station. Nevertheless, a halt was made at the office (which is under the management of Mr. Lewis Cafferata) for the purpose of bidding an official farewell, and a number of amusing snapshots were taken of individual groups, who were busy assisting one another in a transformation from the "miller" to the respectable railway traveller. Mr. Frank Robinson, of Newark, was responsible for the photograph of the group, and for the subsequent snapshots.

One was much impressed with the fact that Cafferata & Co. give undivided attention to their business, and Mr. R. P. Cafferata and his three sons control the company, each having a certain section of management. The firm have agents in every country in Europe, and are one of the few able to export their products to Germany. They send out their material, not only to the Continent, but to China, Australia, New Zealand, and North and South America, not plaster and cement merely, but the raw material. In conversation with the writer, Mr. Redmond Cafferata expressed the view that, although they are able to surmount a duty of 33⅓ per cent., he was afraid that they were going to be hard hit by the new American tariff.

The excursion was thoroughly successful, and the general impression of all who participated is that it ranks amongst the most enjoyable that have ever been undertaken.

The Society will commence its 1909-10 session in September. As will have been seen from our reports of the proceedings, some highly instructive papers were read last session, and some very useful work is being accomplished by the Society, which has a couple of excellent secretaries in Dr. J. W. Mellor and Mr. A. D. Holdcroft, and also a very capable committee.

The members of the English Ceramic Society composing the group shown in our photograph reading from left to right are:—Back row: Messrs. L. W. Cafferata, A. G. Richardson, A. Cartlidge, Redmond Cafferata, J. W. Brammer, Bernard J. Moore, H. T. Colclough, A. Bentley, A. R. Wood, J. A. Davison, A. Latimer, W. Edwards, T. S. Whitfield, J. T. Stobbs, and — Sandberg. Second row: H. W. Edwards, H. Townsend, S. Cotton, F. S. Worthington, H. Johnson, W. Jackson, R. P. Cafferata, J. P. Holdcroft, H. E. Wood, F. A. Keeling, A. H. Ryles, S. T. Wilson, and Dr. J. W. Mellor. Bottom row: A. H. Holdcroft, A. J. Campbell, R. Fielding, A. Heath, F. J. Austin, Hubert Cafferata, and J. G. Roberts.

Obituary.

FREDERICK BRANDON—Age 65.

ALTHOUGH they have not seen him for some time, many of our readers in the provinces will hear with regret of the death of Mr. Fred. Brandon, who at one time was a courteous traveller representing manufacturers in the Potteries. Mr. Brandon died at his residence, Mayfield House, Stone, on July 9, after a painful illness. For many years the deceased represented Brown-Westhead, Moore & Co., Cauldon Works (now Cauldon, Ltd.), Stoke-on-Trent, but he retired from business some years ago. He resided at Barleston until about 20 years ago, when he removed to Stone, where he had lived ever since. He took an active part in local public affairs, and his kindly disposition made him one of the most popular men in the district. He did much useful work, and was held in great esteem by all who took any interest in public matters. Up to March last he was a member of the Stone Urban District Council, and served as chairman of the Burial Committee of the Highways Board. He was a member of the Board of Guardians, Stone, and was chairman of the House Committee until compelled to resign on account of his health. The deceased was chairman of the Stone Education Committee, and a governor of the Alleyne Grammar School. Deceased was a Churchman and worshipper at St. Michael's Church, Stone, and took an active part in the affairs of the Church, and was a useful and very popular member of the choir. Mr. Brandon was a respected freemason, and was past provincial grand junior warden. He was a member of the Menturia Lodge, Hanley, a member of the Foster-Gough Lodge, Stafford, and a founder of St. Michael's Lodge, Stone, in which lodge he was charity steward. He was worshipful master of Menturia Lodge, Hanley, in 1881, and of St. Michael's Lodge in 1894. The funeral took place at the cemetery, Stone, on July 12, and was attended by a large number of

relatives and friends, representatives of the various public bodies with which he was associated, and many freemasons

ALDERMAN AARON EDWARDS, J.P., C.C.—Aged 76.

MAYOR OF LONGTON.

WITH sincere regret we record the death of Alderman Aaron Edwards, J.P., Mayor of Longton, which took place at his residence, Lansdown House, Dresden, shortly after two o'clock on the morning of Thursday, July 8. The deceased had been in his usual health until a few days before his death. On June 21, only seventeen days before he passed away, he formally opened the new post-office at Longton, and after the ceremony he entertained the members of the corporation and a number of personal friends to luncheon in the Town Hall. On that occasion he was in excellent health, and displayed his usual good spirits, but four days later he was taken seriously ill, and heart troubles manifested themselves. His constitution, however, enabled him to rally, and he made progress towards what was hoped would be a recovery. Unhappily, however. he had a relapse in a few days, and his friends then had reason to fear his restoration was improbable. He gradually became weaker, but did not lose consciousness, and after taking a pathetic leave of members of his family, he passed away as stated.



MR. ALDERMAN AARON EDWARDS, J.P., MAYOR OF LONGTON.

The late Mr. Edwards had an eventful career—as honourable as it was remarkable. He was of humble parentage, and after commencing work as a boy in a pottery with 4d. a day wages, by his perseverance and industry he attained commercial prosperity, and at the time of his death he was probably the most remarkable figure in the public life of the Potteries. He had few educational advantages, and these he received from the Sunday school with which he was connected. He was taught to read, but beyond that he was entirely self-educated. He had made up his mind to learn all he could about the work he was set to do, and he was so successful that promotion soon came. He was employed in the packing room of the pottery owned by Mr. Jonathan Chetham, an earthenware manufacturer, and while he was still a youth he was appointed warehouseman. He occupied that position until 1856, when he entered into partnership with the late Mr. Thomas Beardmore, and they commenced to manufacture earthenware at a factory in Commerce-st., Longton, which has since been removed.

After a short career, Mr. Edwards sold his interest in the business, and, in conjunction with the late Mr. Edward Cartwright, commenced manufacturing under the firm name of Cartwright & Edwards. Between them they built up one of the largest china and earthenware manufactories in the Potteries. We have no space to trace the development of a business that has been growing step by step for half a century, and if we had the space there is no necessity to do so, for the history of Cartwright & Edwards is well known in the trade. Their original premises were found inadequate to their increasing business, and in 1868 they acquired a site and erected the present Borough Pottery under the personal supervision of the deceased. He was a practical and shrewd man, and bringing his experience as a potter to bear on the erection of the new works, he secured for his firm one of the best arranged factories in the Potteries. Many improvements and new inventions have been introduced into the manufacture of pottery since then, but Mr. Edwards has kept pace with them and has always adopted the latest labour-saving and time-saving appliances and methods available.

Longton has been fruitful in self-made men. Like his old friends Thomas Forester and John Aynsley, Aaron Edwards owed his success in life to his self-denial, perseverance and enterprise. He was born in Longton, and he loved Longton before all other places, and for nearly fifty years he had devoted his best energies to the improvement of the town and the welfare of its inhabitants, As a public man his labours have been enormous. He was concerned in the administration of local affairs as one of the original Improvement Commissioners, and when the town was incorporated he was elected on the council and maintained an active unbroken connection with the Corporation to the very day of his death. In 1874 he was elected Mayor, and in 1875 he laid the memorial stone of the outfall works of the sewerage scheme promoted during his mayoralty. He has done much useful work towards the improvement of the health of the town and his services in this direction were recognised by his election as Alderman. In 1896 he was again elected mayor, and continued to hold that office for four years. In 1899 the Town Council conferred upon him the honorary freedom of the Borough. In 1907 he was once more chosen as mayor, and was induced to accept the office: he was re-elected last year, and at the time of his death he was serving as mayor for the seventh time.

The late mayor took an active personal interest in all that tended to the improvement of the town and the welfare of its residents, and he himself initiated many schemes aiming at those objects. There is not a benevolent or philanthropic organisation in the town which he has not assisted. He was appointed a borough magistrate in 1876, and was placed on the commission of the peace for the county in 1893, and has devoted much time to his magisterial duties. He was a member of the Stoke Board of Guardians and of the Staffordshire County Council. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and took a prominent part in all local movements connected with it. His personal kindness to all was proverbial, and the poor of Longton have lost a most sympathising friend. He really loved his native town, and the many honours conferred upon him were highly prized by him—and we may add—were richly deserved.

The funeral took place at Dresden Churchyard on July 12, in presence of a crowd of public admirers, in addition to the large number of relatives and immediate personal and business friends. The deceased was a Freemason, and many members of the Order assembled round the grave and deposited sprigs of acacia, as is their custom.

Fancy lines, in both pottery and glass, are now made in abundance by British manufacturers. Dealers should see what English makers are offering before repeating orders for foreign miniatures and fancies.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE COUNTY POTTERY LABORATORY OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

XXVI.—A NOTE ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF CLAY.*

By J. W. Mellor.

Licuit semperque licebit
Signatum praesente nota producere nomen,
Ut silvae foliis pronos mutantur in annos,
Prima cadunt, ita verborum vetus interit aetas,
Et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentque.—Horace.

1.—*Introduction.*

THERE is some confusion among the different writers on clays—in mineralogy, geology, chemistry, and ceramics—in the use of the terms: clay substance, kaolin, china clay, and kaolinite. It is necessary for clear writing, and clear thinking to assign as precise and unequivocal a meaning as is possible to each of these terms.

2.—*Clay Substance and Clay Base.*

Clays are more or less heterogeneous mixtures of sand, felspar, mica, &c., with a number of other constituents which are decomposed by digestion with hot concentrated sulphuric acid, according to the well-known method prescribed for the rational analysis of clays. An examination of the matter decomposed by the sulphuric acid treatment has led to the use of the terms *clay substance*, and *clay base* (German: *Tonsubstanz*) for this mixture. Seger (H. A. Seger, *Notizblatt*, 12, 245, 1876; *Gesammelte Schriften*, Berlin, 49, 1896; *Amer. trans.*, Easton, Pa., 1, 65, 1902) has shown that the analysis of the clay substance in a variety of clays furnishes numbers which correspond in chemical symbols, with $Al_2O_3.2SiO_2.2H_2O$. Consequently, many analysts have indiscriminately applied the terms "kaolin" and "kaolinite" to those constituents of a clay which are decomposed by sulphuric acid. They appear to have overlooked the fact that, however true Seger's deduction may be in the case of the more pure varieties of clays, it is certainly not true for clays generally. For instance, we have clays derived from nepheline rocks containing more or less undecomposed nepheline which is itself readily decomposed by the sulphuric acid treatment. Gregory also states that Glenboig fireclay contains, not kaolin ($Al_2O_3.2SiO_2.2H_2O$), but halloysite (J. W. Gregory, *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, —, ——, 1909).

Let us therefore restrict the term CLAY SUBSTANCE to those—ill-defined—constituents of a clay which are decomposed by digestion with hot concentrated sulphuric acid, and the products of decomposition removed by treatment of the residue alternately with alkalies and dilute acids according to the method prescribed for rational analysis. But let us make no hypothesis as to the nature of the clay substance in any particular clay by the careless use of such terms as "kaolin," "kaolinite," &c. These terms should be employed only when the nature of the "clay substance" has been actually demonstrated by experiment.

At one time the term "clay substance" was applied to the finest silt obtained in the elutriation of clays (J. Aron, *Notizblatt*, 9, 167, 1873; H. A. Seger, *ib.*, 8, 313, 1872; *Gesammelte Schriften*, Berlin, 34, 1896; *Amer. trans.*, Easton, Pa., 1, 42, 1902). This extension of the term "clay substance" should be abandoned, since the silt may or may not correspond with the above definition of clay substance. For instance, A. J. Jukes Browne and J. B. Harrison (*Journ. Geol. Soc.*, 48, 170, 1892) state that "the clays of the South African littoral, *i.e.*, those of British Guiana, derived from the waters of the Orinoco, and others of the great South African rivers, invariably contain considerable quantities of quartz, never, as far as our experience goes, less than 15 per cent., and frequently far higher amounts. This quartz is in a remarkably fine state of subdivision, and is not separable from the clay by ordinary processes of elutriation. Similar quartz is present in quantity in the clays derived from the waste of coral rocks, and in those of the Scotland beds; whilst it is present in minute amounts, which in part are doubtless derived from alteration of colloid silica in any of the ocean deposits."

The agriculturists employ the term "clay" for a certain fraction obtained in the elutriation of soils, &c. That, of course, is their business. It is, however, a pity to see the agriculturists' nomenclature adopted by writers on clays, since "clay" to the "clay-worker" has another connotation.

3.—*China Clay Rock and China Clay.*

CHINA CLAY ROCK (German—*Rohkaolin*; *Porzellanerde*) is a variety of disintegrated granite which furnishes CHINA CLAY when subjected to a process of washing, levigation, &c. The adjective in the term "china clay" refers to the fact that the clay is largely used for making "china"—a word frequently used synonymously with "porcelain," since the first porcelain known in Europe came from China. *Argile à porcelaine* and *terre à porcelaine* are the French equivalents of our "china clay." J. H. Collins (*The Hensbarrow Granite District*, Truro, 6, 1878) proposed the term *carclazyte* for "china clay rock." The name is adapted from Carclase, a district in Cornwall where large deposits are found.

The relation between china clay rock and china clay is well illustrated by the following "rational" analyses of specimens from Devonshire:—

	China clay rock.	Refined china clay.
Clay substance	74·20	99·47
Felspar and mica	5·74	0·24
Quartz	20·06	0·29

Analyses of the "clay substance" in china clay and in china clay rock correspond, in chemical symbols, very nearly with

$$Al_2O_3.2SiO_2.2H_2O;$$

and china clays occur on the market containing up to 99·8 per cent. of clay substance of this composition.

4.—*Moorstone, and Growan.*

There is also some confusion in the use of the terms moorstone, growan, and growan clay. W. Cookworthy, in the specification of his 1768 patent (*Brit. Pat. No.* 898, 1768) describes the manufacture of porcelain from moorstone or growan, and growan clay. The former no doubt refers to Cornish stone, the latter to china.

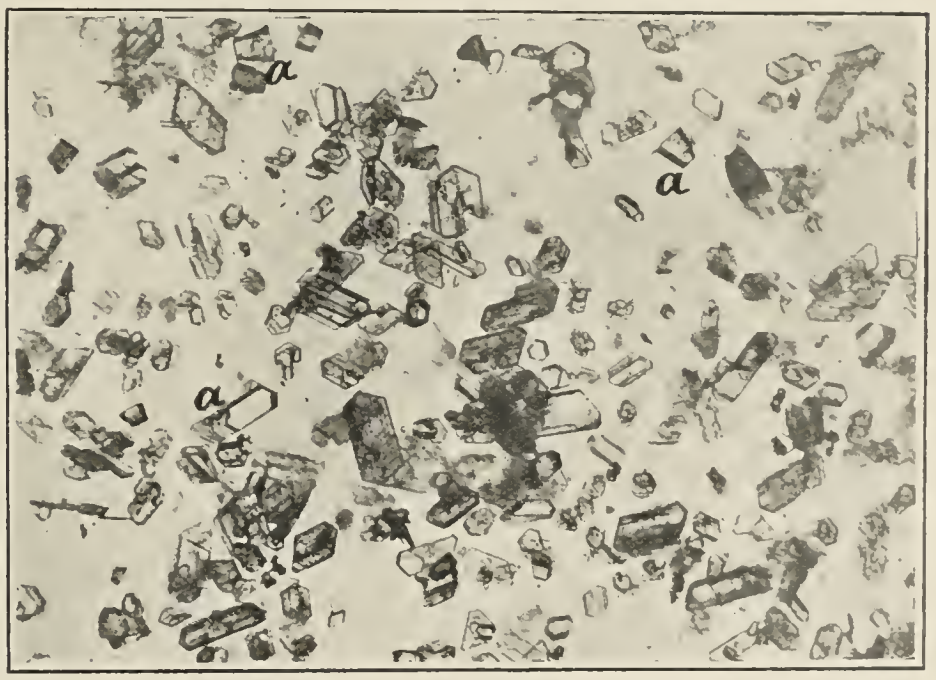


FIG. 1.—KAOLINITE (× 35).

clay (J. H. Collins, *The Hensbarrow Granite District*, Truro, 10, 1878.) Mr. T. Martin, China Clay Mines, Lee Moor, Devonshire, writes:—MOORSTONE is the local name for granite found on the surface of the moors; GROWAN (from the Armorican *grouan*, gravel, sand) is a local name for the semi-decomposed granite (moorstone). The latter is not the same as china clay rock. Accepting these definitions there would be no need for confusing "growan" with "china clay rock" from which china clay is separated; but unfortunately other places apply the terms with different meanings. For example, J. H. Collins (*Journ. Geol. Soc.*, 65, 155, 1909) says "growan is a local term (Cornwall) for a disintegrated subsoil which is mainly of granitic origin." I therefore leave this matter in abeyance since the terms are rarely employed outside the china clay districts.

5.—*Kaolinite, Kaolin, and Clayite.*

In some rare cases the $Al_2O_3.2SiO_2.2H_2O$ occurs in the form of flat crystalline plates, frequently piled one above the other. These are illustrated by the appended photographs. Fig. 1 represents a sample of kaolinite from Anglesey* (N. Wales), magnified 35 diams.; Fig. 2, the same, magnified 100 diams., and under polarized light; Fig. 3, the same, magnified 150 diams., showing the displacement of the piles of crystals by screwing the cover glass, much as a pack of cards might be displaced by pressing the thumb at one end and imparting a rotary motion to the thumb. The letters *a* in Fig. 1 are in proximity with compact piles of crystalline plates. This crystalline variety is almost universally called KAOLINITE (from "kaolin," *vide infra*). There is no reason for changing the word. We should however, restrict the use of the term kaolinite

* J. W. Mellor, Adapted from *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.* 8, 23, 1908.

* Kindly given me by Allan Dick, Esq., M.A., who has published the standard papers on these crystals.

to this particular substance, which is little more than a mineralogical curiosity.

In most clays, however, the $Al_2O_3.2SiO_2.2H_2O$ occurs in the form of irregularly-shaped, amorphous granules, with an irregular surface. Each little grain appears to have a sponge-like structure. A photograph of Devonshire china clay containing 99·5 per cent. of $Al_2O_3.2SiO_2.2H_2O$, is shown in Fig. 4 (×150).



Fig. 2.—Kaolinite (polarized light × 100).

I first thought it would be convenient to restrict the term "kaolin" to the non-crystalline variety of $Al_2O_3.2SiO_2.2H_2O$, but the historians would objeet. The historians tell us that the term *kaolin* (from the Chinese *kao lin*, a high ridge, or hill) refers to the place *from which* the clay for making porcelain was obtained, and that KAOLIN was applied by the Chinese to

(1) A native china elay (possibly corresponding with our china clay rock); and
(2) A refined china clay (obtained by the levigation of a native china clay rock).

These statements appear to be based on the following extracts* from the letters of Père d'Entreeolles (F. X. d'Entreeolles, *Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses*, Paris, 12, 273-277, 1717) :—

Voicy quelle est la premiere préparation (de *pe tun tse*). Ou se sert d'une massue de fer pour briser ces quartiers de pierre aprés quoy on met les moreeaux brisez dans des mortiers, et par le moyen de certains leviers que ont une teste de pierre armée de fer, on acheve de les réduire en une poudre trésfine. Ces leviers joüent sans eesse ou par le travail des hommes, ou par le moyen de eau ; de la mesme maniere que font les martinets dans les moulins à papier. On pred ensuite eette poussiere ou la jette dans une grande urne remplie d'eau, etc., on la remuë fortement avee une barre de fer. Quand on l'a laisse reposer quelques momens, il surnage une espece de eresme épaisse de quatre à cinq doigts. On la leve et on la verse dans un autre vase plein d'eau. On agite ainsi plusieurs fois l'eau de la premiere urne, reeueillant à chaque fois le nuage qui s'est formé, jusqu'à ee qu'il ne reste plus que le gros mare, qu son poids précipite d'abord ; on le tire et on le pile de nouveau.

Au regard de la seconde urne oú a este jetté ce qui a esté reeueilli de la premiere, ou attend qu'il se soit formé au fond une espece de paste : lorsque l'eau paroist au dessus fort claire, on la verse par inclination pour ne pas troubler le sediment, et l'on jette eette paste dans de grands moules propres à la secher. Avant qu'elle soir tout-a-fait durcie, on la partage en petits carreaux qui s'achetent par eentaines. Cette figure et sa couleur luy ont fait donner le nom de *pe tun tse*.

Les moules où se jette cette paste, sont des espeees de quaisses fort larges. Le fond est rampli de briques placées selon leur hauteur, de telle sorte que le superficie soit égale. Sur ce lit de briques ainsi rangées on étend une grosse toile qui remplit le capacité de la quaisse, alors on y verse la matiere, qu'on couvre ped aprés d'une autre toile, sur laquelle on met un lit de briques couchées de plat les unes auprés des autres : tout cela sert à exprimer l'eau plus promptement, sans que rien se perde de la matiere de la porcelaine, qui en se durcissant reçoit aisément la figure des briques. . . .

Le *kao lin* qui entre dans la eomposition de la poreelain demande au peu moins de travail que les *pe tun tse* ; la nature y a plus de part. On en trouve des mines dans le sein de eertaines montagnes, qui sont eouvertes au dehors d'une terre rougeastre. Ces mines sont assez profondes, on y trouvre par grumeaux la matiere en question dont on fait des quartiers en forme de carreaux en observant la mesme methode que que j'ay marquée par rapport aux *pe tun tse*.

In deference to the historical associations which have grown about the word "kaolin" ; and owing to the fact that at present the term "kaolin" is almost as equivocal as the term "clay" itself, I must take the liberty of coining a new word. No apology is needed. As Horace wrote some 20 B.C. (*l.c.*) : "it has been and always will be permissible to coin a new word bearing the mint-mark of present day requirements. As the leaves on the trees in the woods change from year to year—the old ones fall off and are replaced by new ones ; so do words perish with old age, and newly invented terms flourish and thrive like man in the time of his youth."

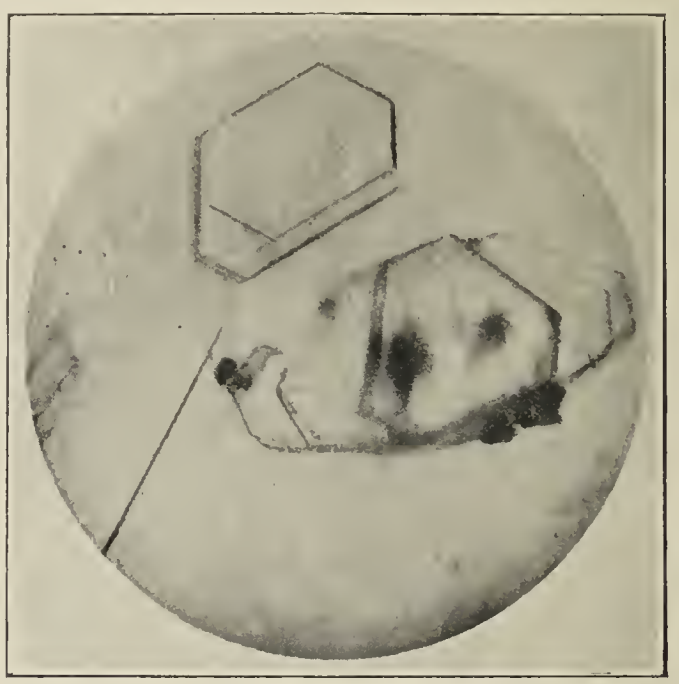


Fig. 3.—Kaolinite plates displaced (× 150).

I propose to adopt the word CLAYITE for that non-crystalline variety of the hydrated aluminium silicate—$Al_2O_3.2SiO_2.2H_2O$—which occurs in china elay and in most clays yet examined.* Kaolinite is crystalline clayite. China elay is a variety of clay, usually eontaining 95 to 99·8 per cent. of clayite, which has been refined by the natural or the artifieial levigation of china elay rock.

The word *argilite* (from the Freneh *argile*, clay) was rejeeted because it is employed in France for an argillaeeous sehist or shale with a laminated or a conchoidal fracture. Argilite is a hard eompaet mass of elay and sand (E. Jannettaz, *Les Roches*, Paris, 647, 1900).

It must be observed that the term "clayite" has also been applied to an impure galena—analogous with steinmannite—found in Peru. The term was intended to honour J. A. Clay and J. R. Clay. U.S. Minister to Peru (W. J. Taylor, *Phil. Acad. Nat. Science*, 306, 1859 ; H. W. Bristow, *A Glossary of Mineralogy*, London, 87, 1861 ; J. D. Dana, *A System of Mineralogy*, New York, 108, 1868). Since the individuality of this variety of galena is by no means clearly defined, the term does not appear to me neeessary. Hence our clayite.

The term "kaolin" ean then be reserved to eover both "china clay" and "china clay rock," as indieated above. The word, however, might also be made to inelude both kaolinite and clayite; but it is preferable, in my opinion, to keep to the definitions in the text.

6.—*Vermiculites and Rouleaux.*

Curious aggregates of plate-like erystals have been noticed in many elays. The diagram, Fig. 5, represents the appearanee of these aggregates in a sample of blaek Devonshire ball clay ; Fig. 6, a sample from Hirschau †—both magnified 250 diams. These aggregates have also been notieed in several other clays. (For details see : J. W. Mellor, *Clays and their properties*). They have been ealled *vermiculites* (from the Latin *vermis*, a worm) in reference to their vermicular appearanee. I prefer the term suggested by Prof. Boyd Dawkins : ROULEAUX (from the French *rouleau*, a little roll) in reference to their resemblanee to a roll of eoins put up in paper. We are not yet agreed as to the nature of the rouleaux. The more general notion is that they are more or less broken or worn crystals of kaolinite (G. Hiekling, *Trans. Inst. Min. Eng.*, —, ——, 1908). I sent some samples to Mr. Allan B. Dick, and he writes :—"They are what I have ealled the chlorite-like form of kaolinite. . . I have tried the refractive index. It is exactly the same as that of Anglesey kaolinite and Breithaupt's nacrite. It is not deeomposed at the temperature of boiling balsam (which will,

For translation, see W. Burton, *Porcelain*, London, 86-87, 1906 ; or P. du Halde, *The General History of China*, London, 2, 309, 1736.

* I am indebted to Mr. Bernard Moore for suggesting the term. It has this advantage : we can see its derivation without an appeal to the scholars.

† Kindly given me by Dr. R. Rieke

I think, exclude the more hydrous silicates of alumina). It does not blacken at a red heat (which excludes the chlorites), but is decomposed like kaolinite, and loses thereby its double refraction. All the rouleaux extinguish between crossed Nicol's parallel to the length and breadth. Therefore, I regard them as kaolinite, built

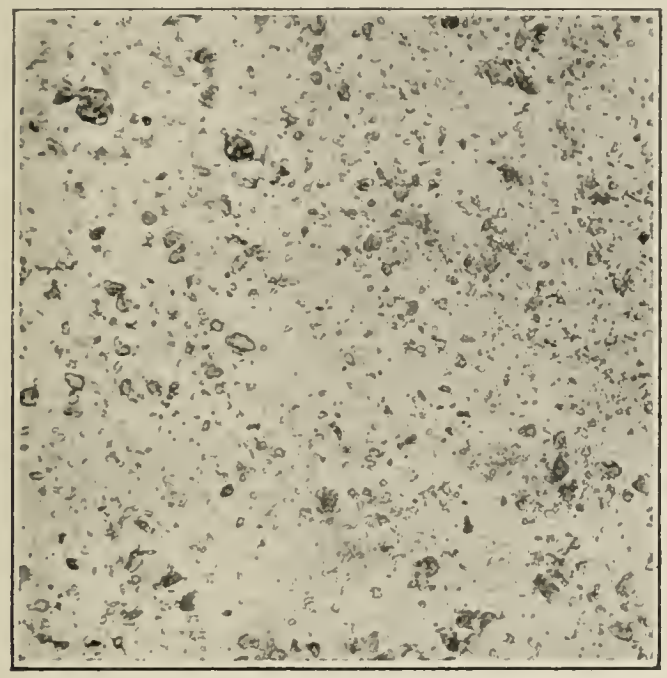


FIG. 4. CHINA CLAY (× 150).

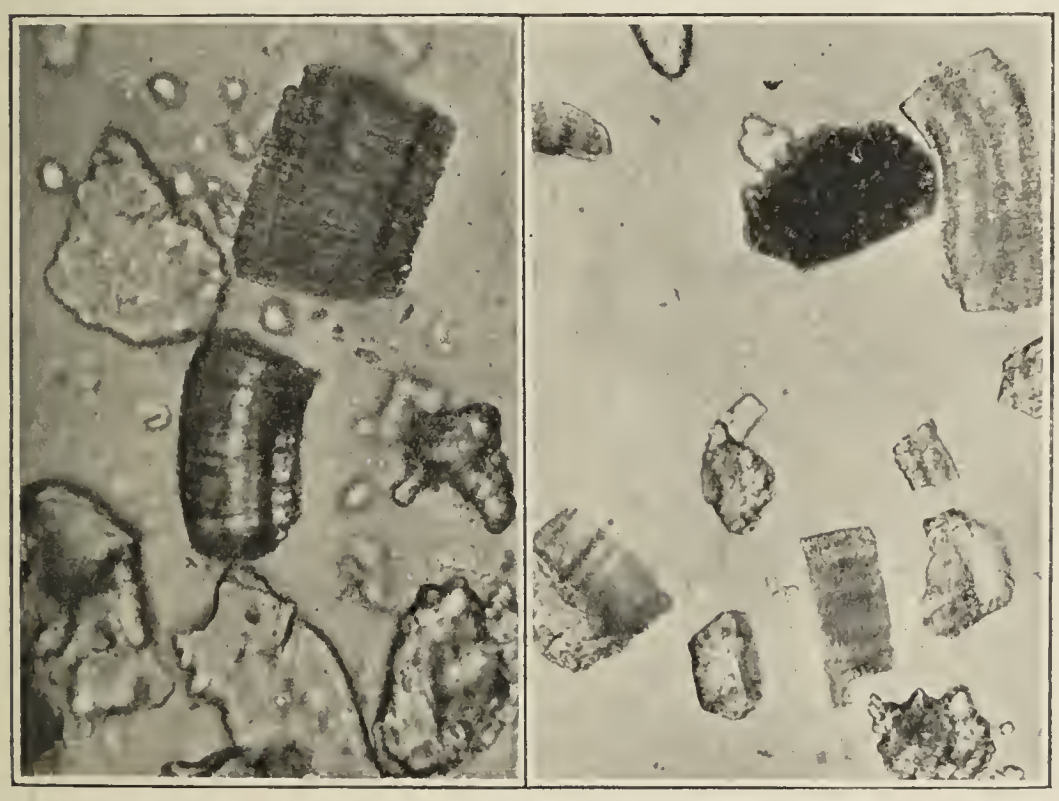
up on the lines of Breithaupt's nacrite, rather than that of the Anglesey kaolinite, which would give straight extinction only when lying on the orthopinacoid. I assume the ends are basal plates. I think both varieties exist together in the millstone grit (Mowcop) which in parts consists of grains of quartz and felspar, bound together by kaolinite in hexagonal plates and chlorite-like forms."

7.—*Summary.*

To summarise, I put forward these provisional definitions in the hope that they may lead to less confusion in the terminology of clays.

CLAY SUBSTANCE is a general term for those constituents of a clay which are decomposed by digestion with concentrated sulphuric acid, and the products of decomposition dissolved by alternate treatment with aqueous solutions of caustic soda, and hydrochloric acid.

CLAYITE is a hydrated aluminium silicate which occurs in most clays in non-crystalline or amorphous granules.* Analysis furnishes numbers corresponding with $Al_2O_3.2SiO_2.2H_2O$.



FIGS 5 AND 6. ROULEAUX IN DEVONSHIRE BLACK BALL CLAY (FIG. 5); AND IN HIRSCHAU CLAY (FIG. 6).

* The irregularly-shaped grains show faint polarization phenomena, pointing to the fact that the internal structure of the grains is crystalline, not colloidal. Indeed, some hold that china clay is practically all more or less fractured crystals of kaolinite (G. Hickling, *l.c.*).

KAOLINITE is a variety of clayite which occurs in flat crystalline plates.

CHINA CLAY ROCK is a variety of disintegrated granite, consisting of decomposed felspar in the form of clayite, mica, and quartz, with small quantities of other accessory minerals.

CHINA CLAY is a comparatively pure variety of clay usually containing 95 to 99·8 per cent. of clayite. It is derived from china clay rock by artificial or natural levigation.

KAOLIN is a general term including both china clay, and china clay rock.

Legal.

Winding up a Glass Company.—On July 20, in the Chancery Division, Mr. Justice Warrington, on the application of Mr. Owen Thompson in a debenture holder's action—in the matter of the Venice and Murano Glass Co., Lazard *v.* Bishop and others—made an order for the taxation of the costs of the plaintiff and the defendants, the trustees of a trust deed for the debenture holders, and for the payment out of a fund in Court of 12s. 6d. in the £, being an interim distribution to the debenture holders. The company had carried on business as glass manufacturers in Venice, and issued first debentures to the extent of £5,000, and second debentures for £2,900. The plaintiff held £1,700 of the first debentures and the whole of the second debentures. The assets of the company were sold for £11,950, and the purchase money, less very considerable deductions, was now represented by the fund in Court, which was of the value of £8,747 12s. 5d. Mr. Clauson, for the defendants, suggeste and interim payment of 15s. in the £, Mr. Thompson having suggested 10s.

China and Glass Dispute.—In the City of London Court, on July 23, before His Honour Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., a claim was made by Mr. F. C. Hitzemeyer, New Union-st., E.C., china merchant, against Mrs. Rachael Donner, china and glass dealer, 8, Watney-st., Commercial-rd., E., to recover the sum of £4 8s. 1d. for china and glass supplied. Defendant's husband, an Austrian, said that the money was not due. He gave his evidence so incoherently that the plaintiff had to explain it to the judge, who could not understand him. Plaintiff said he was a German, that the defendant had two parcels of goods sent him on Dec. 17, that he sent one back. Defendant now said he returned the larger of the two parcels, and that he had been charged with it instead of the small one. Judge Lumley Smith said from what he could make out the defendant owed the money. Judgment for the plaintiff. Defendant now declared that one of the items now sued for was not due. Judge Lumley Smith said that was something fresh. Plaintiff said he was an agent for a German firm of manufacturers, and that there had been a technical mistake in the invoices. Defendant had had the goods sued for, and had not paid for them. Defendant made a statement. The judge said he could not understand him. Would the plaintiff explain? Plaintiff duly explained. He wrote and told the defendant that unless he paid the money he would send him a side draft. Now the defendant wanted to say that the money had not been due until July 10 (after action was brought). That was not so. The judge said he was going to order the defendant to pay the money and costs. Judgment for the plaintiff. Defendant asked if he could "make a claim against it." The Judge: Go and sue him somewhere else, if you want to.

Curious Bill Transaction.—In the City of London Court on July 8, His Honour Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., delivered a considered judgment in the case of Behrmann *v.* Lindenberg, which was reported in the columns of THE POTTERY GAZETTE for last month. The plaintiffs, N. W. Behrmann & Co., china and glass merchants, 5, South-st., Finsbury-pavement, E.C., proceeded against Mr. W. Lindenberg, trading as Alvarez & Co., 118-122, Holborn, for the recovery of £22 14s. 5d. on a bill of exchange in respect of china goods supplied. Mr. G. W. H. Jones appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Schwabe for the defendant. The judge stated in his judgment that the action was on what was sometimes called an irregular instrument. Plaintiffs took it as endorsees when it was overdue. They took it, therefore, subject to its equities. Whether the document was a bill of exchange or a promissory note, the intention of Joseph and Lindenberg as between themselves was that Lindenberg should be the payér and Joseph the payee. Nine other documents had been put in evidence similar to the present, except that only one of them, viz., that for £8, had Joseph's signature on its face. All those had been satisfied by Lindenberg. His impression was that the document sued on was a promissory note, of which Lindenberg was the maker. Joseph's signature might, he

thought, be disregarded. The apparent difficulty arising from the promise being "I promise," instead of "we promise," disappeared when it was remembered that Lindenberg was Alvarez & Co., and signed with the intention of making himself personally liable. Accepting a promissory note did not alter its nature. He would call it a bill of exchange as the parties had done. Whatever it might be a defence was set up based on the equities attaching to the bill. The defendant was not setting up a mere collateral set-off which, as was well settled, did not constitute an equity attaching to the bill. The defendant was therefore as against Joseph, entitled to have the bill delivered to him on giving to Joseph a fresh bill for an amount reduced by £8 3s. 6d., or on giving him the amount in cash. The plaintiff was not, in his judgment, entitled to more than £14 6s. 6d. That was tendered to him on March 15. It was said that the defence of tender was not open to the defendant, because he did not accompany the defence by paying the £14 6s. 6d. into Court. As the defendant had already paid the amount into the High Court, it was unnecessary to pay it again. Besides which the defendant was entitled to have the bill handed back to him in return for his money. Judgment for the defendant, with costs.

When is Clay a Mineral?—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady last month heard an application by George Skey & Co., Ltd., brick, tile, earthenware, and pottery manufacturers, of Wilnecote Works, Tamworth, against William Henry Parsons, of Coventry; Charles Frederick Parsons, of Nottingham, and the Rev. Walter Langley Edward Parsons, claiming a injunction to restrain the defendants from trespassing upon or removing from the plaintiffs' mining property any clay, rock or other minerals or materials. The hearing extended over several days, and evidence was given in support of plaintiffs' claim. For the defence, it was submitted that the defendants had a right to go upon the land in question, and that if the plaintiffs' view was correct all the defendants' building operations would be stopped. It was, said counsel, idle to suppose that the plaintiffs were entitled to the surface of the land in dispute, which had not even a prairie value. Evidence having been called in support of this contention, the case was adjourned. On July 7, the hearing was resumed, and judgment given. We are indebted to "The Times" for the following extracts from their summary of the case, and from the judgment delivered. The plaintiffs were grantees from the defendants, by a conveyance made in 1885 of a certain mine, vein, bed, or stratum of coal "and also all other mines, veins, beds, or strata of coal, ironstone, and pot pipe, and fire-clay, and all other mines and minerals lying and being under" the defendants' land. The defendants, in building upon their land, had dug foundations in the clay and the standstone beneath it, and trenches for laying drain pipes, and had also displaced clay and stone in making a road, and the plaintiffs asked for a declaration that they were not entitled to trespass on the mines and mining property of the plaintiffs or to damage and remove therefrom clay or rock or other minerals or substances comprised in the said conveyance. The defendants denied that the clay and stone were minerals in the sense intended by the conveyance, neither of them being of any value commercially, the stone being worthless for building and the clay or brick earth so mixed with stones as to be incapable of being made into bricks at a profit, while both were close to, and part of, the surface of the land, of which, if they belonged to the plaintiffs, the defendants would be able to make no use even agriculturally. Witnesses for the plaintiffs produced bricks of good quality alleged to have been made from the clay, but the allegation caused surprise even in one on their own side, while experts called for the defence expressed grave doubts whether they could have been so made. Reliance was chiefly placed by the plaintiffs on the argument that the true test of a mineral is not whether it can be dealt with at a profit, but whether it is severable and possesses any value apart from the soil. It was further said that if the defendants were deprived of the use of their land that was the natural effect of the grant they had made, but no doubt the plaintiffs would agree to their ploughing or otherwise using the land within moderate limits. The plaintiffs did not claim the right to go on the surface themselves for the purpose of working the alleged minerals. Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, in the course of his judgment, said the difficulty was not in ascertaining what the law was, but in applying it. In "Hext *v.* Gill," Lord Justice Mellish, referring to the case of granting the surface and reserving the minerals, said the result of the authorities was "that a reservation of 'minerals' includes every substance which can be got from underneath the surface of the earth for the purpose of profit, unless there is something in the context or in the nature of the transaction to induce the court to give it a more limited meaning." Then in "Glasgow (Lord Provost) *v.* Farie," Lord Watson said:—"'Mines' and 'Minerals' are not definite terms; they are susceptible of limitation or expansion, according to the intention with which they are used"; and in the same case Lord Halsbury said:—"I think no one can doubt that if a man had purchased a site for his house with a reservation of mines and minerals, neither he nor anybody else would imagine that the vendor had reserved the stratum of clay upon which his house was built." Again, in "Great Western Railway *v.* Blades," Mr. Justice Buckley said:—"It seems to me that I must ascertain the meaning upon the footing that mineral may . . . . include clay, but not that it must include clay, and that the question whether it does or does not is to be determined by ascertaining the true nature of the transaction and the object of the contracting parties"; and to the same effect was the case of "Staples *v.* Young" where the Lord Chancellor said the rule laid down in "Hext *v.* Gill" had not been overruled; and "Great Western Railway v. Carpalla Company," where Lord Justice Moulton suggested as a definition of "mineral" "any substance that can be got from within the surface of the earth which possesses a value in use, apart from its mere possession of the bulk and weight which make it occupy so much of the earth's crust," and made some explanatory remarks on the case of "Glasgow (Lord Provost) v. Farie"—a case which Lord Justice Farwell also explained. That, said his lordship, summed up the law. As to the facts, the evidence satisfied him that the clay was not brick earth commercially workable, nor was such clay so worked in the district for any purpose. It was of inferior quality, largely containing stones and pebbles, and though the removal of these would, by the admission of one witness for the defence, leave a "respectable clay," it was clear it could not be worked for the purpose of making a profit. The plaintiffs had failed to prove to his satisfaction that the bricks they produced had been made from it. The evidence was even stronger as to the stone, which was quite unfit for building purposes. It was clear that the clay was part of the surface, being in some places only four inches beneath, and being turned up by a plough to the depth of eight or ten. Under these circumstances he was bound to come to the conclusion that the clay and stone were not within the contemplation of the parties when the mines and minerals were granted. He must take all the circumstances into consideration, and the evidence showed that at the date of the grant the surface had been offered for sale as building sites, though very little was so sold. The action failed, and must be dismissed with costs. His Lordship then dealt with a counterclaim for obstruction of access to certain fields of the defendants, caused by the plaintiffs having in the course of repairs raised the level of the road leading to their colliery, and at his Lordship's suggestion, an order was taken by consent.

Foreign Notes.

Dissolution of the Austrian Porcelain Manufacturers' Association.—In spite of strenuous opposition on the part of some of the members, it has been decided to dissolve the Austrian Porcelain Manufacturers' Association. Complaints have arisen from time to time with regard to the way in which some of the members were disregarding the terms of the agreement, and the situation had become untenable.

Spanish Certificates of Origin.—Certificates of origin will no longer be required for the following articles:—Glass, crystal and half crystal, unstained and undecorated in any way, in articles of all kinds not specified in other parts of the tariff, also stained and decorated glass. Table services, varnished or unvarnished, stained or unstained, or stamped with only one colour, also those stamped with more than one colour, paintings, and ornaments.

The Willet Manufacturing Co., of Trenton, New Jersey, one of the best known pottery manufacturing companies in the United States, is being wound up by an official receiver. The step was taken on the initiative of the treasurer of the Company, who found that it was not able to meet the claims upon it. General regret is felt that such an old established pottery should be closed. The company made dinner, toilet, tea, and breakfast ware, and some art pottery on the lines of "Belleek Ware." We have pleasant recollections of a short visit to the Pottery.

Tea "Packed" in Teapots.—The recent practice by shippers of tea of using earthenware teapots as containers has been before the United States customs authorities and the teapots assessed for duty at 60 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the head of decorated earthenware. The examination of the samples under consideration showed the teapots to be of ordinary design, to be used for making or drawing

tea, and being so designed for use otherwise than in the transportation of such merchandise, were placed on the dutiable list as manifestly subject to assessment, notwithstanding that the contents of the teapots enter the United States free of duty.

Foreign Technical Schools.—We have received a copy of the report of the Royal Bavarian Pottery Technical School at Landshut, of the year 1908–1909, which shows that useful work is being done by this institution. The demand among manufacturers for students from the school was greater than could be met. The report is illustrated with photographs of some highly creditable ceramic productions of the school.——The Haida (Bohemia) Technical School for Glassworkers held an exhibition during July, which proved a great success. Specimens of artistic and useful glassware were displayed and excited much admiration among the visitors.

The Enterprising Japanese.—Only a few years ago a party of British manufacturers and importers went out to Japan for the purpose of "opening up the country to British trade." The compliment is returned, for the Japanese are now "opening up" Great Britain for Japanese trade. We have just received from the S. Komai Glass Manufacturing Co., Osaka, Japan, a nicely printed and illustrated and otherwise well got up catalogue of their glassware and lamps. This includes table glass of all kinds—useful and ornamental—with some neat ornamentations quite new to this country, and the catalogue is printed in English! The front cover is artistically printed in colours, and the catalogue as a whole is an interesting production.

The New United States Tariff.—The American Tariff Bill has passed both Houses of Congress, and is now before a Joint Conference Committee. Unless it should be vetoed by President Taft it will become a law substantially in its present form. The following figures, supplied by a correspondent of the "Times," show the percentage of increase or decrease which has been made on the existing duties under schedule B—earths, earthenware, and glassware :—Glazed brick, 22 (d). Plaster rock, or gypsum, crude, 60 (d); ground or calcined, 22 (d). Mica : unmanufactured or rough trimmed, 7·58 (d); cut, 7·47 (d). Gas retorts, 194 (i). Carbons, ranging from 20 to 40 (d). Filter tubes, 22 (d). Glass : common window, unpolished, from 13 to 30 (d); ribbed and ground plate, 25 (i); unsilvered plate, 25 (i); silvered plate, above 24 in. by 60 in., 34 (d); do., bent, ground, coloured, &c., above 24 in. by 60 in. 31·26 (d); unsilvered, bent, ground, coloured, &c., plate, not exceeding 16 in. by 24 in. (1907, $6,935 imported), 25 (i); do., not exceeding 24 in. by 30 in., 25 (i); do., above 24 in. by 60 in., 33 (d); polished and silvered cylinder, 34 (d); unpolished, bent, ground, coloured, &c., cylinder, above 24 in. by 30 in., not exceeding 24 in. by 36 in., 4 (d); do., not exceeding 30 in. by 40 in., 3 (d); do., not exceeding 40 in. by 60 in., 3 (d); polished, silvered cylinder, above 24 in. by 60 in., 30 (d); do., unsilvered, bent, &c., above 24 in. by 30 in., but not exceeding 24 in. by 60 in., 18 (d).

High Prices for China.—At Christie's sale rooms on July 15, Mr. Partridge paid £2,730 for two small Kang-He beakers 13¾ in. high, enamelled with peonies, prunus, chrysanthemums, lotus plants, and rocks, in famille verte, on black ground. Amongst other pieces sold the same day, there were three Sevres vases and covers, which brought £194 5s.; a Sevres rose-water ewer and dish, £157 10s.; a Sevres ecuelle, cover and stand, £110; a Derby-Chelsea tea service, £199 10s.: two Casteli dishes and six plates, £86 2s.; a German Faïence dish, £50 8s.; and a pair of Chelsea bottles, £136 10s.

Trade Notes.

The Editors are always glad to receive items of trade intelligence, such as removals, new premises, personal items, &c.; also marked local newspapers.

Mr. J. Yeff, glass merchant, has opened premises at 320, Mile End-rd., E.

W. B. Marshall & Son, Ltd., merchants, &c., have removed to 49, Brown's-buildings, Liverpool.

Mr. S. R. Bundy, china and glass merchant, has relinquished the business at 96, Fore-st., Edmonton, N.

Mr. G. Sluce, china and glass merchant, has relinquished the business at 338, High-st. North, Manor Park, E.

Mr. Lewis Bernal, china and glass merchant, has opened new premises at 53, St. John's-rd., Clapham Junction, S.W.

Mr. H. Field, china and glass agent, has recently removed from 106, Hatton-garden, E.C., to 16, in the same thoroughfare.

Mr. J. Mallin, china and glass merchant, has transferred his business from 165 to 167, Church-st., Stoke Newington, N.

Swan & Co., china and glass merchants, have largely extended their premises, 159, Stroud Green-rd., Finsbury Park, N.

Mr. M. Friedlander, china and glass merchant, 34, Bath-st., Old-st., E.C., has opened additional premises at 148, East-rd., Hoxton, N.

O. C. Hawkes, Ltd.—The directors have declared the usual dividend of 5 per cent. per annum on the preference shares for the six months ending June 30.

W. Owen, Ltd., 12-22, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, W., have acquired the premises 24, adjoining, which they will open as a china and glass department as soon as alterations are completed.

Leeds City Glass Works Co., Ltd,—Registered capital, £8,000, in £1 shares. Objects : As indicated by title. Registered office : Aireside Glass Works, South Accommodation-rd., Hunslet, Leeds.

Richard Green & Sons, 13, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn-circus, have been appointed the London and country (East, South, and West Coast) representatives for Baker, & Co., Ltd., earthenware manufacturers, Fenton.

S. Schneider & Son, manufacturers, exporters, and Australian merchants, late of 113, Whitechapel-rd., and 35, Durward-st., London, E., have removed to 25, Old-st., London, E.C., to which address all communications must now be directed.

"Lancastrian Pottery."—It is gratifying to our national prestige that all the pieces of this ware which have been sent to the Venice International Art Exhibition, both this year and in previous years, have been purchased by various Italian museums of industry and art.

Letters Patent Restored.—Orders were made on July 7 restoring the letters patent granted to Verney William Cox for "Improvements in and connected with the printing of earthenware and the like," numbered 13,345 of 1903, and bearing date June 15, 1903.

Doulton & Co., Ltd.—Mr. John Cuthbert Bailey and Mr. Lewis John E. Hooper have joined the Board of Directors. Mr. Bailey has for many years been manager of the company's works at Burslem, and Mr. Hooper is a nephew of the chairman of the Board.

M. H. Breyer & Co., Ltd.—Registered capital £500, in £1 shares (100 deferred). Objects : To acquire the business carried on at 178, King's Cross-rd., W.C., as Breyer, Puddy & Co., and to carry on the business of scientific instrument makers and dealers, glass blowers, agents for the sale and purchase of glass and other goods, &c. Private company. Registered office, 178, King's Cross-rd., W.C.

Castlecary Fireclay Co., Ltd.—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital £22,000, in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire mines and mineral and mining and similar rights, especially with regard to seams and deposits of fireclay, coal, limestone and similar minerals in and over lands at or near Castlecary, Dumbartonshire, and to carry on the business of miners, manufacturers of fireclay, lime, firebricks and retorts, &c.

Mr. Alfred B. Searle, consulting technologist, Fitzalan-square, Sheffield, has taken over the business of the late Mr. Wilton P. Rix, ceramic specialist, of 8, Kinglake-rd., Egremont, Cheshire. Mr. Searle has acquired the greater part of the papers, books, recipes and other documents of importance belonging to the late Mr. Rix, and is continuing several investigations which were under Mr. Rix's care at the time of his decease.

Bretby Brick and Stoneware Co., Ltd.—Registered capital, £7,000 in £1 shares. Objects, to acquire the business carried on at Newhall and Bretby, Derby, as the Bretby Brick and Pipe Co., to adopt an agreement with Fred Harry Perkins, H. Barnes, B. Goodhead, J.P., S. Warren, and A. Ash, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of bricks, tiles, pipes, pottery, earthenware, china and terra-cotta, and ceramic ware, and clay goods of all kinds, &c.

New Trade Marks in Class 16, advertised for registration up to July 21 included the following:—312,372. All goods included in Class 16. J. C. Waterhouse, Ltd., Soho Works, Henry-st., Wakefield.——**Taperceptor.** 313,400. Porcelain and earthenware. Sharp, Jones & Co., Bourne Valley Pottery, Parkstone, Dorset. —— **"Glissa."** 313,950. All goods included in Class 16. Kittel & Co., Ltd., 5, Fenchurch-st., E.C.

JAMES C WATERHOUSE LIMITED
SOHO WORKS.
WAKEFIELD, ENGLAND.

Queenborough Glass Bottle Works, Ltd.—Registered capital, £19,000 in £1 shares. Objects, to carry on the business of wholesale import and export glass manufacturers, looking-glass manufacturers, glass bevellers, binders and embossers, patent silverers, bottle and stopper makers, &c., to acquire the business carried on at Tutbury, near Burton-on-Trent, as the New Anchor and Cross Bottle Works Syndicate, Ltd., and to adopt an agreement between the said syndicate and J. R. Payne, M. T. Payne, and F. L. Payne. Private company. Registered office, Bush-lane House, Cannon-st., E.C.

Glass Works' Dispute Settlement.—A dispute at the glass works of T. Ferry & Son, Gateshead, has been settled on the following terms:—"The firm have agreed to give an advance in wages which will average 2s. per week per man, and they will not increase the number of apprentices to the number of men engaged." This affects a large number of workmen, and their representatives appreciate the fair spirit in which the firm have met the men in view of the bad state of trade and the competition that exists locally. They consider that the men have been treated in a very fair and generous spirit by the firm.

The Tax on Motor Spirit.—In the House of Commons on July 12, Mr. Philip Foster asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the tax of 3d. per gal. on benzoline would be remitted to those small retailers, such as chemists, who did not sell it or other spirit for use in mechanically-propelled vehicles, but only for burning in lamps or other similar purposes. Mr. Hobhouse, Secretary to the Treasury, in reply said: My right hon. friend regrets that he does not see his way to allow rebate to be paid to other persons than actual users; nor would it be practicable to apply the regulations for the supply of duty-free spirit under bond to those small retailers.

Tenders Accepted.—For the Dudley Guardians:—Ashworth Bros., basins; B. Hollies, tumblers.——For the Brighton Board of Guardians:—Cheesman and Co., North-st., earthenware, £159 2s. 3d.——For Ormskirk Union, for 12 months:—T. Gibson & Sons, Southport, earthenware.——Mr. Huntsman's tender has been accepted by the Paddington Board of Guardians for the supply of earthenware at £165 15s. 6d., and glass at £13 9s. 6d.——Mr. Carter's tender has been accepted by the Portsmouth Guardians for the supply of crockery to the Workhouse at £16 11s. 9d., and to the Infirmary at £80 12s.——The Admiralty has accepted the following tenders for earthenware, basins and plates:—W. T. Copeland & Sons, Stoke-upon-Trent; J. T. Maling & Sons, Ford Potteries, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Furnivals, Ltd., Cobridge, near Burslem; Pountney & Co., Ltd., Bristol Pottery, Bristol; The Empire Porcelain Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; The Bovey Pottery Co., Ltd., Bovey Tracy; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Keeling & Co., Dale Hall Works, Burslem.——The L.C.C., on July 27, accepted the following tenders for annual supplies of crockery:—Joseph Bourne & Son, 23, Euston-rd., N.W., no quantities given; The British Anchor Pottery Co., Ltd., Longton, Staffs., £268; Cauldon (Brown-Westhead, Moore & Co.), Ltd., Cauldon-place, Works, Stoke-upon-Trent, £16; Grimwades, Ltd., Winton Pottery, Stoke-on-Trent, £21; Sydney Robson & Co.; Milton House, 8, Chiswell-st., E.C., no quantities given; Soho Pottery, Ltd., Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, £422.

Lead Poisoning.—The total number of cases of lead poisoning reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during June, 1909, was 47, and there were 5 deaths from that cause. In addition to the above, there were 30 cases of lead poisoning, of which 4 were fatal, among house painters and plumbers. During the six months, January to June this year, the total number of cases of lead poisoning reported under the Act was 273, and there were 18 deaths, as compared with 319 cases and 14 deaths in the first six months of 1908. In addition to the above there were 114 cases of lead poisoning and 23 deaths in the first six months of this year among house painters and plumbers as compared with 94 cases and 13 deaths in the same period last year. In the month of June this year there were 4 reported cases and 1 death in connection with the china and earthenware trades, as compared with 13 reported cases and no death in June last year. In the first six months of this year there were 24 reported cases and 3 deaths in our trades, as compared with 70 reported cases and 5 deaths in the first half of last year.

Contracts Open.—China and Earthenware (Aug. 4):—The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works and Public Buildings invite tenders for supply of china and earthenware (leadless glaze only) for period from Oct. 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910. Form of contract may be had on application to the Storekeeper, His Majesty's Office of Works, Stores, 12, Lambeth Palace-rd., Westminster, S.E. Tenders must be delivered by Aug. 4, addressed to the Secretary, H.M. Office of Works, &c., Storey's-gate, London, S.W.——Battery Glassware (Sept. 1):—Tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Brisbane, up till noon on Sept. 1, for the supply and delivery at the Stores Branch, at Brisbane, of battery glassware, &c. Tenders should be addressed to the Deputy Postmaster-General, Brisbane. Tender forms and specifications may be obtained from the offices of the Controllers of Stores of the Postmaster-General's Department in the several States. It will be observed that the limited time for the receipt of tenders hardly permits of their being despatched by post, and the above intimation may therefore only be of use to those firms having agents in Australia whom they can instruct by cable.

The Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush.—On July 22 the Cornish Mining Section of the Exhibition was formally opened by Lord Falmouth in the presence of a large number of visitors from Cornwall and others interested in the county and its mineral products. The section includes an extensive display of the china clay and china stone for which the county is famous. China clay is sent to all parts of the world to the value of £450,000 annually. The WEST OF ENGLAND CHINA STONE AND CLAY CO., LTD., St. Austell, have a large and handsome case containing specimens of their numerous products. China stone is shown in its natural state and in all stages of its treatment for industrial use. Samples of ground china stone of the finest quality are exhibited. There are also samples of china clay in various stages of preparation for all duties, particularly for pottery purposes. The company not only show their stone and clay, but specimens of pottery made from them. These include many useful articles in fine china—tea ware and dessert ware, and a handsome and richly decorated art vase by Doulton & Co. There is also a collection of pure white vases. The company claim to be the largest producers of china clay in the world, and we know that their clay is extensively used by leading china, earthenware, sanitary ware, and tile manufacturers. The CHINA CLAY ASSOCIATION, St. Austell, have a large exhibit of clays for pottery, paper making and bleaching purposes supplied by its various affiliated firms. There are specimens of hard purple china stone for best porcelain. The PARK CHINA CLAY CO., LTD., Moorswater, Liskeard, exhibit china clay, marked and unmarked, and in various states of preparation for use.

Trade Festivities.—The summer outing of the staff of the china, glass and lamp department of William Whiteley, Ltd., Westbourne-grove, took place, in favourable weather, at the Red Lion Hotel, Wendover, on June 19. Many well-known gentlemen in the trade were present, amongst whom were Mr. W. W. Wood (now of Selfridge's, Ltd.) and Mr. Charles Green, of Hatton-garden. The proceedings were most enjoyable from beginning to end, and were free from formality. Mr. W. W. Wood and Mr. Charles Green however, made brief interesting speeches. The staff and the visitors thoroughly enjoyed the sports and, under the chairmanship of Mr. C. J. Cooper, everything passed off pleasantly. A ready response was given to the happy suggestion of the chairman, that they should remember their less fortunate friends in the trade. Following a brief account of the objects and benefits of the Pottery and Glass Trades' Benevolent Institution, given by the secretary (Mr. A. J. Prickett), a collection made on behalf of the funds amounted to the handsome total of £5 5s., which will give to the department a vote at all future elections of annuitants. ——The employees of John Hall & Co. (of Stourbridge), Ltd., went to Blackpool on Saturday, July 10, for their annual excursion. About 140 joined in a very pleasant outing, towards the expenses of which the company had contributed liberally. A very long day was agreeably spent at the famous seaside resort, and though it was Sunday morning when the party reached home, all were delighted with the outing.——On July 3 the annual excursion of the decorating staff of Thomas Webb & Corbett, Ltd., Whitehouse, Glass Works, Wordsley, took place. The company first went to Malvern, and after an enjoyable dinner they were taken for a drive in brakes to Ledbury. Visits were paid to various places in Malvern and the district, including an interesting hour in the abbeys. The female employees in the decorative department and in the warehouse had an excursion to Southport on the same day. Both parties thoroughly enjoyed themselves.



Trade Reports.

The Proprietors do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

NOTES FROM THE POTTERIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AUGUST once more! The month of holidays reminds us that we are fast speeding through the year, and that Autumn is close at our heels. Little time now remains to us this year in which to make up the lost trade of the earlier months. Nearly twelve months have elapsed since Mr. Ernest Moon, K.C., sitting as arbitrator at a meeting of the Conciliation Board, refused to grant an increase of wages to pottery operatives on the ground that the condition of the trade was too depressed to warrant it, and still we are waiting with more or less patience for a tardy improvement in business. The "Wakes" clubs will, by this time, have disbursed to the employees in the factories their holiday savings, and many, no doubt, are now enjoying themselves at the sea-side: but when the holiday traffic returns of the local railway company are available, I am afraid it will be found that the August exodus from the Potteries this year has been much smaller than usual, owing to the prevalent bad trade and the general lack of money. Still one must not be too pessimistic, and it must be admitted that there has been some little movement in trade during the last few weeks. Some of the largest firms in the district are still slack, but others can now see a fair amount of business ahead. It is said in responsible quarters that the American trade is beginning, gradually, to shew more life, and advices from the other side are to the effect that there is a better feeling among the Trenton potters regarding the future of business; indeed, it is reported that those familiar with the situation are looking forward to a spell of prosperity that will keep their works running to full capacity.

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Probably not many retailers are aware of the fact, but during the past week or two we have been passing through a crisis in this district which at one time threatened to cause the most serious stoppage in our trade since the great strike some nine or ten years ago. In the present instance, however, there was no internal trouble in the potting trade to account for such a stoppage as was threatened: the potters had nothing whatever to do with it. The mischief originated with the miners, or rather with the pit-lads, who, smarting under an alleged grievance connected with the new Eight Hours Act, took the law into their own hands, and caused the whole of the collieries of the North Staffordshire coalfield to be laid idle. The crisis arose so suddenly that there was no time given for the pottery manufacturers to lay in reserves of fuel. Manufacturers sending to the pit for supplies of coal were surprised to receive intimation that the pits had ceased winding in response to the peremptory demand of strong bands of pit-lads, backed up by a show of force which it would have been foolish for the owners of pits to disregard. Many potteries were seriously inconvenienced, but in one instance a director of a large firm at Burslem had prepared for trouble at the collieries at the beginning of July—when the Eight Hours Act came into force—by laying in a large supply of extra fuel. As this trouble did not develop until a fortnight or so later, he was thrown off his guard, and, in order to keep the works running, he was compelled to purchase fuel from outside, with which they were very dissatisfied. It was everywhere agreed that, if the pits had remained idle for another week, many of the potting factories would have had to close. At the time of writing, there seems every likelihood that the miners throughout the country would decide to throw in their lot with their comrades in Scotland (failing a settlement of the Scottish wages dispute) by embarking on a general strike. The intervention of the Board of Trade has raised hopes that such a drastic proceeding will be unnecessary. Wise retailers will have taken the precaution of replenishing their stocks, for if a general coal strike does occur, it will not be very long before the china and earthenware factories and many other branches of industry as well, are thrown idle. We trust that before this issue of the POTTERY GAZETTE is in the hands of its readers, the commonsense of the masters and their workpeople will have enabled them to effect a reasonable compromise, without dealing at the industries of the country what would unquestionably be the most disastrous blow they have received in modern times.

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For the first time for some months, the Board of Trade Returns show a slight improvement. During the month of June the value of the British ware exported was £186,088, which compares with £182,145 in June of 1908, and £207,326 in 1907—an increase of £3,943 compared with June last year, but a decline of £21,238 as compared with June two years ago. The value of the British ware sent to the United States in June was £39,453, an increase of £6,841

as compared with the corresponding month of last year, though a decrease of £11,904, compared with 1907. Looking at the figures for the completed first half of the present year, we find that the total exports of British ware for the six months amounted in value to £1,063,131, compared with £1,225,278 in the first half of 1908, and £1,265,509 in 1907, a reduction of £162,146 compared with last year, and of £201,963 the year before. The value of the ware sent from this country to the United States during the six months was £242,357, against £263,064 in the previous year, and £306,020 in the first half of 1907—a falling off of £20,707, and of £63,663 in the two years respectively. It is worthy of note that not only was there an increase of the exports to the United States during June, but the values of ware sent to Canada and to the Argentine also showed appreciable improvements, so that it would seem that the trade revival has set in all over America, both North and South. The exports to the Colonies generally do not present any feature calling for special notice, and the returns relating to the Continental trade show that the improvement in trade has not yet spread to any extent in that direction. The imports of foreign ware into this country during June amounted to £93,654, against £73,812 and £75,521 in the two preceding years respectively. The foreign imports for the six months were £435,231, compared with £473,641 and £460,672 in the two preceding years. Deducting from these figures the re-exports, it is found that the total value of the foreign made ware placed on the markets of the United Kingdom during June was £59,890, and during the six months, £340,835. The figures show a considerable decrease in the value of the foreign ware placed on the home market, as compared with the two previous years, both on the month and also on the completed six months.

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The "Times" published, the other day, an article dealing with the new American Tariff Bill, and the writer's remarks concerning the probable effect of the measure on the British export trade go far to confirm the opinion expressed in this column some time ago, that the interests of the North Staffordshire pottery manufacturers are not likely to be adversely affected by the clauses respecting pottery. The writer had the pleasure of meeting the special commissioner of the "Times" when he was pursuing his investigations in the Potteries, and found him to be well acquainted with the tariff conditions prevailing in the United States. He visited most of the big shippers to America during his stay in North Staffordshire, and, in the course of his report, he brings out very forcibly the point, already mentioned in the GAZETTE, that the proposed new method of valuation has been specially framed with a view to the prevention of the under-valuation practised by German, French, and Japanese manufacturers. As has previously been explained in these notes it is the system of Continental manufacturers, and also of the Japanese to establish their own companies in New York, whom they term their agents, or consignees, and to whom alone they will sell the ware which they export to America. The goods are (for the purpose of avoiding the payment of the proper duty) invoiced to these so-called agents at ridiculously low prices, and the agents afterwards do all the distributing to the wholesale trade, at prices which, the American manufacturers state, are as much as 150 to 250 per cent. advance on the invoiced value of the imports. The manufacturers who offend in this way safeguard themselves against prosecution for invoicing the ware at lower prices than those prevailing in the country where the ware is made, by having similar "companies" in the capital of the country of origin. To these companies goods are invoiced from the works at similar prices to those stated in the export invoices, and they distribute the ware to the wholesale trade at much higher prices than those invoiced. No allegations have ever been uttered against the British exporter of stooping to such practices as this, and it is clear that the English potter, as well as the American potter, will stand to gain if the under-valuation of goods by our foreign competitors is put an end to. The inquiries of the commissioner of the "Times" lead him to prognosticate a great improvement in the American trade next year, arising out of the general trade recovery in the United States, and the removal of the tariff uncertainties. He points out that some importers have been refraining from placing orders in view of the possible contingency of a reduction of the tariff. On the authority of J. & G. Meakin, Ltd., he says "Stocks at the present time are understood to be quite depleted, and, when the improvement comes, it would surprise no one if it came as a boom." Let us hope that it will.

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Mr. John Cuthbert Bailey, the well-known manager of the Burslem works of Doulton & Co., Ltd., has been the recipient of many congratulations upon his appointment as a director of the business, an honour which has been richly earned by many years of hard, self-sacrificing and productive work. It would be difficult to point to any other figure in the trade so familiar to both masters and men as Mr. Bailey's. No movement of general importance to the industry has taken place for many years without him taking an active part in it. When there has been hard work to be done, and the trade has felt the need of a man of knowledge and resource to pilot it through difficulties, Mr. Bailey has been instinctively turned to. At times of crisis, when the relations between masters and men have become somewhat strained, he has invariably had to take a prominent part in smoothing over the rough places and helping to restore peace. His time has always been placed generously at the service of his fellows, and while, primarily, of course, a representative of the masters, he has always studied the men's point of view with a sympathy and readiness which the leaders of the operatives have often been glad to recognise. Thoroughly acquainted with trade conditions on both sides of the Atlantic, and equally at home in the manufacturing and commercial departments, he has managed the Burslem department of the great business of Messrs. Doulton with conspicuous success, and his elevation to the directorate is the due reward of arduous services rendered. Mr. Bailey is not a Staffordshire man by birth, though his connection with the potting trade is almost lifelong. He was born in Cheshire, and it was at the Dalehall works, Burslem, that he served his time. The business was at that time —1872, and the succeeding years—conducted by Messrs. Bates & Elliott. Later on Mr. Bailey went to London to represent the firm, when its style was Bates, Gildea & Co. After obtaining much useful experience in the Metropolis, Mr. Bailey returned to Burslem in 1881 to take up an important post at the Nile-st. works, then owned by Pinder, Bourne & Co, but afterwards purchased by Messrs. Doulton. Mr. Pinder left the business two years later, and Mr. Bailey was then appointed manager, a post he has continued to hold ever since. Mr. Bailey has been Chairman of the Joint Committee of Pottery Manufacturers ever since the resignation, seven years ago, of Mr. Robert W. Young, formerly of J. & G. Meakin, Ltd. He was also elected first chairman of the new Board of Conciliation for the Potting Trade, of which organisation he is this year the vice-chairman, the position of chairman being shared alternately by a representative of the masters and a representative of the men. One of the reasons of Mr. Bailey's popularity is his great accessibility and his readiness to lend a helping hand to anyone who needs it. The young man fighting his way upwards with a determination to get on may invariably look to him for a word of encouragement. One of the most successful merchants in the district assured me the other day that, in his early struggles, when he was thrown into the trade with scarcely any knowledge of it, he owed more than he could repay to the kindness and help he received at the hands of the new director of the Doulton firm, and this is but one instance of many which could be cited. His many friends will join with me in echoing the hope that Mr. Bailey may be long spared to carry out the responsible duties which have devloved upon him at Burslem, and that the trade may continue for many years to enjoy the benefit of his abilities and experience.

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Mr. C. S. Varcoe, of Wm. Varcoe & Sons, Stoke, has recently returned from a trip to the United States with his wife, in the course of which they visited East Liverpool, Trenton, Chicago, Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities. They also spent a short time at Niagara. Mr. and Mrs. Varcoe were very hospitably entertained by representatives of the trade in America, some of whom were much interested to hear that their guests' great grandfather was the first clay-producer to leave Cornwall to sell clay to the Staffordshire Potteries.

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Manufacturers are waiting, with not a little anxiety, the publication of the report of the Departmental Committee on the use of lead, &c., in the potting trade, which is understood to be now approaching completion.——Several arbitrations on questions of wages, &c., have taken place recently, in which outside umpires have been called upon to decide points at issue between individual masters and their workpeople. In one instance, it is said, the award came as a great surprise to the men's leaders, and has caused a good deal of comment. In another case, the umpire, though possessing a keen legal mind, found the questions presented to him of so complex a character that he had the utmost difficulty in "getting the hang" of them. Those who are acquainted with the trade know full well that it abounds in intricacies which few but a manufacturer or a very smart workman can thoroughly grasp, and the position of a layman, suddenly called upon to decide a technical point, upon which a good deal may turn to both masters and men, is by no means an enviable one.

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The staff of "Cauldon Ltd.," Stoke-on-Trent, had their annual outing on July 3, when they went to Barlaston and met the local club in a cricket match. They were victorious, and then proceeded to Stone where they partook of tea at the Unicorn Hotel, and afterwards held a smoking concert at which Mr. F. Bullock took the chair. He was supported by Mr. T. Beresford, Mr. P. B. Ross, and Mr. S. P. Evans. Songs and recitations by several members of the staff and others were given, and an enjoyable evening was spent.——On July 3, the employees of W. H. Goss, Heraldic China Works, Stoke-on-Trent, to the number of nearly 200, were entertained by the firm to a full day's outing at Blackpool. They left Stoke at 4.35 a.m. by special train, and after a long morning by the sea were ready for a good dinner at the Hotel Métropole at 12.30. At 5.30, the company assembled at the Hotel again, where a meat tea was provided. The whole expense of the outing was borne by the firm, including railway tickets, free

admission to the entertainments at any time during the day, and in addition a day's wages to each of the employees.——The employees of Blair & Co., of Beaconsfield Pottery, Longton, entertained their late manager, Mr. F. E. Wooldridge, to tea, at Ashley, on Saturday, July 10. The drive to the pleasant little Staffordshire village, which is rapidly gaining a reputation as a health resort, was greatly enjoyed. After tea, there was a pleasant little function, Mr. Wooldridge being presented with an excellent portrait of himself. ——The work-people of George Clews & Co., Ltd., of Brownhills Pottery, Tunstall, were at Loggerheads the other day. This is not to say that they were at cross-purposes, as the expression might seem to convey. Loggerheads, in Staffordshire, near the pretty village of Ashley, is one of the most picturesque places in the county, though how it got its peculiar name is a puzzle. Messrs. Clews' employees, at any rate, found Loggerheads a very enjoyable place for an afternoon's picnic. They drove to Ashley in brakes, and made the Loggerheads Inn their headquarters for the afternoon. Various out-door games were indulged in, and a substantial tea was served, a stroll in the pleasant country preceding the return journey.

Early on the morning of July 6 an outbreak of fire was discovered at the works of Cauldon, Ltd. The Hanley borough fire brigade were speedily summoned, and, on arriving, found that the roof of two enamel kilns and the roof of the designers' workshop was ablaze. The fire was apparently caused by heat from two kilns, the doors of which had been left open for cooling purposes. The flames were soon extinguished, but damage was done to the amount of about £150.——On the morning of July 8, an outbreak was notified at the factory of Davison & Sons, Ltd., Bleak Hill Pottery, Burslem. The seat of the fire was the engine-house, and it was put out without difficulty. The damage amounted to only about £20, but in consequence of some little injury to important machinery, work had to be suspended for the day.

One of the principal departments of the National Health Congress, which has been meeting this year at Leeds, devoted a day on Thursday, July 22, to a discussion on lead poisoning in the potting trade, of which a summary appears elsewhere in this issue. The subject was introduced in an able and fair-minded manner by Mr. J. H. Walmsley, who for a number of years was chief inspector of factories in the Potteries. His knowledge of the lead problem is admittedly extensive, and he compressed into the space of a short paper a great amount of information which should go far to enlighten some of the cranks who are perpetually raising their parrot cry for the complete abolition of the use of lead glazes in the making of china and earthenware. Mr. Walmsley knows what he is talking of, and he hits the nail on the head. Costly experiments in leadless glazes have been conducted by many manufacturers, and while such glazes have been adopted in the making of certain classes of articles, it has been found altogether impracticable to abolish lead for the ordinary domestic ware of everyday production. The people who think that because Wedgwood jasper ware is made without lead glaze, every other sort of ware can be similarly produced—a preposterous argument put forward recently by a lady speaker at a London exhibition of leadless ware—merely show their complete ignorance of the most elementary details of the subject about which they talk so glibly. Mr. Walmsley's words may be commended to their most careful consideration.

The death of Alderman Aaron Edwards, the Mayor of Longton, is so fully referred to elsewhere that it unnecessary, in this column, to do more than say how keenly the trade and the entire district of North Staffordshire feels its sense of loss. Mr. Edwards was the most picturesque personality the trade possessed. Dickens, could he have known him, would have immortalised him as the generous, courtly man he was; a manufacturer of the old school who had ascended from the ranks, and who never, for a single instant, forgot to show his workpeople the sympathy and help which, one cannot but think, were only too often denied to himself in the arduous struggles of his early days. His devotion to the interests of his native town was nothing short of splendid, and the services he had rendered it, both financially and in the way of personal effort, can be but faintly realised by the present generation, energetic and open-handed as they knew him to be. To come into personal contact with Mr. Edwards was to receive inspiration in one's work and life. His employees held him in an affection rarely to be found in these days when limited companies have so greatly changed the old and more personal ties between masters and men. A typical specimen of the "fine old English gentleman," Alderman Edwards leaves behind him a memory long to be cherished by those who knew him in public, in private, and in business life, and not alone by them, but by the community as a whole.

The death occurred a few days ago, at Manchester, of Mrs. Emily Stevens, wife of Mr. E. J. Stevens, china and glass merchant, of Manchester and Salford, and proprietress of the Anchor China Works, in Anchor-rd., Longton. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Councillor Joseph Amison, of Normacot. She was held in much respect by the workpeople at the Anchor Pottery, many of whom attended the funeral, which took place at Normacot Church on July 21.——Another death, which must be recorded, is that of Mrs. Caroline Chew, widow of the late Mr. J. Chew, J.P., of Longton, and sister of the late Mr. John Aynsley. The funeral took place on July 10, at Blurton, and was attended by many gentlemen prominently connected with the trade.

Those who have obtained copies of the valuable museum catalogue issued by Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, of Etruria, a lengthy illustrated notice of which appeared in our last issue, will be interested to hear that the firm have had two copies of the catalogue specially bound for presentation to Queen Alexandra and the Dowager Empress of Russia. The copies are of larger size than those on sale, and have had incorporated with them two special pictures, a medallion of Flaxman, and a portrait of Josiah Wedgwood riding on horseback. Bound up with each copy, on vellum, is a dedicatory note, signed by Mr. Laurence Wedgwood, Major Cecil Wedgwood, D.S.O., and Mr. F. H. Wedgwood, directors, and Mr. F. Rathbone, the author of the catalogue. The volumes are very handsomely bound, the inside covers being of white satin, with tooled embroidering of gold.

THE SOUTH DEVON CLAY TRADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A WRITER in a local journal remarks that the Chancellor of the Exchequer must have had Kingsteignton clay merchants in mind when he proposed a tax on ungotten minerals, and many anticipate that a great amount would be drawn from this source. Few realise how very limited is the area under which market clay is found and that all the numerous South Devon potting clays can be classified under three heads.

First, a narrow strip, called the "tough" body, shipped largely to Russia and United States of America, also in a small way to Newcastle-on-Tyne and Bristol. To the east of the tough body is another narrow strip called the "white" body, that goes to the Scotch potteries; and on the west side of the tough body another narrow strip called the "auze," rose, or china ball body, chiefly sent to the Continent and Staffordshire. The "tough" body is always found in the centre, but is in places squeezed into very narrow limits by the white and auze bodies. It has been proved that it is useless to go to the east of the white body nor to the west of the auze body for clay, so that although to an outsider it would appear that all these border fields contained clay, it is not so, and that is the reason they have remained unworked. The best proof that this is so is that these outside fields are often in the market, whilst it is almost impossible to purchase any land really within the zone for love or money. Very little land will be left unworked, for landowners during the last few years, tempted by high prices, have disposed of many fields they had been nursing, and the merchants who pay these big prices are anxious to start work, eager to get back their purchase money.

The report by the Inspector of Factories as to the need of some alteration in respect to the lifting of heavy weights by children (July POTTERY GAZETTE) is a reminder that the South Devon "ball" has considerably increased in size during the past few years. Formerly nine inches long and weighing 36 lbs., it is now about 16 inches long and weighs anything up to 60 lbs. The sole reason for this is that the men save by cutting the clay as deep as possible, but it is no advantage to the merchants, and a loss to the clay owners, an inconvenience to the potters in stacking unshapely balls, and the most fruitful cause of broken clay, or smalls, for such long balls are bound to fall abroad sooner than a compact nine inch-ball. Let the potters insist upon a nine-inch ball, and there would be much less broken clay in a cargo of "ball."

If a five-inch piece breaks off from a 15-inch ball, the 10-inch portion is slid along the plank for ball clay, as it is even then larger than the regulation ball. If the ball broke because of the shortness of the clay, it is more than

likely the 10-inch piece will break once at least before it reaches its destination. Supposing five inches broke off from a nine-inch ball, both pieces would without a moment's hesitation on the part of the sorter be thrown aside for broken clay. Even charging the actual amount of "smalls" and the actual amount of ball in a cargo hardly compensates for the extra trouble in unloading a mixture of small and ball.

THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN SCOTLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

IT is to be regretted that there is still no improvement to be reported regarding the conditions of the pottery and glass trades in Scotland. If there is any change at all, it is indeed rather in the direction of an aggravation of the long-existing depression. That branch which caters for the requirements of the coast and other holiday resorts is now in a position to make something like a true estimate of the results as regards the season as a whole, and that is to the effect that the 1909 season is the worst of the whole of the long-continued bad series. The early consignments from the wholesale merchants, as governed by the orders received, were almost unprecedentedly moderate in compass, while practically there have been no repeat orders, and the wholesale merchants regard it as a certainty that there will be none, except in two or three particular cases. The weather, which has been uncertain and sometimes almost inclement, partly accounts for these poor returns regarding the summer resort trade in our industries, but it does not account for them wholly, other influences tending not only to restrict the numbers resorting to the various coast and other summer quarters, but also to curtail the spending inclinations of those who have gone.

With regard to the retail business in the cities and towns, July is always discounted in advance as about the quietest time of the year, but this year these businesses have been quiet to a degree. Some little counter turnover there has been in the department of china and glass wares as marriage presents, but these have been on frugal lines, and by the time of writing, this section may be regarded as back to the normal thinness, and hardly worth reckoning at that.

The wholesale merchants have again but a very poor story to tell as regards the experiences of their travellers on the ordinary roads of the country. These have been on the look-out for orders against the ordinary autumn requirements of the retail trade, but their success has been of the smallest, resulting to most of them as disappointment out-and-out, a number failing to clear bare road expenses. Over the country as a whole, it is now definitely concluded that within these trades there is to be nothing at all of the nature of recuperation during the present year, and, as regards the conclusion, there is hardly one single optimistic trader left.

Coming to the makers, and the reports received from them, there is found, of course, only a reflex of the unfavourable conditions experienced by the wholesale and retail merchants. Up to a month ago one section of the output of these makers was expected ultimately to turn out well, that, namely, of jam jars, the prospects of the fruit season being reckoned as good. But the fruit season prospects are not now so favourable, as regards the home growths at least, there having supervened more of moisture than was desirable, and much less of sun and warmth than was needed for a thoroughly good outcome.

Glasgow Fair holidays (with which are conjoined those of the immediate environs) were commenced on Thursday, July 15, when all the potteries and other works within our category closed down for periods ranging from one to three weeks. This gave masters an opportunity of repair of plant, &c., of which as usual they have fully availed themselves. July being essentially a holiday month, there have been no meetings of any of the associations of the masters, and there is nothing new to report in connection with the movement for a standardising of sizes, the only thing to be said being that the subject continues to be informally discussed, and that some of this quarter are in earnest about the matter. The "coal crisis" has been with us for still another full month, doing much indirect damage to all industries, our own, of course, included. At the moment of writing there is some promise of a peaceful settlement, but no certainty.

CANADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, July 17.

IN conversation with a member of one of the leading cut-glass manufacturing firms in this country, I asked him why he bought all his blanks from the Belgian makers, instead of patronising the British manufacturers. "I thought you were an ardent Imperialist," I remarked, "and would feel it to be your duty to use home-made goods provided, of course, they were as good as those of foreign manufacture." "I am an Imperialist, but I regret that I cannot carry imperialism into the manufacture of cut glass. The Canadian cut-glass manufacturers would much prefer to use the English blanks, which are quite as good as the Belgian both in quality and colour, but it cannot be done. Even with the help of the preferential duty the price of the English blanks is prohibitive. One prominent Canadian cut-glass maker some time ago purchased a sufficient quantity of English blanks to get the minimum transportation charges, and made an honest, earnest effort to test the practicability of substituting the British article for the foreign. It could not be done. The selling price had to be increased to such an extent that he could not dispose of the goods and the greater portion of the English consignment of blanks lies in the warehouse, uncut and useless." This manufacturer voices the sentiments of all the Canadian cut-glass manufacturers, who are equally unable to understand why the British manufacturer does not, or cannot, so improve his methods of production as to make it possible for him to supply this rapidly-increasing market.

A traveller who returned from the West the middle of this month, told me that the growing demand for cut glass is phenomenal. To those of us who know the Canadian field thoroughly, and are witnesses of its rapid development, it is plain that the average British manufacturer does not give Canada her proper place as a consumer. This is not to be wondered at. Eastern Canada, generally speaking, has no conception of the marvellous growth of the West. Within the last two years, hundreds of new communities which have sprung up along the lines of the new railways, have grown into places with upwards of 1,200 inhabitants. A hamlet on the line of the new Grand Trunk Pacific, a hundred miles from Edmonton, that began with four families two weeks ago, had increased to 54 families in a fortnight. That is the way the West is growing. And it is growing in wealth faster than it is in population. Prosperity is the outstanding feature of the country. Winnipeg commercial travellers are the firs in America to utilise the motor car in their travels. A party of three made a trial trip of several thousand miles through the Province of Saskatchewan, the latter end of June travelling west from Winnipeg and visiting all the intervening towns as far west as Regina. With good roads the

travellers found that they could make better time and progress than by rail, but where bad roads were encountered progress was unsatisfactory. Winnipeg men have organised a company to manufacture plate glass and table ware of pressed glass, and eventually other lines, excepting fruit jars and cut glass.

The passing of the old wholesale house of McMahon and Broadfield, is a topic of much interest in Canada. The house was established about thirty years ago, and has enjoyed a good reputation throughout the Dominion. Its leading line was the goods of Wood & Son, which it controlled in Canada. Under the absorption arrangement, this line will pass into the control of the William Prentice concerns, and it is said that possession of this line was one of the chief inducements which led that gentleman to consider the amalgamation. With this week the house of McMahon & Broadfield ceases to exist. Mr, J. S. McMahon goes with Gowans, Kent & Co., to the warehouses of which company all the stock of the absorbed house has been transferred. Mr. H. A. Couse, who sold his retail crockery business in Sarnia, Ont., a couple of years ago, and invested the proceeds in the McMahon-Broadfield Co., is contemplating a return to the retail trade. He has been covering the Canadian West for the latter company, and may establish himself in Regina, Sask., one of the most promising of the big cities of the West. Taylor & Mulveney, Hamilton, Ont., wholesale crockery dealers, have introduced the mail order system into their business. The innovation is an experiment. If it is successful there are others ready to dispense with their travellers and adopt the same system ; but no one believes that the mail order method will ever supersede the commercial traveller and personal solicitation. At the approaching National Industrial Exhibition to be held in Toronto, Aug. 29 to Sept. 13, Gundy, Clapperton & Co., will make a very large and comprehensive display of cut glass, and will also show a cut-glass factory in full operation. The same company made a similar display last year, and the operation of cutting attracted more attention than any other exhibit in the great Process building. Gowans, Kent & Co., also made a very large and handsome display last year and will repeat it at the forthcoming exhibition. Last year both these exhibits of cut glass were sold outright to department houses, so that it was an entirely satisfactory proposition all round.

During his reeent visit to Canada, Mr. Stephen Hawthorn, managing direetor of the Pearl Pottery Co., concluded arrangements with George Carveth & Co., Montreal, by which the latter secured the control of the products of the Pearl Pottery for Canada. This line will fit in very nicely with Carveth & Co.'s line of Lovatt & Lovatt's Langley ware teapots, &c. Mr. A. F. Sanday, who eame to Canada from Staffordshire a couple of years ago, and was, for a time, in the warehouse of the British and Continental Agencies here, has taken a position with L. M. Poulin & Co., Ottawa, Ont., retail merchants, as manager and buyer for the china and glassware department.

An interesting pottery relic was sold at Sotheby's auction rooms, London, on July 7. This was a bowl made by Josiah Wedgwood in 1796 for Mr. John Durand for presentation to the Carshalton Cricket Club. Anything made by Josiah Wedgwood in 1796 is not only interesting, but valuable, to-day. The interest in, if not the value of, this particular piece is enhaneed by the ornamentation. The medallion inside the bowl has a picture of a game of crieket in progress ; and there are *six* stumps ! If that regulation prevailed to-day our fast bowlers would leave fewer drawn games, and there would be no centuries.

The Gazette.

Dissolutions of Partnership.

NOTE.—*When two dates are given in the following announcements, the first is the date of the dissolution. The date in parentheses that of the official advertisement.*

BREYER, PUDDY & Co. (Max Hugo Breyer and Sidney Chas. Puddy), 35, Charles-st., Hatton-garden, and 178, King's Cross-rd., scientific glass instrument makers. June 12. Debts will be received and paid by M. H. Breyer & Co., Ltd., 178, King's Cross-rd. (July 2.)

CAPLIN & OWEN (Jno. Louis Caplin and Sidney Owen), 559, Stratford-rd., Sparkhill, Birmingham, ironmongers, glass and china dealers. June 30. Debts by S. Owen. (July 13.)

KILNER JNO. & SONS (Barron Kilner and Jno. Wm. Kilner), Wakefield, glass bottle manufacturers and box makers, and as the Castle Howard Sand Co., Huttons Ambo, sand merchants. June 30. Debts by B. Kilner, who continues. (July 6.)

PARSONS W. & Co. (Wm. Parsons and Wm. Jas. Ayles), Broughton, dealers in flints. June 11, by order of C.C. Romsey. Debts by J. K. Dowden, Bank-chambers, Salisbury, accountant, the receiver appointed by said court. (July 9.)

SHEPHARD & SON (Joseph Waltham Shephard and Frdk. Chas. Shephard), 323, Cleethorpe-rd., Grimsby, glass, china, and hardware merchants. June 28. Debts by F. C. Shephard. (July 13.)

Notice of Intended Dividend.

TURNER EDWD. M., Fleet-st., and the Market Hall, Bilston, glass dealer. Claims to S. W. Page, 30, Lichfield-st., Wolverhampton.

Appointment of Trustee.

HUMPHREYS JNO. P., Scholar-green, Chester, late Park Pottery, Tunstall, and Russell-st. Works, Longton, manufacturer of pottery. Tr., J. H. Fleming, W. G. Grindley & Co., Tunstall, earthenware manufacturers.

Notices of Dividend.

AINLEY SAML. B., trading as Saml. Ainley, Healey, Batley, cut glass manufacturer. Supplemental 2s. 5½d. at O. R.'s, Dewsbury.

Order made on Application for Discharge.

COLE JOHN THOMAS, glass and china merchant, 23½, Feasgate, York. At the Courts of Justice, York, on July 6, an application was made to his Honour Judge Templer for this debtor's discharge from bankruptcy. The Official Receiver reported that the debtor filed his petition in November, 1906, and the unsecured liabilities were estimated at £862, but the proofs admitted amounted to £869. The assets were estimated to be worth £344, but they realised £268, this difference being accounted for chiefly by the stock and fittings only realising £241 against £330 estimated by debtor. A dividend had been paid of 2s. 7 d. in the £. It appeared that the debtor commenced business with £70 cash capital, and for about eighteen months traded at Walmgate. This business appeared to have been fairly successful, but the trade at Feasgate was at first small. Debtor alleged that the Feasgate business was improving until about twelve months before he filed his petition, when a fire broke out, owing to which the shop was closed for about six weeks, the result being that the business suffered to the extent of about £180. He furnished no information supporting that, and the amount paid by the insurance company was arrived at after prolonged investigation. Debtor admitted that he was aware of his difficulties for about 2 years prior to filing his petition. He had obtained financial assistance from money-lenders. The Official Receiver said debtor had continued contracting debts without any reasonable grounds of expectation of being able to pay them. Ultimately the discharge was refused.

Private Meetings.

These Lists in some instances refer to Meetings of Creditors called by or on behalf of the Debtor, with a view of laying his affairs before his Creditors, or refer to Statements of Debtors' Affairs, and do not in all cases refer to failures.

CHAPMAN JOHN & Co., china merchants, Parnie-st., Glasgow. The following circular has been issued :—"Prudential-buildings, 48, West Regent-st., Glasgow, June 22, 1909. Dear Sirs,—At a meeting of Messrs. Chapman & Co.'s creditors held here on Wednesday, 16th inst., the debtor submitted a state of his affairs showing : Liabilities, amount of claims lodged, £1,070, say £1,100 ; assets, stock in trade valued at £390, outstanding debts £420, valued at £250 ; total, £640 ; deficiency, £460. The debtor explained to the meeting that his difficulties had arisen chiefly in the last two years owing to bad trade and his having had to pay out his partner, Miss Cameron, the sum of £470—the last £70 of which was paid

in October, 1908, and through bad debts in the same period amounting to over £220. The chairman, Mr. F. J. Mackenzie, writer, Glasgow, and Mr. William Marshall were appointed to look into the debtor's affairs along with his agent, and report to the creditors. Mr. Marshall has examined the stock sheets and is of opinion that the stock is fairly valued at £390 as a going concern, and Mr. Young has examined the list of outstanding debtors. There are over 200 of them, mostly women in small hardware shops. The average amount due by them is less than £2. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Young are of opinion that these debts will be very difficult to ingather, and that their value does not exceed £250. Mr. Chapman has no partner and no other assets. His life is not insured. He was married two years ago and lives in a small house, the furniture in which almost wholly belongs to his wife. The rent of his business premises is £58, and there is a year's lease to run. Mr. Chapman offers to pay his creditors a composition of 10s. in the £, by three instalments of 3s. 4d. each on Sept. 30, Dec. 30, and March 30. He is unable to get any of the instalments guaranteed, but he has undertaken to deposit £15 per week with us in security of the due payment of the instalments, and to grant a trust deed to be put into operation if he fails to deposit the £15 for two successive weeks. The committee having regard to the character which Mr. Chapman has in the trade and to the state of his affairs, recommend the creditors to accept Mr. Chapman's offer. If his estate were sequestrated and a realisation of it forced, we are of opinion that his creditors would not receive more than 5s. in the £. We hope, therefore, that you will agree to accept the offer, and herewith enclose a form of acquiescence which we shall be obliged if you will sign and return to us. As soon as we receive the acceptance of the creditors, we shall send you Chapman & Co.'s bills for the amount of your dividend. We are, yours truly, Knox & Young."

Taylor P. F., trading as F. H Taylor & Sons, New Wharf-rd., King's-cross, London, W.C., glass merchant. In response to a circular letter issued by Messrs. Lewis & Sons, 7, Wilmington-square, Rosebery-avenue, W.C., dated June 29, a largely attended meeting of the creditors of the above was held on Thursday, July 8, at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st., E.C. An approximate statement of affairs, as at June 28 last was presented, and this showed liabilities amounting to £8,690 2s. 10d., of which £6,222 16s. 10d. were set down as being due to trade creditors "as per statements forwarded." The balance of £2,487 6s. was due to cash creditors, all of whom were members of the Taylor family. With regard to the cash claims no less than £1,897 was set down as being due to Mr. F. H. Taylor, the amount being the estimated value of an annuity at the rate of £3 a week, payable under a deed dated Nov. 3, 1903. Mr. F. H. Taylor was also a cash creditor for £503 16s. 8d. for money lent together with interest, and Mr. S. H. Taylor was also a cash creditor for £68 9s. 4d. The preference claims totalled £49 14s. 10d., and after providing for these, the assets were expected to produce £2,753 10s., the estate thus showing an estimated deficiency, subject to realisation, of £5,936 13s. 10d. The assets were as follows:—Cash in hand and at bank £4 8s., sundry debtors £1,016 19s. 1d., estimated to produce £858 6s. 10d., less charge dated May 27, 1908, of £512 10s. to secure loan and interest due to H. W. Taylor, £345 16s. 10d.; stock in trade as per stock books at cost, £2,754, expected to realise £2,203; and plant, machinery, and fixtures, £250. With regard to the charge on the book debts it was stated that this was given in May of last year to Mr. H. W. Taylor to secure an advance of £500. The balance of £12 10s. represented the amount of interest that was now due. Mr. H. W. Taylor had given notice to the debtors. Apparently the charge covered the book debts that existed in May of last year, and also all future book debts, so that Mr. H. W. Taylor possessed a charge on the book debts that were in existence at the present time. The stock in trade had not been taken in detail, but the accountants who prepared the statement reported that the figure had been taken from the debtor's stock books, and 25 per cent. then written off. With regard to the plant, &c., this had originally cost about £1,000. The debtor was said by the accountants to have been very lax in his book-keeping, and had kept no proper book showing his purchases. The statements he received were simply put on a file, and were taken off when he paid the account. Circulars had been issued to all the creditors whose names could be ascertained, asking for particulars of their claim. Nearly all of them had replied, and it could be taken for granted that the amount set down as owing to the trade was about the right figure. A creditor, interrupting, said it might be that the claims of the trade creditors might be considerably increased, and some creditors might not have been communicated with. The accountant replied that he thought all the creditors had been communicated with, and it could be safely assumed that the figure given was approximately correct. The claim of the debtor's father was in respect of a deed entered into on Nov. 3, 1903. The deed was entered into by the debtor and his father, whereby it was agreed that the debtor should pay his father the sum of £3 a week for life. The estimated value of the annuity was £1,897. The business was originally commenced by Mr. F. H. Taylor, the father, who started the concern in 1875. He traded successfully for himself up to 1901, when he admitted his two sons into the business as partners. Two years later the father decided to retire, and he actually retired on Nov. 3, 1903. He then took out £1,000 as his share of the joint cash capital, and the difference of his interest in the firm was represented by the annuity which was then agreed to. A private balance-sheet was prepared at this time. According to this the liabilities to the trade then amounted to only £626, while the assets were in the neighbourhood of £4,000. In 1905, the debtor's brother, H. W. Taylor, retired from the firm. An account was then taken of the position of the business, and his joint capital was fixed at £1,700. A balance-sheet was prepared at the time of the dissolution, and it disclosed liabilities at £523, and assets of approximately £5,000. The latter figure, however, included an amount for goodwill, plant, &c., and leases. Since that time the business had been carried on by the debtor. A few months after his brother retired, the debtor paid him the £1,700 which had been agreed to as his share of the capital. No definite figures as to the trading or the expenses could be given. The debtor was called into the room, and was closely questioned by several creditors. He stated that he only recently discovered his real position, and he immediately gave orders that no goods were to be taken in. It might have been that some goods were taken in after that date, but if it was so it was against his instructions, and he had no knowledge of the facts. One creditor read a letter from the debtor in which the early delivery of goods was pressed for, the writer stating that he wanted the goods early, and if possible all during that month. The debtor replied that the goods in question were wanted for a special order. The debtor was also closely questioned as to the deficiency that had arisen, but stated that he was unable to explain it fully. He said that the turnover of the business had been about £7,000 to £8,000 per annum, and he estimated that he made a gross profit of about 15 per cent. His creditors commenced to press him about a month ago. A proposal was put before the meeting that the creditors should accept a composition of 6s. 8d. in the £, to be paid within 30 days, provided all the creditors agreed to accept the offer. The payment of the composition would be guaranteed by the debtor's father, and it was also suggested that a deed of assignment should be executed to Mr. Taylor, sen. The matter was discussed at very considerable length, and eventually it was decided to appoint a committee of four of the largest creditors to make an investigation and report to an adjourned meeting of the creditors.

Extracts from the Registry of Deeds of Arrangement.

The following Deeds of Arrangement with Creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. *Under this Act it is necessary that private arrangements other than those executed in pursuance of the Bankruptcy Act shall be registered within seven clear days after the first execution by the debtor or any creditor.*

** These figures are taken from the Affidavit filed with the registered Deed, but may be subject to variation on realisation. In some cases the estimated assets are not stated.*

(The following lists are taken from the Official Gazette information, and we are not responsible for the mis-spelling of the names of any of the creditors.—Eds. P. G.)

Hadley Howard Jno., 33, Park-avenue, Worcester, artist potter in the employ of, &c. Composition of 10s. in the £, by two equal instalments, on Dec. 19, 1909, and June 19, 1910; secured by the trs., with an assignment to them upon trust, &c., except leaseholds and interest under his late father's will. Dated, June 23. Filed, June 24. Liabilities unsecured, £245. Property, after deducting secured claims, £70. Trs., L. W. Hadley, Westfield, Bath-rd., Worcester, artist potter, and others. The following are creditors:—Percy Townshend, Worcester, £40; T. P. Gostling, Worcester, £38; E. C. Harrison, Worcester, £22; Spreckley Bros., Ltd., £24.

Robinson Joseph, 199, Commercial-rd., Newport, glass and china merchant. Composition of 3s. in the £, payable by two instalments, at 2 and 4 months from date hereof; secured by an assignment upon trust, &c. Dated, July 15. Filed, July 16. Liabilities unsecured, £277. Property, after deducting secured claims, £56. Tr., J. Young, 70, Bridge-st., Newport, auctioneer. The following are creditors:—E. Enderlein, London, £22; H. Pahl & Co., London, £23; Bristol Porcelain and Glass Co., Bristol, £10; Bourne & Leigh, Burslem, £24; Mason's, Cardiff, £12; J. H. Weatherly & Sons, Hanley, £15; J. H. Cope & Co., Longton, £11; Sampson Smith, Longton, £11; A. Meakin, Tunstall, £10.

Taylor Percy Frank, trading as F. H. Taylor & Sons, 9, New Wharf-rd., King's Cross, and residing at 39, Hillmarton-rd., Upper Holloway, N., medical and photographic glass merchant. Absolute assignment of debtor's business estate to Frank H. Taylor, 33, Hertslet-rd., Holloway, N. (debtor's father), in consideration of his covenanting to pay the creditors a composition of 8s. 4d. in the £, as follows: 5s. on execution, and 3s. 4d. at three months from date hereof. Dated July 17. Filed July 24. Liabilities unsecured, £8,559. Assets, after deducting secured claims, £3800. Secured creditors, £512. The following are creditors:—Anglo-Foreign Manufacturing Co., London, £136; J. Anderson & Sons,

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LES ÉTABLISSEMENTS POULENC FRÈRES, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, 92, RUE VIEILLE DU TEMPLE, PARIS.

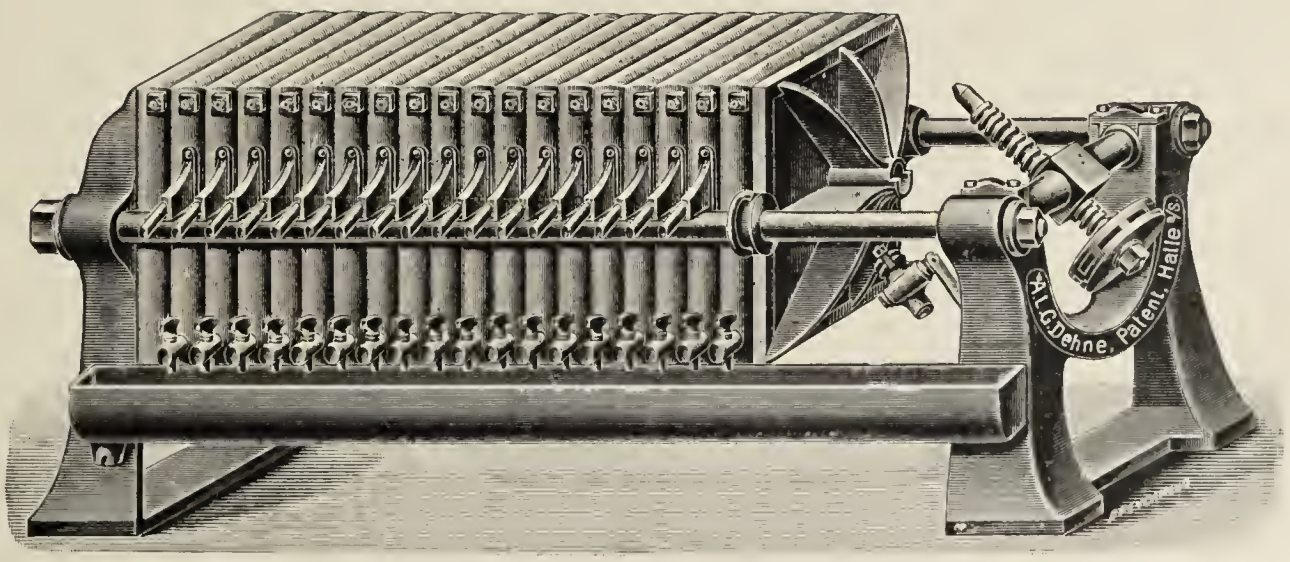
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Meeting of Creditors.

Alcock Henry & Co., Ltd., pottery manufacturers, Cobridge, Staffs. A meeting of creditors was held at the Grand Hotel, Hanley, on July 28, and a resolution was unanimously carried approving of an application to the Court for a winding-up order, under supervision, and appointing a committee to deal with the case.

Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Bhumgara F. P. & Co., manufacturers and importers of pottery, &c., 135, London-wall, E.C. Under a recent order made in this case on July 5 upon a creditor's petition, the statutory first meeting was held on July 19 at the London Bankruptcy Court. Mr. E. Leadam Hough, the Senior Official Receiver, presided. The chairman reported that Gamshedji Soralji Bhumgara had attended under the proceedings, and stated that he had carried on business as above in partnership with Nasserwanjee Framjee Pestaiji Bhumgara. The trading had been conducted at 135, London-wall, since January, 1890. There was no deed of partnership in existence, but there was correspondence showing that he was entitled to two-fifths of the profits of the business, and his partner to the remainder, three-fifths. In 1890 the firm's capital was represented by some £5,000 worth of stock and £700 or £800 in cash. He had always had control of the London business. In 1894 a branch was opened at New York, but it was taken over in 1900 by a company, which, he maintained, now owed the London branch £2,500. His partner had not been actively associated with the London branch since 1893, and he had not seen him for the last three or four years. The failure was attributed to liability on bills for which no consideration was received and which were accepted for the accommodation of others and to want of capital, due to inability to obtain payment of book debts. No statement of affairs had been filed, but the debtor estimated the liabilities at £4,000, and valued the assets at £1,488. He submitted no offer of composition, and a resolution was passed for the appointment of Mr. F. S. Salaman, chartered accountant, 1, Oxford-court, Cannon-street, E.C., as trustee to wind up the estate in bankruptcy, assisted by a committee of inspection. The trustee's bond was recommended at £1,500. Appended is a list of the principal proofs of debt:—T. Almack, £222; G. Alderton & Sons, £28; Baird & Tullock (London), Ltd., £52; Bedfordshire Loan Co., £250; E. Benlian, £30; F. G. Chinnock, £345; N. M. Cooper, £170; Delhi & London Bank, Ltd., £275; H. Harris, £129; Hands & Angel (agents for Kaligandas), £623; Hornasjee & Bulwala, £200; International Banking Co., £56; G. Jorck, £184; Rendjian & Onudjian, £57; Majon & Co., Ltd., £42; M. B. Patel, £42; P. Pillion, £368; P. Saunders, £642; N. Subenek & Co., £77; Sydney & Co., £182; H. Widden, £50.

de Clermont John Arnold Robert, Lime-st., E.C., and Brighton, Sussex, late Totton, Southampton, pottery and tile manufacturer. The first meeting of creditors under the receiving order made on June 1 last against this debtor was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on July 6, Mr. E. Leadam Hough, Senior Official Receiver, presiding. The statement of the debtor's affairs disclosed gross liabilities £21,072 19s. 11d., of which £3,472 19s. 11d. was expected to rank, and assets £6,050, consisting of a surplus from securities in the hands of fully secured creditors. The Senior Official Receiver reported that the debtor had been examined and had stated about two years ago he entered into partnership with a Mr. Page Turner and a Mr. Broadwood in connection with a pottery and tile manufacturing business which they had previously carried on at Totton, near Southampton. He put £500 into the business at the time, and subsequently a further £700 to £900, the partnership trading as the Hants Art Tile and Pottery Co. Mr. Broadwood only remained in the business for three or four months, and after he left it was carried on by the debtor and Mr. Turner. In December last, as the business did not pay, the creditors were called together and a deed of assignment was executed, with Mr. G. G. Poppleton, chartered accountant, 4, Charterhouse-square, E.C., as trustee. The latter is now winding up the estate. The liabilities amounted to some £700, in addition to which there was an overdraft of £2,297 at the bank. The bank, however, held security of about sufficient value to cover the overdraft. The debtor further stated that he took no practical part in the business, simply finding the money, and he had never received anything out of it. He had also promoted and become a director of certain companies, and he attributed his failure to losses in connection with them and the tile and pottery business at Totton. The meeting was adjourned for three weeks in order to give the debtor an opportunity of submitting a scheme of arrangement. The public examination is fixed for August 3 at the London Bankruptcy Court.

Humphreys Jno. Pitcairn, Scholar Green, late the Park Pottery, Tunstall, and Russell-st. Works, Longton, manufacturer of pottery. Adj., June 30.

Jewanji Ardeshir and Jewanji Piroshaw (trading as Ardeshir & Co.), dealers in and importers of pottery, &c., 22, Oxford-street, W. Under this failure a statement of affairs has been filed showing liabilities £22,662 2s. 8d., of which £5,053 5s. 5d. are returned as expected to rank for dividend, and estimated net assets £2,268 1s. 6d. A deficiency of £2,785 3s. 11d. is disclosed. The debtors filed their own petition on June 26. The principal creditors are:—F. P. Bhumgara & Co., London, £1,337; Bhootwalla & Co., London, £67; H. Baldedas, Benares, £165; Benlian & Son, London, £71; Bernhardt, Stein & Co., Frankfort-on-Main, £13; T. C. Bryan (agent for Huebner Bros., Gablonz), London, £79; Mme. P. Bilezakji, London, £20; Bhordinal Paras Lall, Delhi, £331; H. Burton, London, £167; Ellis, Levy & Co., London, £15; Gebr. Schiff, Pforzheim, £33; Ghafar & Son, Madras, £13; Garminian Bros., London, £14; — Harris, London, £350; G. Jethmal, London, £67; Kateb Frères, Damascus, £28; Kalyandas Bros., Benares, £718; I. King, London, £50; S. M. A. Khades, Madras, £33; E. R. Mogra & Co., Canton, £86; — Masters, London, £264; M. Nasson, Paris, £71; Nur Bux Khuda Bux, Jeyponi, £42; Wm. Peacock & Co., London, £11; Ram Chand Hazan Mal, Delhi, £75; Sabanekh & Co., London, £51; V. Sarno, Forre del Greio, £11; Sydney & Co., London, £282; — Sanders, London, £200; Waygood & Co., Ltd., London, £10; Yasakawa H., Yokohama, £45. Fully secured: Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, London, £1,348.

Lilley Richard Samuel, china dealer, 320, Bradford-st., Birmingham. The first meeting of the creditors in this case was held on June 25 at Ruskin-chambers, Corporation-st., Birmingham. The liabilities were stated at £255 and the assets £36. Debtor attributed his present position to decline in business and losses and heavy expenses incidental to selling stock and effects by auction. It appeared that under the will of his father, who died in September, 1907, the debtor became entitled to the china dealer's business, with stock and fixtures, which were valued at £210. Debtor paid the liabilities of the business, and until last June he appeared to have traded successfully, but owing to the loss of a contract with his largest customers he commenced to lose money. Proceedings being taken by creditors, and the business showing a continual loss, the debtor disposed of his stock by auction, realis-

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ing £311. The matter remains with the Official Receiver, who therefore acts as trustee.

Rabnett Leo Jas., late trading as Grainger & Co., 41, King's-rd., Gravelly-hill, Birmingham, late residing in apartments at 66, Lichfield-st., Hanley, and trading at Trent Works, Joiner's-square, Hanley, late residing at Ashley-villa, Chester-rd., Erdington, Birmingham, late earthenware and pottery manufacturer. Exam, C.C., Birmingham, Aug. 5, at 2.30. The first meeting of the creditors in this case was held on July 8 at Ruskin-chambers, 191, Corporation-st., Birmingham. The liabilities were stated at £1,284 and there were said to be no assets. It transpired that in March, 1908, debtor entered into partnership with two others who were trading at Hanley as earthenware and pottery manufacturers, introducing into the concern £791 as capital, borrowing this amount from his wife and brother-in-law. He had since obtained further advances from them, and they were now unsecured creditors for £500 and £670 respectively. The terms of the partnership provided that the debtor was to receive half the profits and draw £3 a week. In June, 1908, one of the partners retired, receiving £50 from debtor as his share, and the business was continued until April last by the remaining partners. All the effects were then sold under a distress for rent. The books of account kept consisted of cash book, day book, debtor's ledger, and sales book. Debtor stated that he had no experience of the business, and ascribed his failure to bad trade and bad debts in connection with the business of Grainger & Co. The matter remains with the Official Receiver as trustee.

Walters David, 6, Horeb-st., Treorky, china dealer. R. O., July 15. The Receiving Order in this case was made on debtor's petition, and the statement of affairs filed shows unsecured liabilities £135 3s. 1d., and assets estimated at £15 13s. 6d., or a deficiency of £119 9s. 7d. It would appear that the debtor started business as a china dealer in 1906 without any previous experience of the business. He then appears to have been in debt and borrowed £20 from a money society. He appears to have kept a debtor's ledger, and says he has never taken any steps to ascertain his financial position. He ascribes his failure to bad trade, illness and keen competition. Debtor further states that on June 29 last a creditor threatened to take proceedings against him, and in order to avoid this he on July 5 sold his horse, cart and harness for £8, of which he paid £5 12s. to the creditor mentioned; finding, however, that other creditors were also threatening he decided to file his petition, a relative advancing him the necessary money. With the exception of about £64, the liabilities are debts in connection with the china business.

New British Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for "The Pottery Gazette" by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Chartered Patent Agents, 4, South-street, Finsbury, E.C., and 21, Southampton-buildings, W.C.

Applications for Letters Patent.

Bottles, No. 14,981.—Marion J. Fleming. Improvements in or relating to bottles, jars, and the like. June 26, 1909.

Clay, No. 16,132.—W. N. Christie. Improvements in the manufacture of clay. July 10, 1909.

Combined Dish Pans and Drains, No. 15,843.—A. Pike. Improvements in combined dish pans and drains. (Date applied for under Section 91 of the Act, Dec. 28, 1908.)

Conveyor and Leer Charging Device, No. 14,217.—J. McDermott. Conveyor and leer charging device. (Date applied for under Section 91 of the Act, June 17, 1908.)

Converting Waste Products from Glass Works, No. 14,393.—Britannia Patent Firelight Co., Ltd., and W. Barker. New or improved process for converting the waste products and refuse from glass works into an article of commerce. June 19, 1909.

Cups and Saucers, No. 14,236.—Alice M. H. Gardam. Improvements in cups and saucers. June 17, 1909.

Dinner Plates, No. 15,139.—J. Cass. Improvements in dinner plates and the like. June 29, 1909.

Glass Bottles, No. 14,571.—P. Marshall and T. Harden. Improvements appertaining to glass bottles. June 22, 1909.

Glass Cutting Machines, No. 14,641.—A. L. Milentz. Improvements in glass cutting machines. June 22, 1909.

Kilns, No. 15,924.—O. Carter. Improvements in muffle kilns for firing tiles, earthenware, or other goods usually fired in muffle kilns. July 8, 1909.

Pudding Basin, No. 15,043.—L. L. Grimwade. New or improved pudding basin. June 28, 1909.

Ram Pumps for Potters' Slip, No. 14,447.—C. Evans and E. Johnson. Improvements in ram pumps for potters' slip, applicable for other purposes. June 21, 1909.

Sanitary Pipe Machines, No. 15,352.—N. Collier. Improvements in machines for making sanitary pipes, conduit blocks, bricks, and the like. July 1, 1909.

Spittoon, No. 14,964.—J. W. Mackenzie (Strasser & Co., Austria), Improved spittoon with means for flushing it with water. June 26, 1909.

Tiles, No. 14,134.—C. Dressler. Improvements in or relating to the production of articles such as tiles, bricks, and the like, and metal plates or sheets with glazed enamelled or analogous surfaces. June 16, 1909.

Specifications Published.

1908.

4,806.—Stubbs. Apparatus for casting hollow and other ware of china and other materials.

12,467.—Canham. Lenses for motor-car lamps and vehicle lamps.

22,487.—Mackman. Thermometer and the like heat indicators for bakers' ovens, kilns, and the like.

28,162.—Steckel. Glass fronts for lamps.

10,707.—Mygatt. Lamp globe.

12,534.—Miller. Crucible furnaces for melting steel and other metals.

1909.

3,139.—Allison. (Ceramic Machinery Co.). Machine for coating tiles and the like.

7,823.—Sievert. Process and apparatus for manufacturing glass plates. (Application for Patent of Addition to No. 25,042-08.) (Date applied for under International Convention, Nov. 28, 1907, originally included in No. 25,042-08.)

8,836.—Imray. (Window Glass Machine Co.) Drawing hollow glass bodies. (Date applied for under Rule 13, June 18, 1908.)

4,147.—Klett. Vessels of porcelain, earthenware, or other similar material.

Designs.

504,731-6.—Doulton & Co., Ltd., Lambeth, London, S.E.

540,737.—J. Shuley & Co., 34, Dane-st., Dublin.

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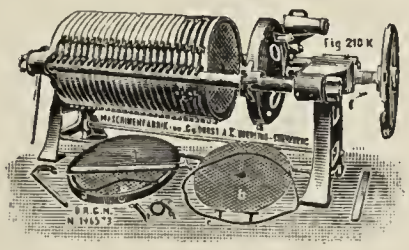
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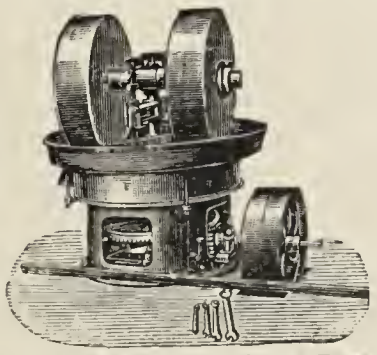
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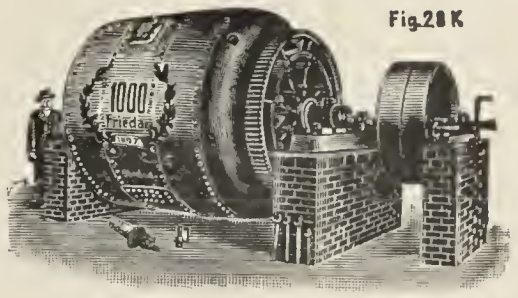
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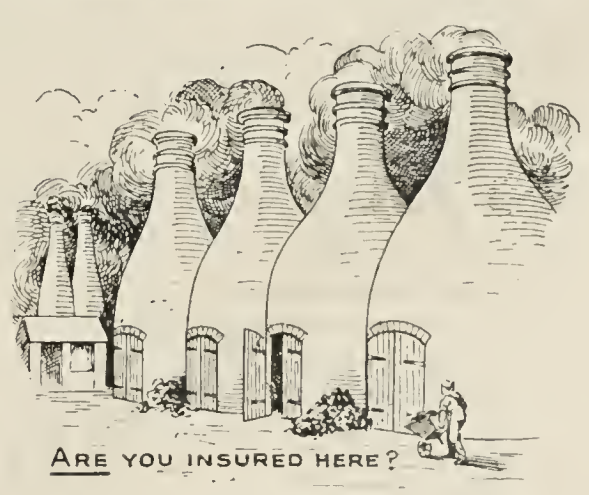
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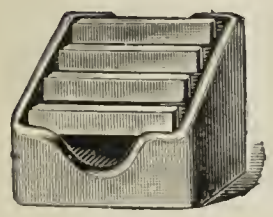
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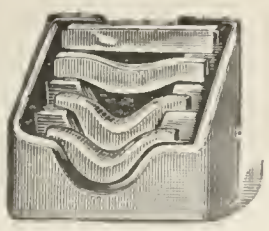
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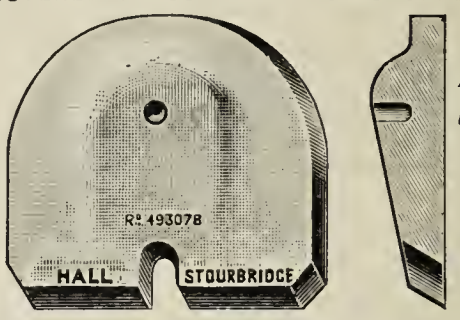
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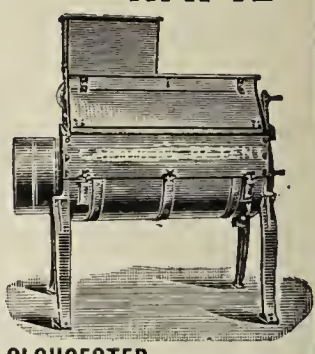
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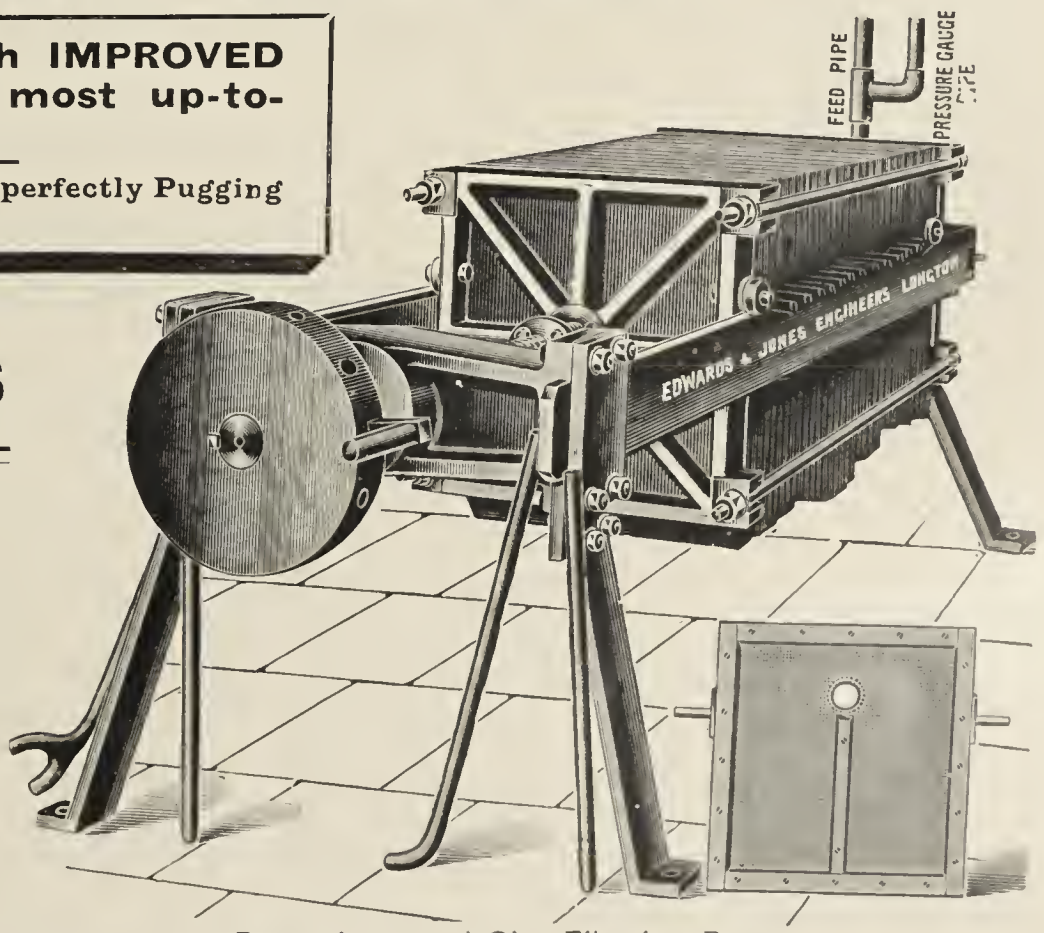
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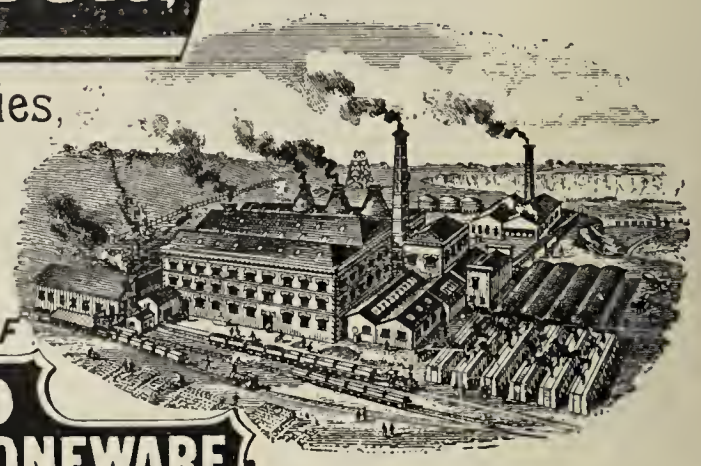
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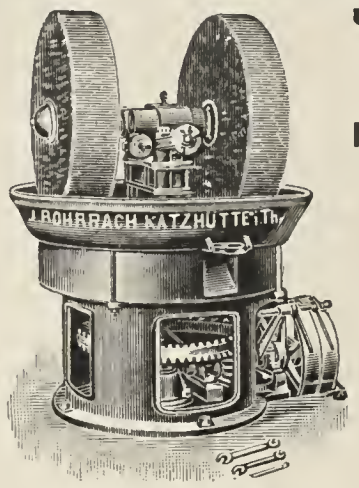
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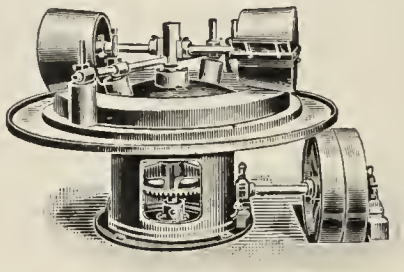
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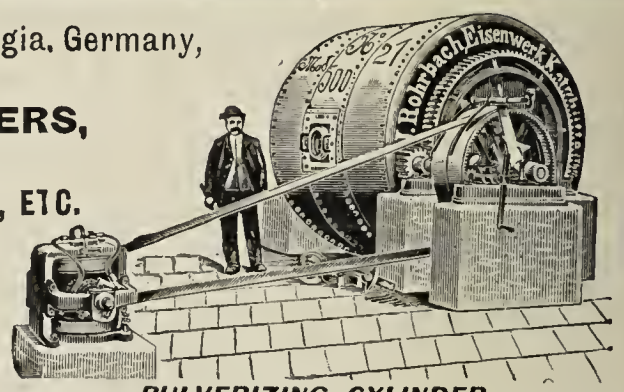
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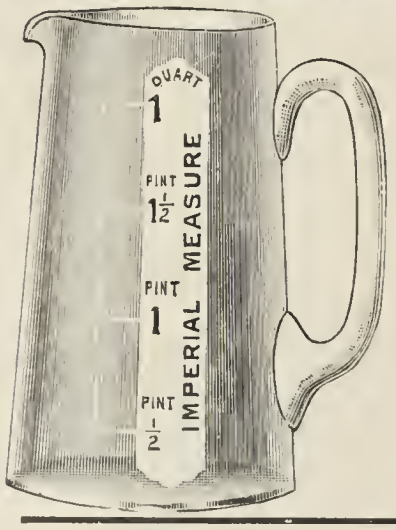


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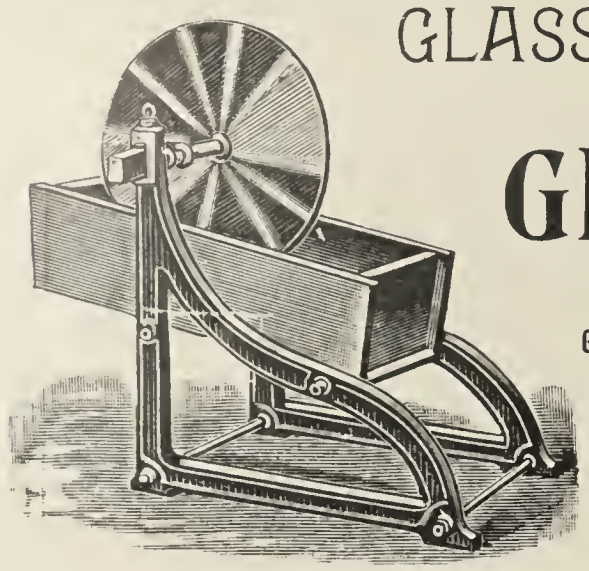
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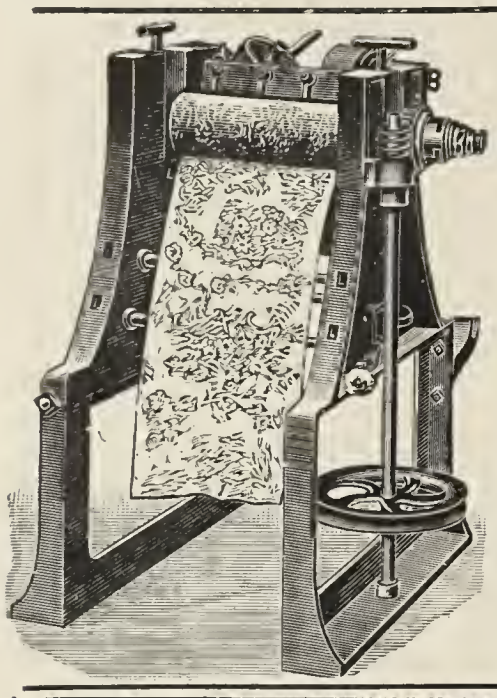
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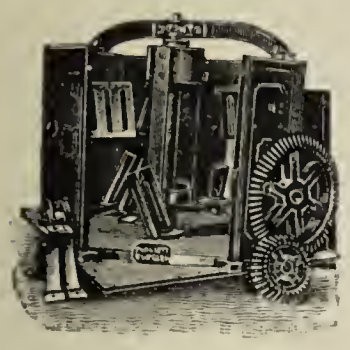
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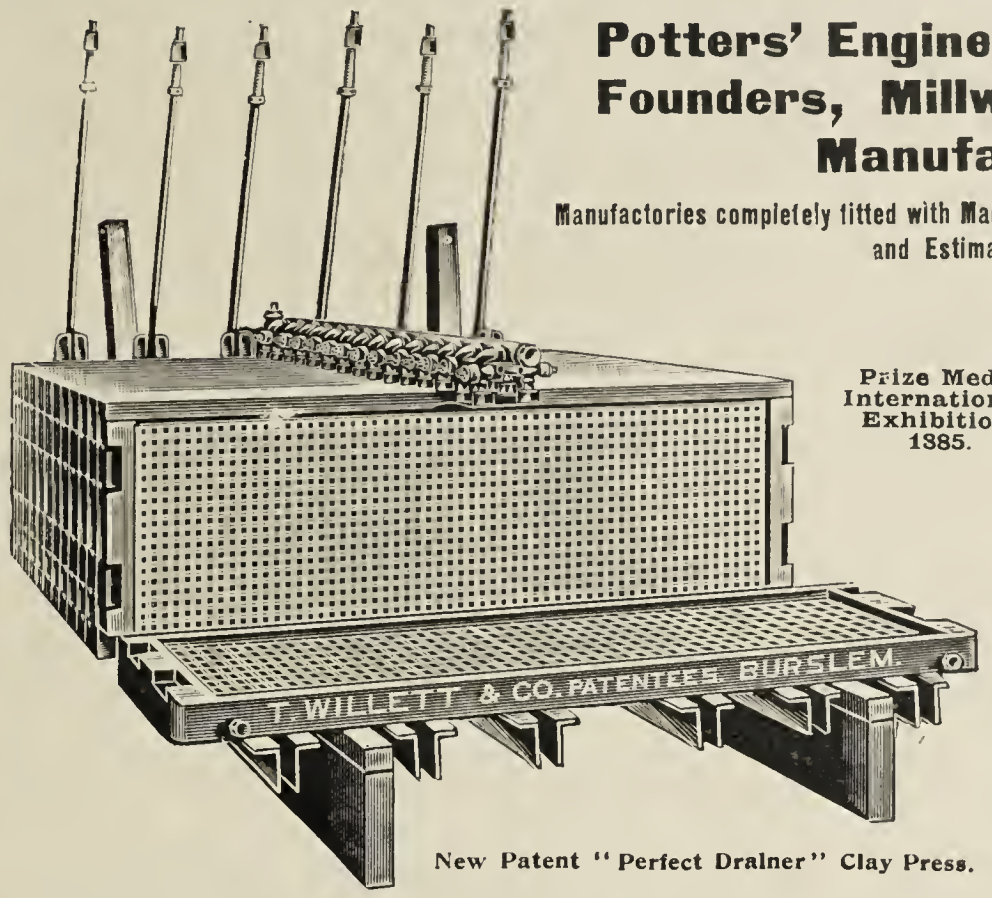
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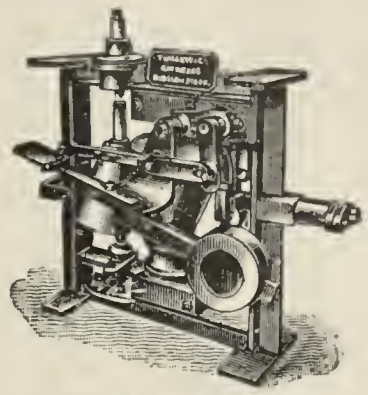


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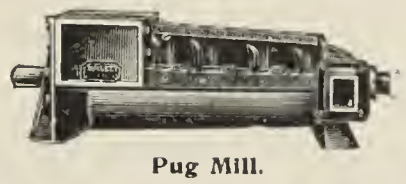
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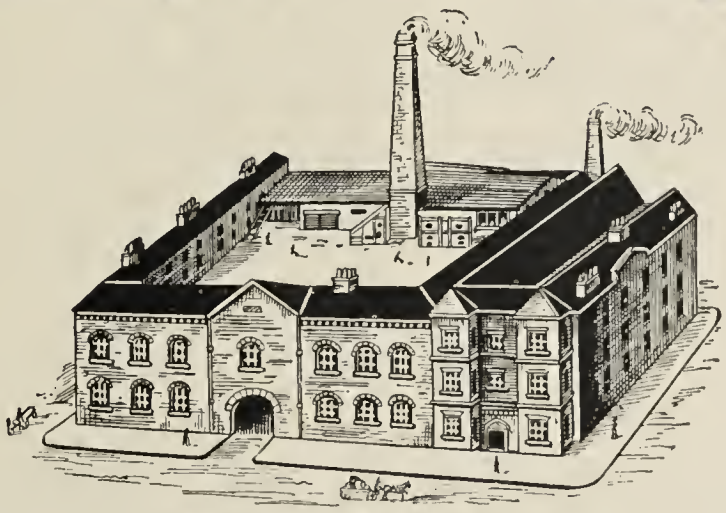
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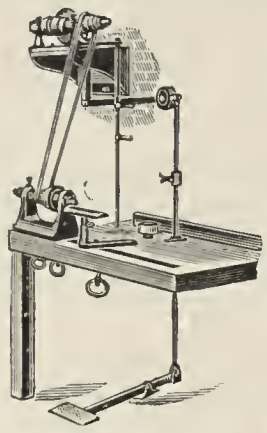
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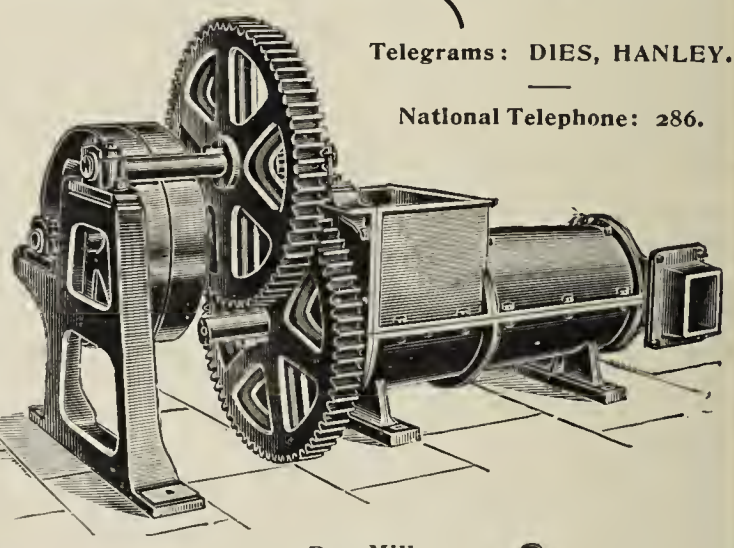


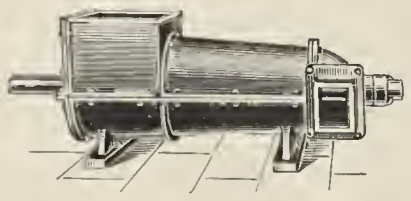
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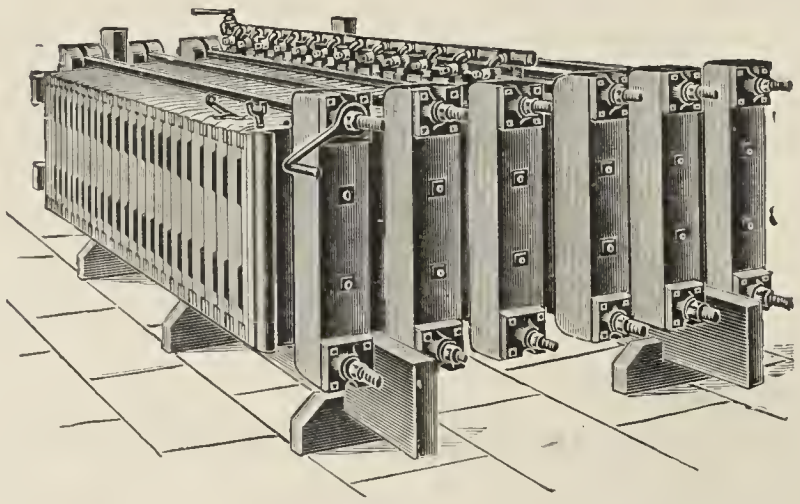
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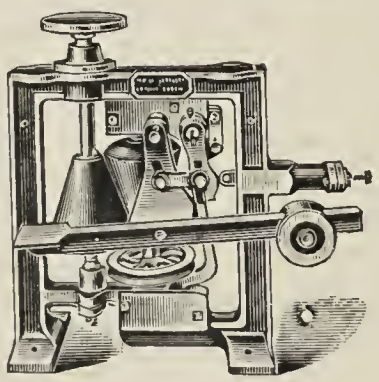


Pug Mill (without Gearing).

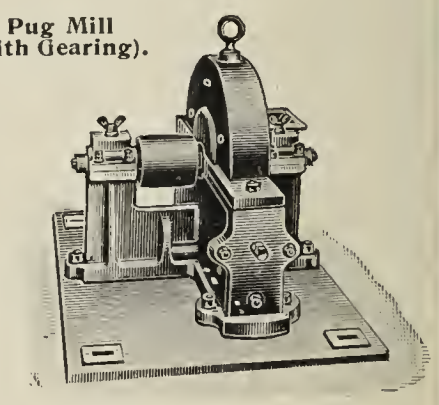
Pug Mill (with Gearing).



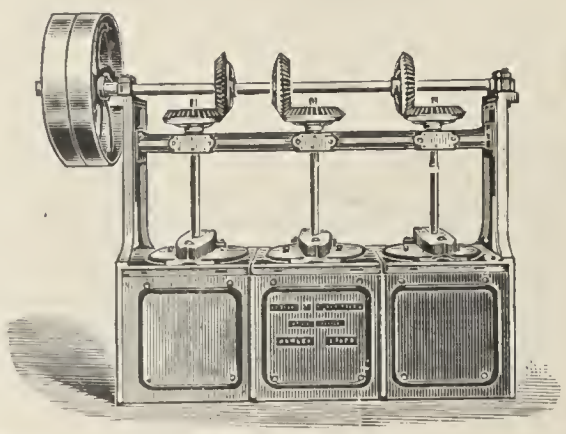
Filter Press.



Throwing Wheel.



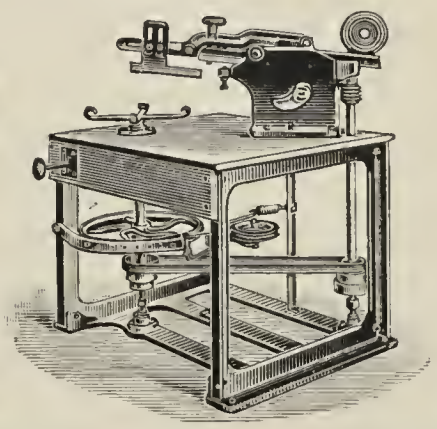
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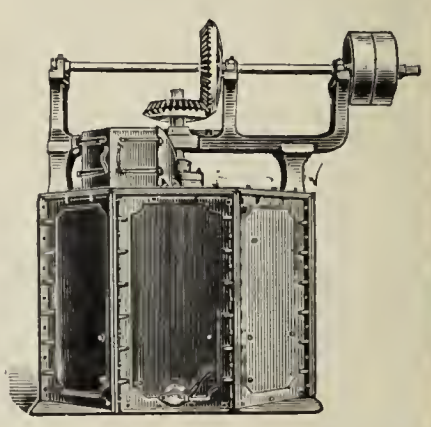
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All announcements for this Heading for October issue must reach us by first post on September 28th.

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Agents, Managers, Travellers, and Salesmen.

GOOD COMMISSION paid Travellers able to influence orders for 2nds China and Earthenware. Cash or paid up credit accounts.—Address. Arthur J. Hull, Normacot Works, Longton, Staffs.

TRAVELLER WANTED, London and Suburbs, for Earthenware, China, and Glass. Must know the trade.—Write, stating experience, terms, &c., in confidence, "E. C. G.," c/o Deacon's, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

IRELAND.—AGENTS, having first-class connection, WISH to treat with good Earthenware Manufacturers, also Glass house, to REPRESENT them throughout Ireland.—Address, Cuthbert & Kelly, Well Park-avenue, Drumcondra, Dublin.

SOUTH AFRICA.—RESIDENT AGENT in South Africa (16 years), who represents a first-class Earthenware house, IS DESIROUS OF SECURING AGENCY for useful China, suitable for that country.—Address, Box P. 2026, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, SPAIN, and PORTUGAL.—MERCHANT FIRM working regularly those markets DESIRES AGENCY; first-class in Earthenware and China; commission and part expenses.—Address, Box P. 2028 *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

REPRESENTATIVES (two) WANTED for Dutch Art Pottery, for London and Scotland; commission only.—Address, Preece & Co., Eley-place, Burslem.

WANTED by City firm, immediately, smart TRAVELLER to push Sales in London and Suburbs of leading lines in Foreign China. Must be energetic and capable of making a good turnover.—Apply by letter, stating age, qualifications, and salary required, to Box P. 2033, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

WANTED AGENCY for Earthenware, all kinds, Teapots, Foreign Glass Vases, German China, Table Glass, Flour Stands, Fancy Goods, all kinds. Show Rooms, Belfast.—Address, Box P. 2037, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

Managers, Travellers, Salesmen, &c., Requiring Situations.

GENTLEMAN, energetic, 29, having gone through high industrial school on the Continent; 9 years' technical experience in a very extensive Continental Glassworks; well acquainted with commercial business, WISHES TO TAKE UP MANAGEMENT or other position in connection with his abilities in England or abroad. English, French, German. Highest references.—Address, Box P. 2029, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

ADVERTISER, thoroughly acquainted with manufacture of medium and better-class Earthenware, SEEKS SITUATION as Manager; home or abroad. Long practical experience; double medallist technical examinations. Take whole or part charge. Excellent references.——Address, Box P. 2036, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, competent YOUNG MAN to take charge of China, Earthenware, and Glass Department—Apply, stating full particulars and lowest salary, indoor, to J. L. Pilsworth, 53, 54, 55, 13, and 14, Parsons-street, Banbury.

CHINA AND GLASS.—WANTED, a YOUNG LADY, experienced, to manage a small shop; used to Hotel goods preferred; London experience.—Address, Box P. 2039, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

SINGLE YOUNG MAN as Assistant; one used to Country trade preferred; state wages (out), full particulars, photo.—Address, W. B. Moss & Sons, Hitchin.

SITUATIONS VACANT.—Continued.

LADY ASSISTANT, thoroughly experienced, for China and Glass Department. One accustomed to a good medium class trade. Reply by letter, stating age, experience, reference and salary required; live out.—Address, Lewis's, Bull-street, Birmingham.

Situations Wanted.

YOUNG LADY, with 5 years' experience, IS DESIROUS OF RE-ENGAGEMENT as Saleswoman in good class China and Glass Business. Highest references.—Address, Box P. 2035, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

ENGINEER (German, 38 years of age), experienced in Window Glass, Bottle, and Pressed Glassworks, expert in all kinds of Glass Furnaces, Potts and Gas Firing, &c., DESIRES SITUATION.—Address, Box P. 2038, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

YOUNG LADY (25) DESIRES POSITION in Showroom; eight years' experience; excellent references.—Address, Westall, 4, Gowan Lea Parade, High-road, Willesden Green.

REFINED YOUNG LADY DESIRES RE-ENGAGEMENT in China and Glass. Good references, and Window-dresser.—Address, "A.," Danesmere, Goldsworth-road, Woking.

GLASS WORKS.—ENGINEER DESIRES for October AN ENGAGEMENT as Volunteer in a Glass Works or with wholesale house in order to perfect his knowledge of the English language. Knows German and French, has some years' experience in a window-glass works, and can draw well.—Address, L.J.N. Box P. 2027, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

GERMAN POTTER, for 24 years examiner in a Ceramic Technical School, with commercial training and practical experience in one of the largest German works for the Moulding of Pipes and used to the making of Plaster Moulds for Casting Pottery, SEEKS suitable SITUATION. — Apply, Oskar Wünsche, Theaterstrasse, Kamenz, Saxony.

YOUNG LADY, 20, SEEKS ENGAGEMENT as Assistant in China and Glass trade; 4½ years' experience in good class business. Satisfactory reference obtainable.—Box P. 2023, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

YOUNG LADY REQUIRES SITUATION as First Sales in China and Glass; 14 years' experience; highest references.—Address, Box P. 2034, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

Legal.

Re SUSAN JANE BATESON, deceased.

PURSUANT to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Victoria Chapter 35, intituled an Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Creditors and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of Susan Jane Bateson late of Burton in Lonsdale in the County of York Widow and carrying on business under the style of "The Greta Pottery Co." (who died on the 21st day of June 1909 and whose Will and two Codicils were proved in the Wakefield District Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 12th day of August 1909 by the Reverend Reginald Stowell of Burton in Lonsdale aforesaid Clerk in Holy Orders and William Henry Mayhall of Burton in Lonsdale aforesaid Schoolmaster the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their debts claims or demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the ninth day of October next after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.

DATED this 23rd day of August, 1909.

JOHNSON & TILLY,
10, Sun Street, Lancaster.
Solicitors for the Executors.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 964.

A. J. WILKINSON, Ltd.

BURSLEM.

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NEW LONDON SHOW ROOMS,

56 & 57, ST. ANDREW'S HOUSE,

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Our travellers are now visiting the chief provincial centres.

All indications point to a good Autumn Trade.

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NEAREST TO CUT.

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118=122, HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C.

Showrooms open daily from 9 o'clock to 5.30.

WATCH NEXT ISSUE FOR ILLUSTRATION.

Special Trade Announcements—
continued from page 962.

Sale by Auction.

BURTON-IN-LONSDALE, YORKSHIRE.

Sale of a valuable Freehold Pottery and Business, and a Dwelling House.

To Earthenware POTTERY MANUFACTURERS and Others.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION BY

R. TURNER & SON,

at the Punch Bowl Hotel, Burton-in-Lonsdale,

On THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1909,

At 6 o'clock in the evening prompt, subject to the General Sale Conditions of the Lancaster Law Society, and to such special conditions and in such Lot or Lots as may be determined upon at the time of the Sale.

Lot 1. All those Old-Established, Valuable, Freehold

POTTERY WORKS

Known as THE GRETA POTTERY COMPANY, situated in the Township of Burton-in-Lonsdale, in the West Riding of the County of York,

Containing Circular Pot Kiln with all the necessary Quarrel and Bricks, Engine House, Throwing House, Press House, Drying Rooms, Warehouses and Yards thereto belonging. Also all the recently erected and modern Machinery as fixed in the works, consisting of Horizontal Engine (12 h.p.) by G. F. Riley, Huddersfield, Vertical Boiler, Donkey Pump, Blunger, Press and Pump, Pug, 2 Throwing Wheels, Dish and Bottle making Machines, 6 Mould Castings, all the Shafting and Pulleys connected therewith, and other necessary Machines and Tools used in the trade of a mannfacturer of Jars and Dishes.

The property is sold as a going concern and the Stock-in-trade at the time of completion of the purchase shall be taken by the Purchaser at a Valuation according to the Conditions of Sale.

The benefit of a License to take Clay from and under a field known as Bleaberry Hill, up to August 1st, 1911, at a yearly rental of £10, is also included in the purchase.

Lot 2. All that Valuable

DWELLING HOUSE

Situated in Chapel Lane, Burton-in-Lonsdale, containing Dining Room, Drawing Room, Kitchen, Pantry, 4 Bedrooms, Wash-house, the usual conveniences and Garden to the rear.

Both lots are in the occupation of the Executors of the late Mrs. S. J. Bateson, and immediate possession may be had if desired.

Each lot forms a highly desirable investment.

The late Mr. Robert Bateson was connected with the Pottery trade for some 40 years. He acquired Lot 1 in 1906, previous to which time the business had been carried on for many years, and built up a large connection.

Further particulars may be had on application to the AUCTIONEERS, BENTHAM, or to

Messrs. JOHNSON & TILLY.
Solicitors, Lancaster.

Businesses for Disposal.

OLD-ESTABLISHED GLASS AND CHINA BUSINESS of Miss Hawley, 96, Fargate, Sheffield, FOR SALE. owing to removal for health to South Coast. Retail price of Stock about £3,000 for £1,500 cash. Goss Agency, Cutlery and China for hire, &c.—Address, Miss E. Hawley, 177A, Christchurch-road, Boscombe, Hants.

CHINA AND GLASS (high-class), immediate possession, handsomely fitted Shop in centre of the town of Taunton, and one of the finest positions. Stock optional.—Address, H. Abrahams & Co., 51, North-street, Taunton.

FINE large modern SHOP and HOUSE, near London; trade about £750 (including Toy department), Stock, Fixtures, Outside Lamps, &c., and 15 years' lease, £570, or without toys, £420. Ill-health of proprietor sole cause of sale.—Apply, Mr. J. Brock, 25, Thavies Inn, Holborn, London, E.C.

Premises for Sale or To Let.

BOTTLE FACTORY.—Large corrugated factory, with Siemens new form furnaces, with lehrs all complete, and in good working order. All recently erected, and in a specially favourable position for home or export trade, FOR SALE, to Let, or Lease.—Address, Box P. 2011, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

Partnerships.

PARTNER REQUIRED, £400 under own control, to further develop old-established Wholesale Business, by manufacturing certain lines absorbed by present business—Address, C. P., Box P. 2013, *Pottery Gazette* Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

Job Lines, &c.

Advertisements for this heading are accepted only from firms having a displayed advertisement in the "Pottery Gazette."

MESSRS. CLOUGH & LESTER, Longton, have always on hand crates of good class SECONDS in earthenware, semi-porcelain, and china. Mixed Crates a specialty. Packages from £2 upwards. Send for lists.

CHINA SECONDS.—Gold edge, line and sprig, good assortment of Teas, Breakfasts, Muffins, Slops, Sugars, Creams, Bread and Butter Plates, in Crates of 120 dozens at 11d. per dozen, Crate and Straw, 7s. 6d.—Apply, Dewes & Copestake, Viaduct Works, Longton, Staffs.

I HAVE a large quantity of White and Gold SECONDS and White Lump FOR DISPOSAL, also some cheap SECONDS TEA-SETS. Send for my Illustrated Catalogues.—Address, T. C. Wild, St. Mary's Works, Longton, Staffordshire.

THIRDS CHINA.—Surplus stock of White and Gold TO BE DISPOSED OF, in Well-assorted Crates, cheap.—Address, Edwards & Brown, China Manufacturers, Longton, Staffordshire.

Miscellaneous.

A BOON TO DEALERS.—MATCHINGS found; prices given; pack direct, or enclosures arranged.—Write at once, Messrs. E. Gibbons & Sons, Matching Agency, Birches Head, Hanley.

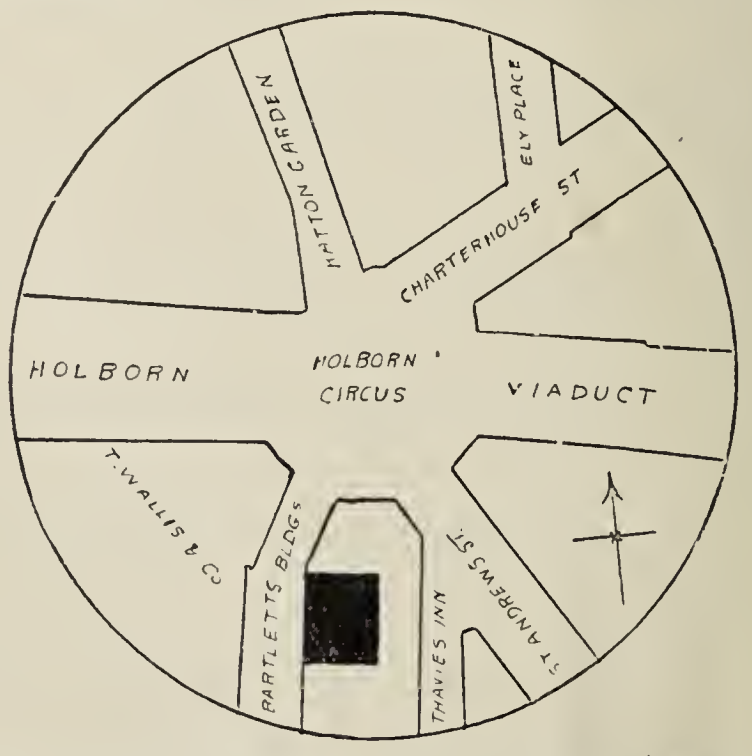
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TO BE LET on Lease, together or separately, in a newly constructed building, with Waygood's Hydraulic Lift, particularly suitable for Earthenware, China, and Glass Trades.

First Floor, 2,000 feet; Ground Floor, 2,800 feet; Basement, 3,300 feet.



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Cable Code: ABC, 5th Edition.

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In Tea, Toilet, & Dinner Ware, and Fancy Suites

SUITABLE FOR HOME & COLONIAL MARKETS.

One of our Specialities, and which we are successful with, is Underglaze Mazarine or Cobalt Blue Band, with Gold Finish Decoration, which is so extensively in demand just now.

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Send for our New and up-to-date Catalogue and Price List just received from press. We are sure to please you.

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F. WINKLE & Co.

Colonial Pottery, STOKE-ON-TRENT.

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Telegrams: "Winkle," Stoke-on-Trent.

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New samples for the autumn season are now in the hands of our Representatives

Before orders are placed these samples should be inspected :: :: :: :: ::

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Telephone: HOLBORN 467. Representative: Mr. F. W. JUKES.

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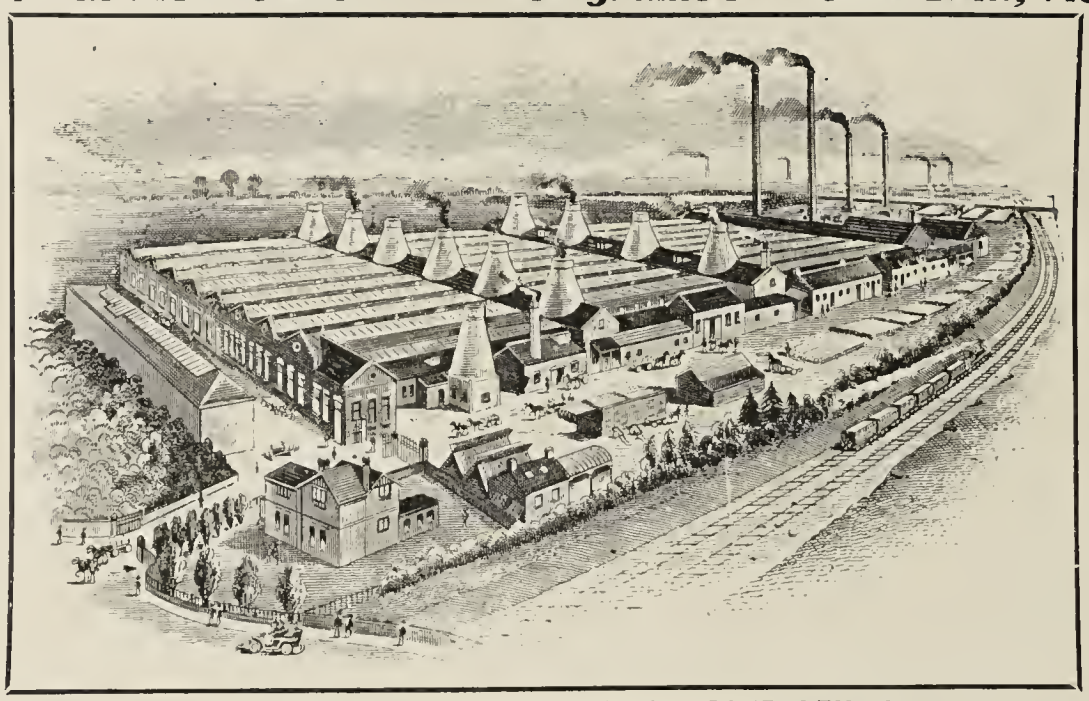
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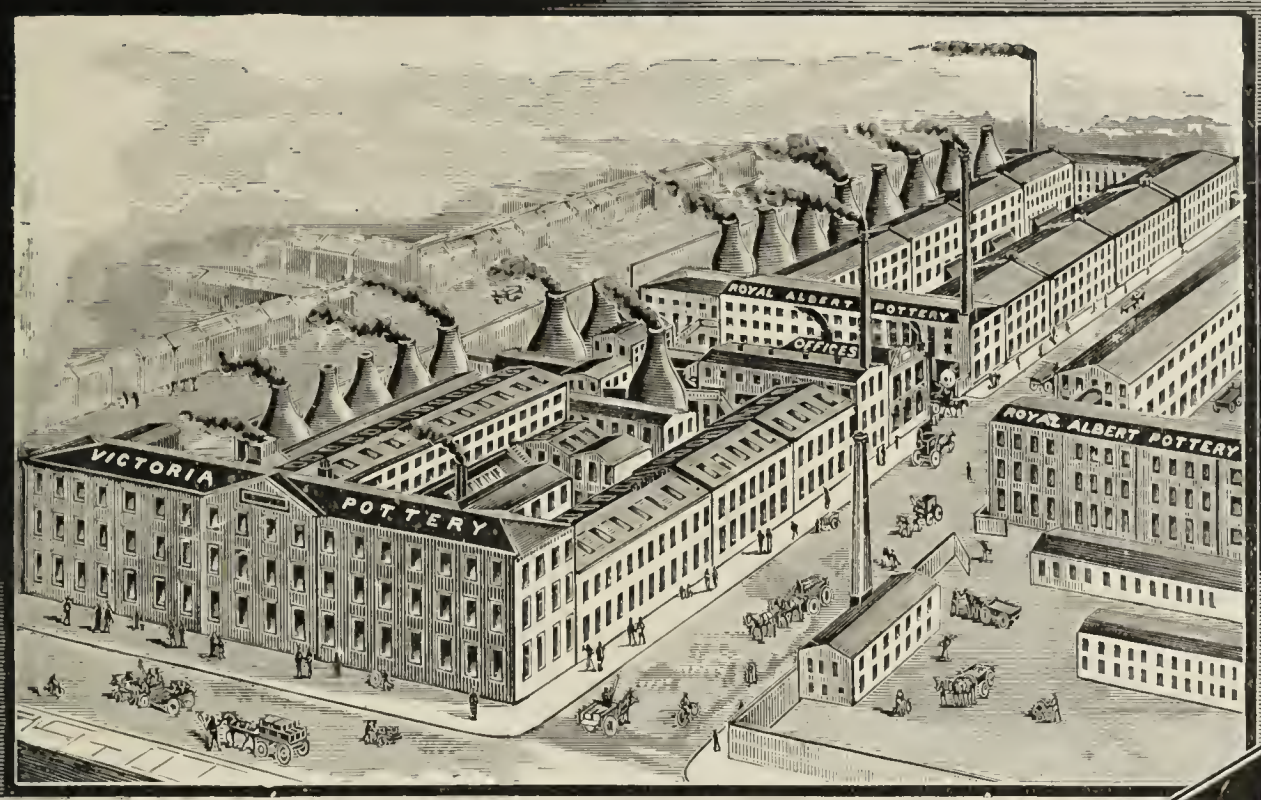
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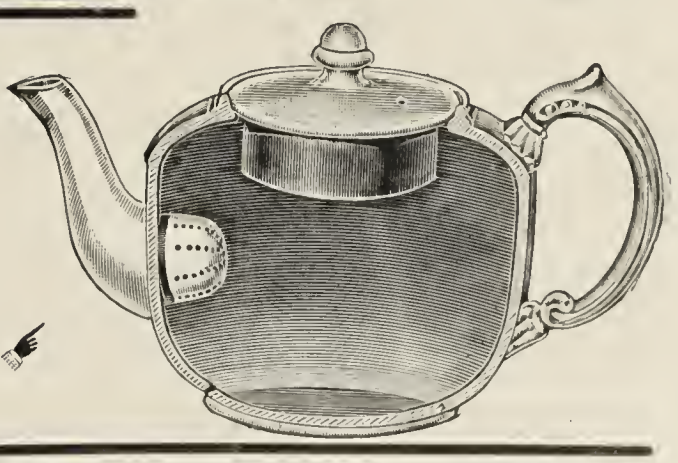
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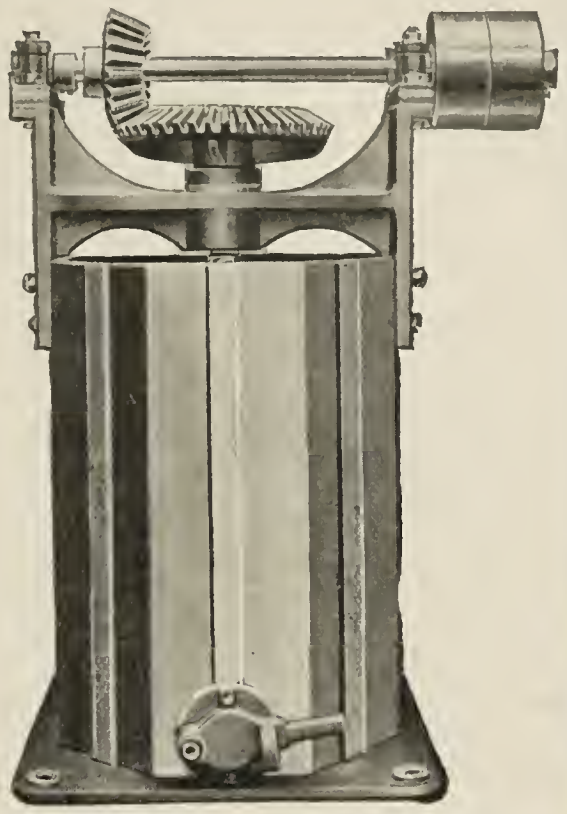
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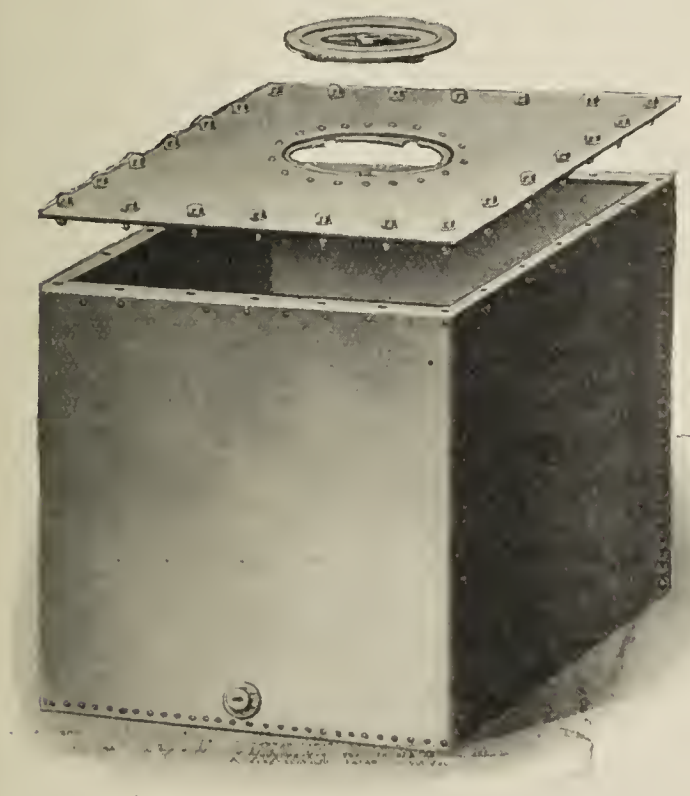
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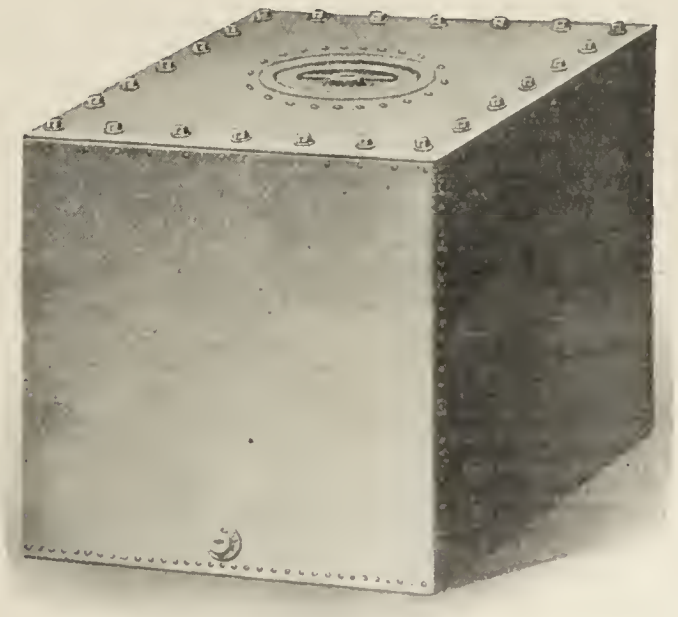
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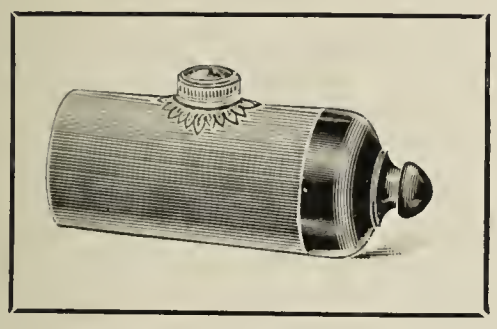
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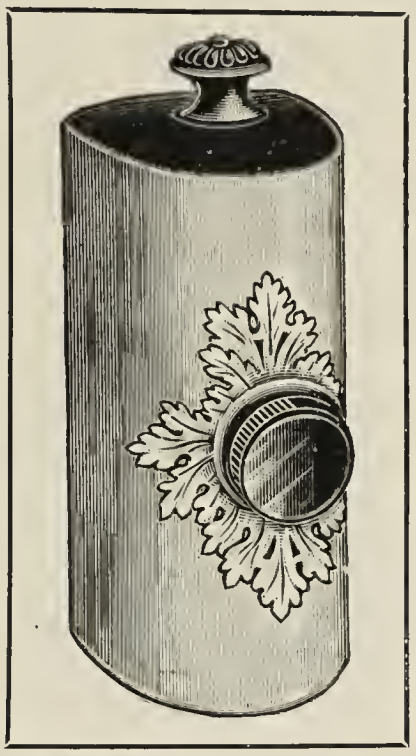
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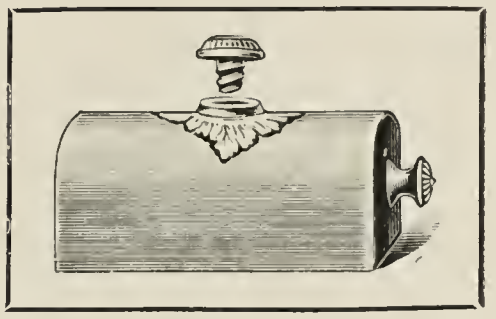
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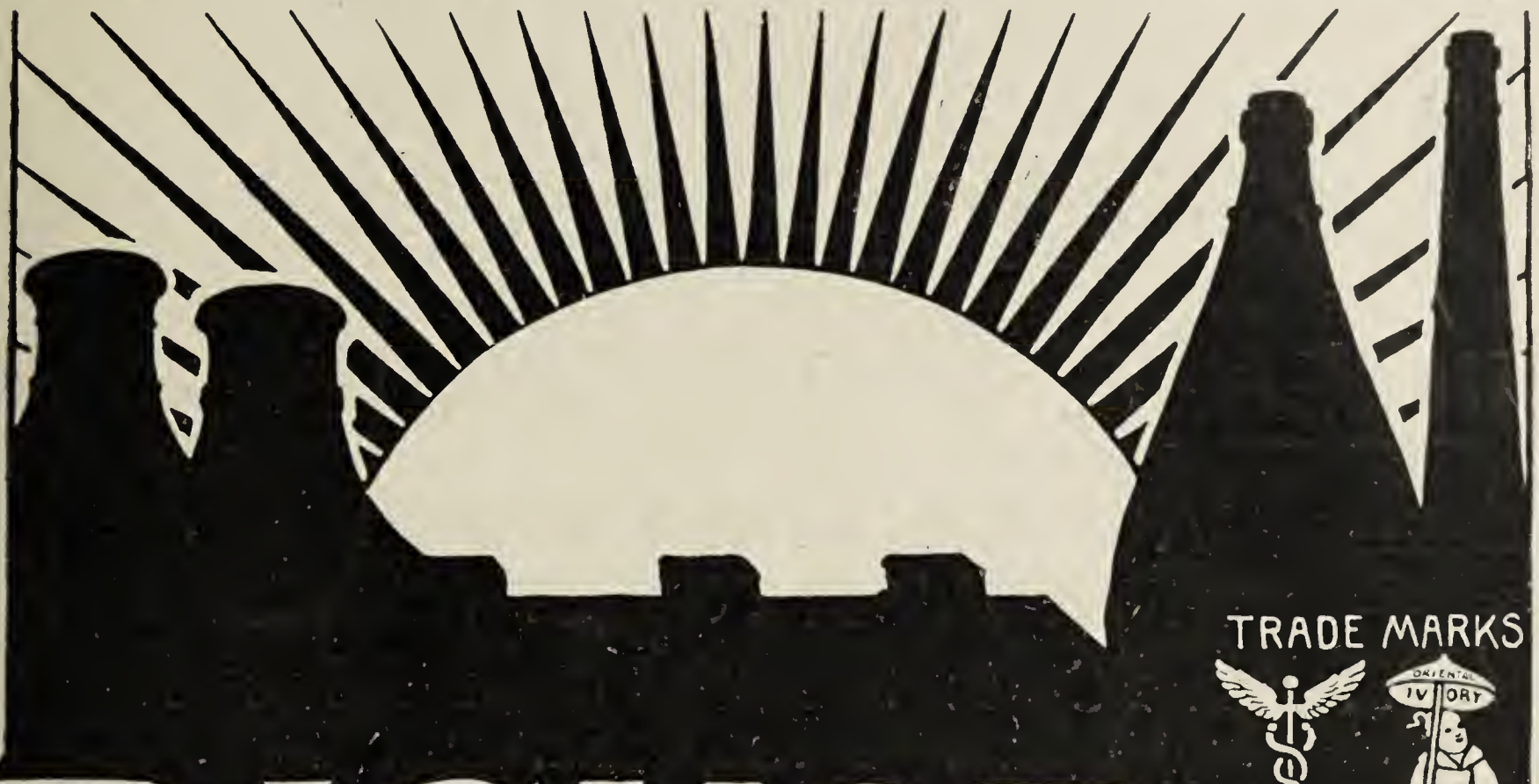
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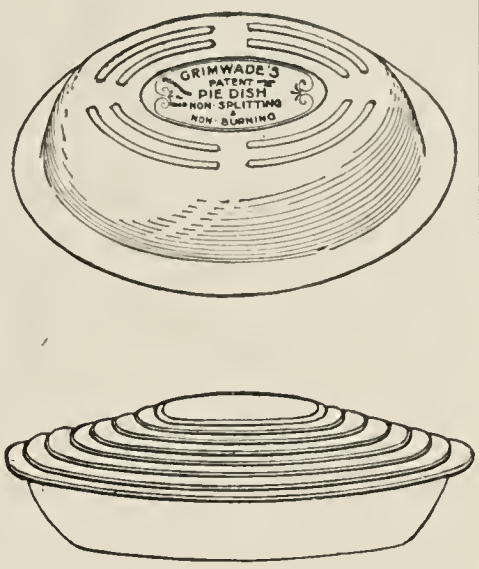
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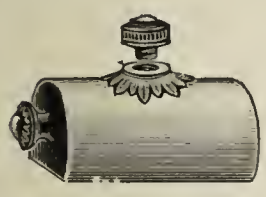
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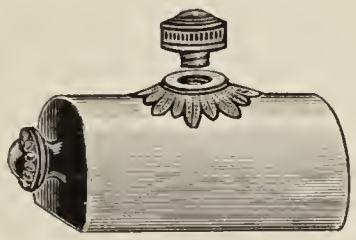
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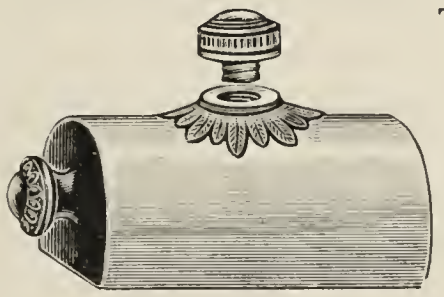
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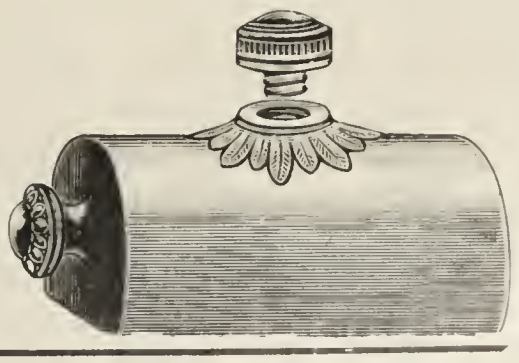
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Great inconvenience is caused in the use of ordinary Teapots by drops of tea running down the front of the spout, and so on to the tablecloth. The Patent Non-drip Teapot has a small projection which intercepts these drops, and causes them to fall free of the spout and into the tea cup. Thus any number of cups of tea may be poured out without spilling a drop.

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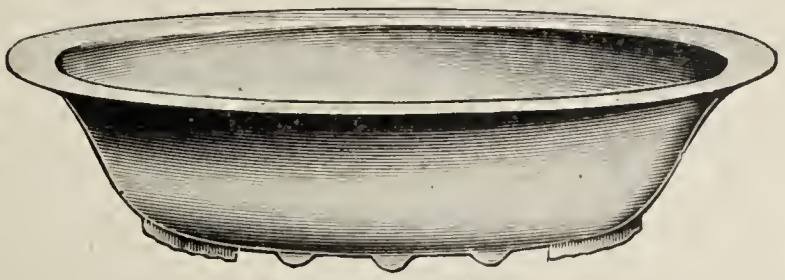
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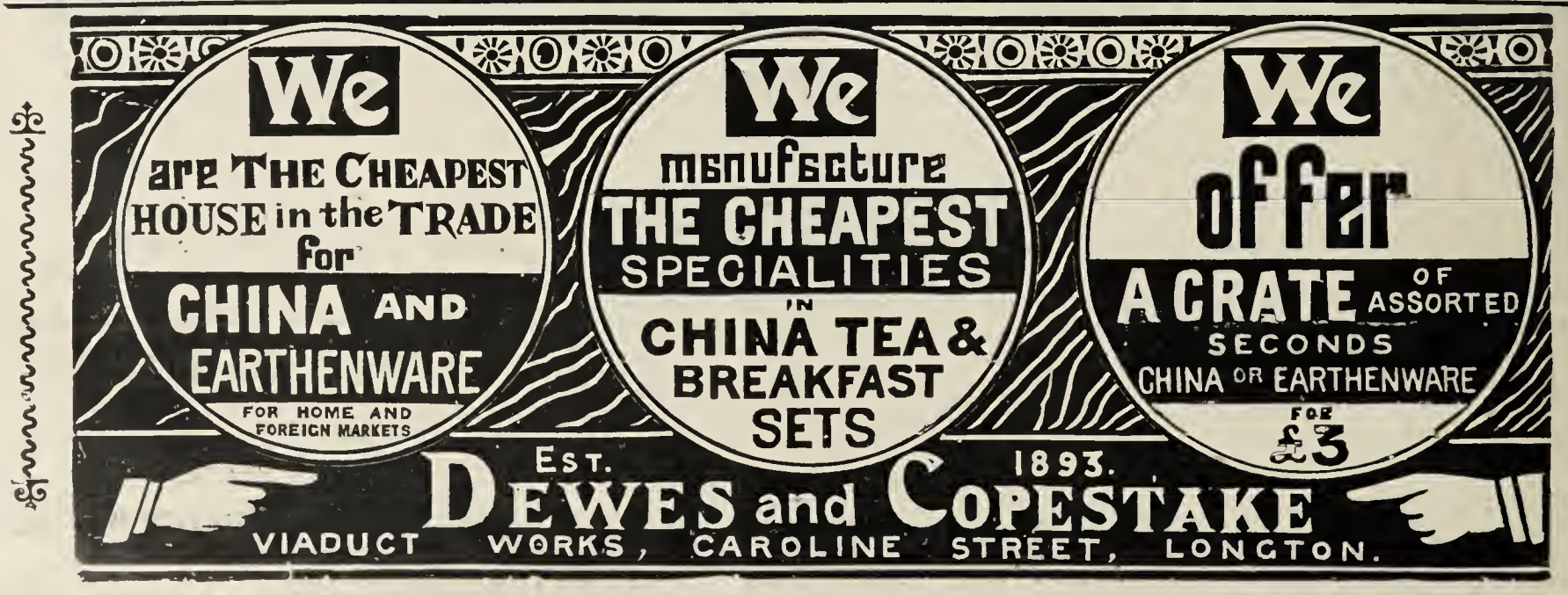
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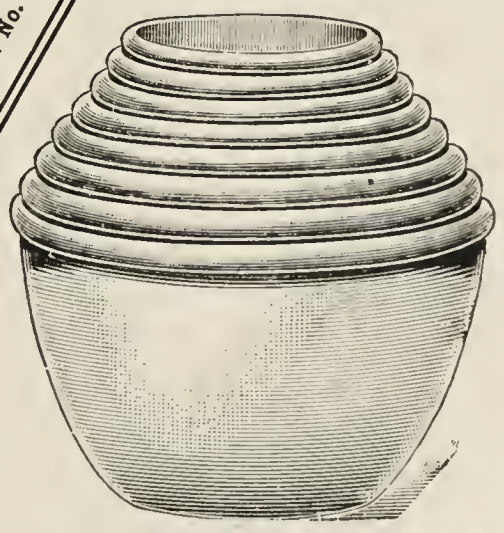
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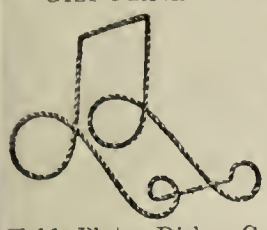
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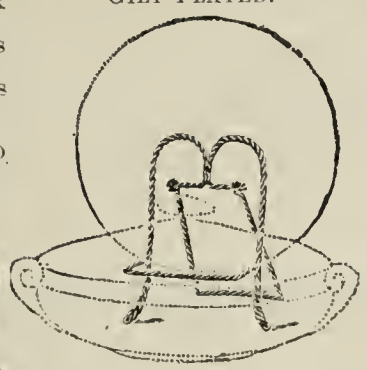
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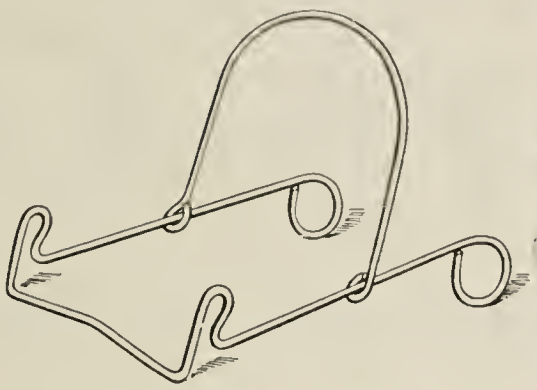
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An effective device for displaying Cover Dishes and Plates together.
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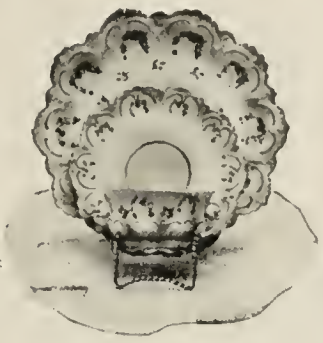
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Useful for everything in a China and Glass Store. Adjustable to any degree.
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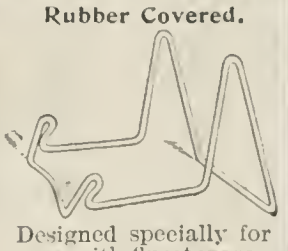
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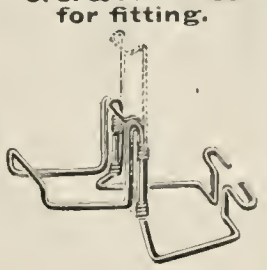
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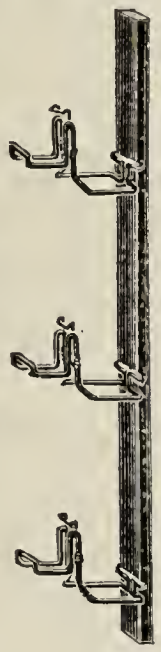
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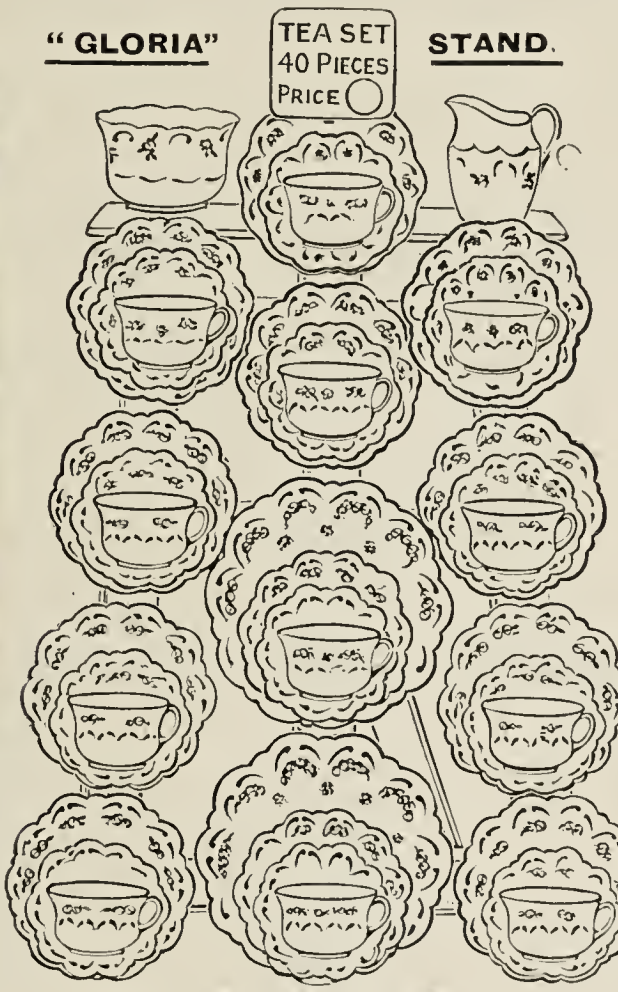
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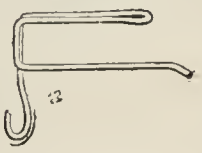
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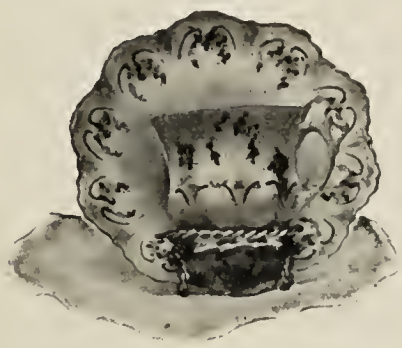
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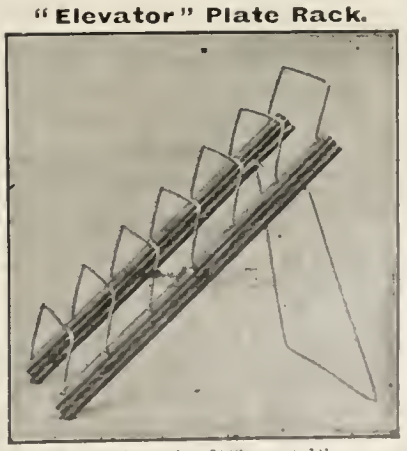
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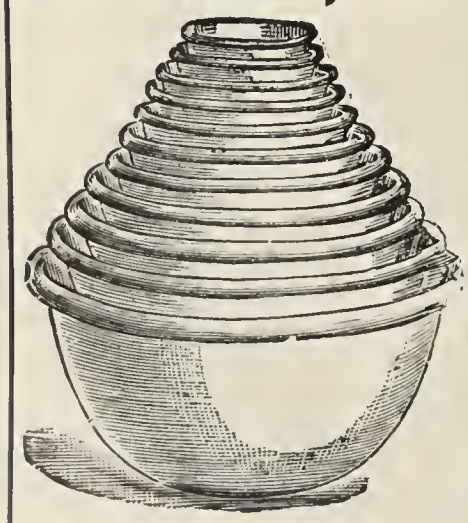
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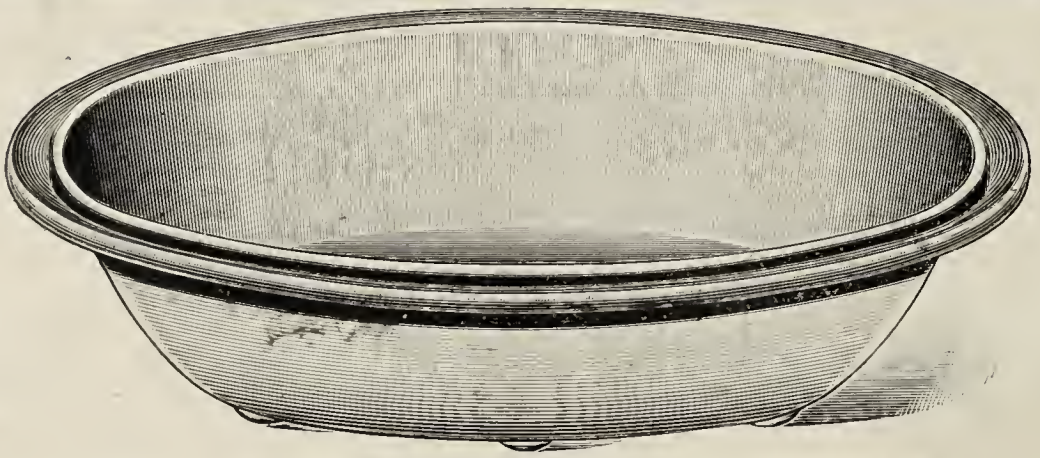
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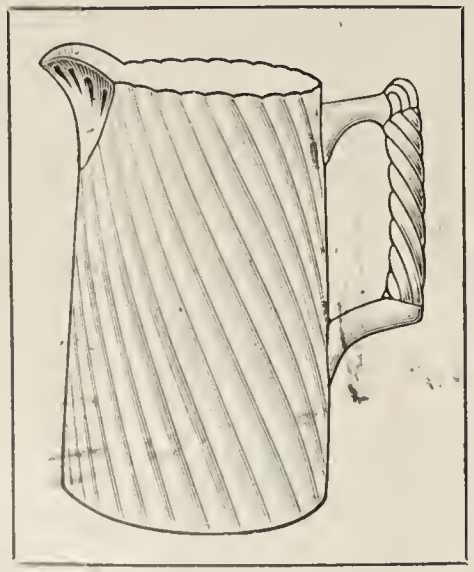
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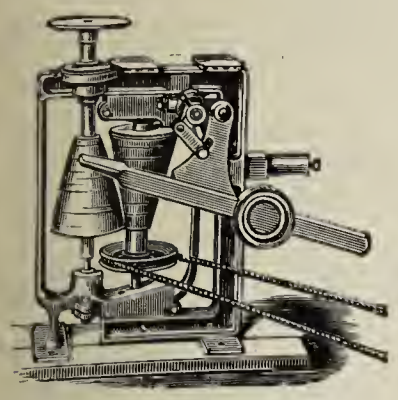
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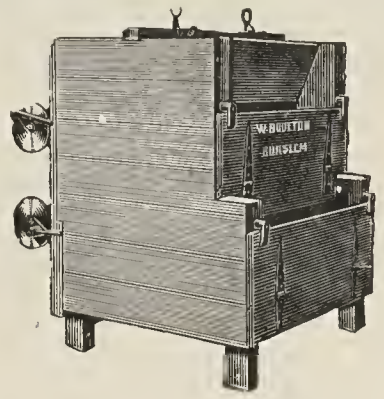
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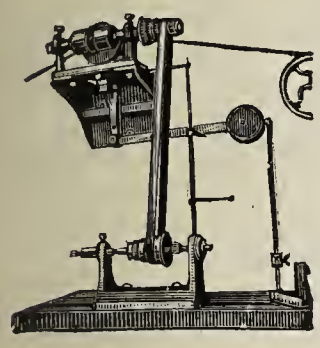
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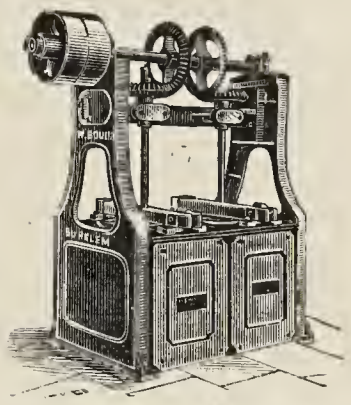


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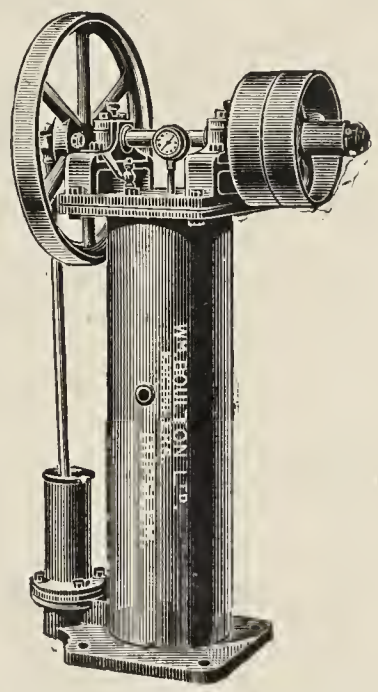
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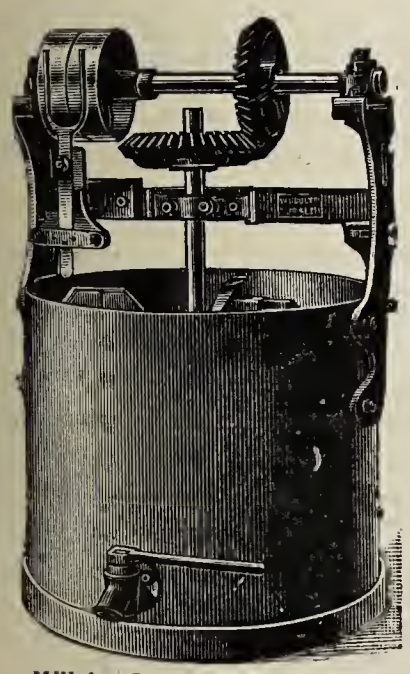
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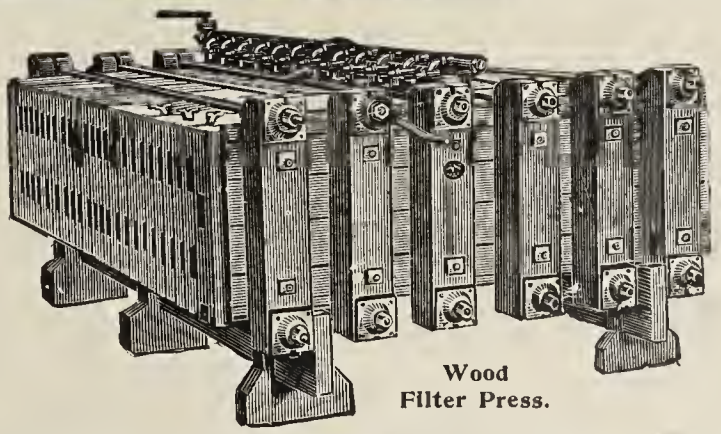
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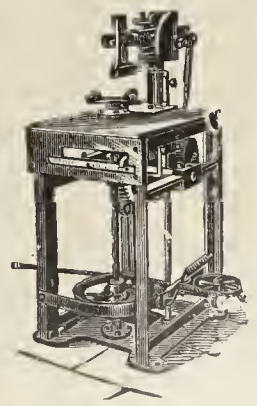
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CLOSING IN A FEW DAYS!

THE POTTERY GAZETTE

Diary and :: ::
Trade Directory
For 1910

IS NOW IN PREPARATION,

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CLOSE FOR PRESS ON SEPTEMBER 11th.

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Editorial Notes.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

HOWEVER much we may defend the right of individual freedom in arrangements between employers and employed, the time has arrived when the question of compulsory arbitration in labour disputes must be squarely faced. What would have happened in the pottery trade, in the glass trade, in the iron trade, and in many others, if the threatened coal strike had taken place? The strike would have meant the wholesale paralysis of trade. Manufacturers are trying to keep secret how great were their difficulties from the shortage in the supply during the recent coal crisis. What would have happened if the supply had been stopped altogether? We were much nearer that catastrophe than many suppose. Upon the settlement of the dispute in the coal trade the industry of the whole country depended. What was the position? Negotiations between the parties to the dispute proved futile, and the situation was only saved by the tact and personal good offices of the President of the Board of Trade. Six years ago Lord Rosebery attended a conference of coal masters and men, and managed in six hours to smooth over difficulties that had been warmly discussed for four months. The mere contemplation of what would have happened if either of these statesmen had failed, seems to suggest that it should be made compulsory on the part of both parties to such a dispute to accept the intervention of some capable arbitrator and to abide by his award. The settlement of all big trade disputes is always made contingent on certain points that have been considered vital by one side or the other being settled by arbitration. Would it not be better to have arbitration at the beginning of a dispute, instead of wrangling over it for four or five months to the dislocation of the industry concerned, and then accepting arbitration in the end? In most trade disputes only one industry is directly affected seriously. A general strike in the coal trade would stop almost every industry in the country. It ought not to be left in the power of the miners' leaders (they have boasted that they possess it) even to threaten the stoppage of the nation's industries, much less to give effect to their threats.

THE BANKRUPTCY RETURNS.

THE statistical items in these returns are not by any means the most useful features of them. It is interesting, and for certain purposes useful, to know how many manufacturers and traders were made bankrupts last year, the amounts of their liabilities, and the names of the industries they were connected with. But the recently published returns throw sidelights on the working of the bankruptcy laws that are of much more importance to traders than the figures given. For any other purpose than a statistical one the returns are not satisfactory. They tell us that ninety per cent. of the bankrupts have not applied for their discharge. This does not mean that they have left, or are intending to leave, trade altogether. Very many of them have been busy men as manufacturers or traders, and it would be difficult—in some cases impossible—for them to relinquish entirely the work in which they have been

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active. The returns tell us that only 10 per cent. of the bankrupts have applied for their discharge, but experience tells us that many of the others are trading as busily as ever they were—but in other persons' names. These "other persons" are mere puppets in the hands of the undischarged bankrupts, and consequently fresh debts are incurred, which some day will probably be liquidated—of course, we mean partially liquidated—through the Court. A palpably weak feature of our bankruptcy laws is, that if a bankrupt does not apply for his discharge he cannot be prosecuted for some of the offences created by the Act of 1883. A committee of the Board of Trade has already reported that it was desirable that the Official Receiver should be empowered to put into operation the penal clauses of the Act of 1883, whether the bankrupt has applied for his discharge or not. Nothing has been done to give effect to this recommendation, although the Chambers of Commerce have pressed the matter on the attention of the Government. Trading by undischarged bankrupts ought to be stopped by some means. One or two notorious instances show how easily they can trade, and what an injustice it is to former creditors. But it is done in numbers of cases that are not notorious and too often with cruel injustice to new creditors.

OUR CONSULAR REPORTS.

A LARGE sum is spent annually in the preparation and publication of Reports by British Consuls in nearly all parts of the world. Complaint is sometimes made that manufacturers, exporters, and merchants in this country do not make all the use they might of the information thus regularly placed before them. We publish extracts from those reports regularly, but we have reason to think that many of our manufacturers do not regard them very seriously. We have commented on this fact in interviews with them from time to time, and the answers we have received show that, as far as pottery and glass are concerned, no great value is set upon some of the reports. We have occasionally pointed out the use that might be made of the information furnished, but we hesitate to do so now since on one occasion a report was instantly placed in our hands with the remark "Now what use can we make of anything in that?" We took the book and turned over its pages, but had to admit that while the general information was interesting, there was little particular information that concerned our own industries. We were reminded of this incident on looking at the consular report for the year 1908, on the trade and commerce of Boston, U.S.A., published by the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. To put it mildly, this report has not been prepared with the care that should be taken with an official statement. There are grave inaccuracies in it, which may not do much harm directly, but a future report may contain statements calculated to influence business to a large amount. In that event, the remembrance of this report may cause doubt to be thrown on the future one, with the result that business to a large extent may be lost to the country. The consul says: "The best china goods come from the United Kingdom, next to which come France and Belgium." A British consul should know that china is not exported from Belgium to Boston, or anywhere else. After stating some facts that are common knowledge, about the importation of glass into Boston, the consul says: "Japan exports to this country extraordinarily good reproductions of foreign, including British, china and glass, at one-quarter the prices, and a new factory in New Jersey turns out good reproductions of Copeland, Doulton, and Royal Worcester ware, which are most difficult to distinguish from the originals." We can only say that if this is correct (we do not believe it is), the factory must be a *very new one indeed*. Some very good china is decorated in the States, and some fairly good ware is made there, but we do not know any pottery in New Jersey whose productions could not be immediately distinguished by a novice from those of the British houses named. If an American had written this report, we could have understood it, and with a smile, should have described it in the usual way, but for a British official to write it, is not the way to encourage British trade.

THE SHOP HOURS BILL.

ALTHOUGH it is not intended to proceed with the Bill this year, the Home Secretary introduced in the House of Commons on Aug. 4 a measure which he said would affect the daily life of a million shop assistants and the interests of over half a million shop owners. The Home Secretary's reason for introducing the Bill, and our reason for drawing attention to it, is "for the purpose of promoting discussion on the subject in the country" and for ascertaining public opinion on the principles of it. It is admitted that "there are some large shops where the conditions are excellent" but that "there are others where the conditions are atrocious." As the Government aims at remedying the evils, the Bill provides that shop assistants are not to be employed more than sixty hours a week, exclusive of meals, nor after 8 p.m. on more than three days a week. Two hours overtime a day, on not more than thirty days a year, is allowed. Every shop is to close not later than two o'clock one day in every week, and be closed for the serving of customers on Sunday. The Bill is to apply to the whole country, including Ireland and Scotland, except rural parishes with a population of less than 1,000. The Bill does not fix any general closing time, the local authority being left to do so, as under the present Shop Hours Act. It is provided that "trading elsewhere and otherwise than in shops" shall come within the scope of the local authority's decree. Hawkers and caravan salesmen will, therefore, not be free to sell outside their premises to any hour. They will be subject to the regulations of the local authority, as the shopkeepers will be. A long standing source of competition will thus be removed.

The Government needs to get into touch with the small retailers, and to ascertain their requirements, but at present, apparently, the information upon which the Bill is to be based is obtained from the "leading shopkeepers," *i.e.*, the big retailers. Unless great care is taken in the drafting of a compulsory Bill, the small shopkeeper will find himself squeezed out of existence altogether; and the very poor will suffer, because they will not be able to buy their requirements in a way that is suited to their pockets and their convenience. At present the closing time of the large establishments is the harvest time of the small shop, and to take away the harvest without compensation is far worse than taxing dukes. Before any legislation is attempted the draft of the Bill ought to be submitted to every retail association in the kingdom; and the various opinions of these bodies of traders should be treated by the Government with the greatest respect. They would be the opinions of those who are in the thick of the fight, and hence would be much more valuable than those of men who have no practical acquaintance with the subject. It is well known that the Shop Hours Act of 1904 produced very little result, either for good or for evil, simply because in so many instances it has been a dead letter; but if, as is suggested in the present Bill, the Home Office is to be empowered to force the new Act upon all towns, whether the majority of the traders want it or not,

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it is clear that such power ought to be very carefully defined.

It is quite certain that nothing short of a Compulsory Closing Bill will induce some people to shop early. If all shops close at a certain hour at night, the public will soon understand that they must shop earlier. Whether this Bill becomes law or not, legislation on the lines of it—and it is sure to come—will be a blessing to assistants, an advantage to employers, and a gain to the public who will be compelled to shop earlier.

TRADE IMPROVING.

WE should try and be thankful for small mercies, and therefore we may find cause for satisfaction in the improvement in the pottery trades indicated by the Board of Trade returns for July. Those returns show that the exports of British china and earthenware in July last exceeded the exports in the same month last year by £13,022. The cause for satisfaction, however, is not so much in the amount of the increase in export values—after all that is not much to talk about—but in the indication that a recovery has commenced. The United States and Canada have both increased their purchases here, and our trade with British South Africa has also improved. For some time to come there will be an increasing demand for pottery there, our manufacturers should be the first to meet it. We have no official figures to guide us as to our home trade, but there are sure signs that it will improve. Last autumn dealers (very wisely) ordered but sparingly on account of their heavy stocks—the remnants from previous bad trade. Those stocks have been depleted, and as retailers prepare for the winter season they must place orders with manufacturers. The opinion of retailers of experience in various parts of the country, is that we are going to have better trade, and we are inclined to think they are right.

Correspondence.

These columns are open to members of the trade for the discussion of trade topics. There are many questions affecting the trade which will be the better for a free discussion.

THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—It must be matter of deep regret to all interested in the Pottery and Glass Trades' Benevolent Institution, that this excellent organisation has not found greater favour amongst the persons it is intended to benefit—the employees in the pottery and glass trades. Strong efforts have been made to induce the operatives to join, but with not much success. I suggest that a special and systematic appeal should now be made to shop assistants and manufacturers' and merchants' clerks in the trades all over the country. As a rule, they do not belong to sick clubs and benefit societies like workmen and women do, yet they are just as liable to be overtaken by misfortune. Of course the objects of the Institution appeal to all classes engaged in the trades, but when the word employee is used working men and women come first to mind. We are all workers, but you know the distinction I mean, though I don't express myself well. There must be many thousands of assistants in the wholesale and retail trades who could well afford the small subscription. As members they would have the satisfaction of thinking that if unlooked-for misfortune should come to them, the Institution would help them. But they would have what, to me, seems the greater satisfaction of knowing that they were helping to relieve the sorrows of fellow assistants in similar troubles and at little cost to themselves.—Yours truly,

August 20, 1909. A RETAILER'S SECOND HAND.

BRITISH OR FOREIGN.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—When I am buying I should like to be able always to buy British goods. But, unfortunately, I have to consider what I can best sell at a profit. This one thought gives foreign-made goods a better chance than British. I have nothing new to say on this subject, because my own experience has been described by others often. It seems that glass and china dealers who want to get some profit have no other choice than to buy foreign. We are told that English makers can make most goods as cheaply as they can abroad. Perhaps they can, but the reason why dealers cannot buy them so cheaply is because of the "extras." The charges for packages, for packing, and for carriage spoil the trade. If foreign makers can deliver goods free, why cannot English makers? It is so convenient to buy foreign goods without any charge but the price of the goods, that I am not surprised that others do as I am obliged to do—buy them before English.—Yours truly,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Aug. 18, 1909.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. L. D.—We send you the names of several makers of such advertising novelties as you require.

"South London."—It is not a trade question, and we do not care about answering any others.

A Retail Dealer.—It might be legal for you to take the course you suggest, but we are sure it would not be expedient.

S., Manchester.—You need not apologise. We will make another effort to obtain the information, but your particulars are very vague.

R. N.—The cup you send is Continental make. We are sorry we cannot trace the makers. We have inquired of several importers, without success.

"Hastings."—Our "Diary" for next year will give you all the information you need on the subject. It will be sent to all subscribers for a year, and will be out soon.

"The Neighbour."—Thank you, we would rather not interfere. It is, however, a case in which a mutual friend on the spot might be of service. We advise you not to go to law.

"Sea Side" Dealer.—You can get good miniatures in great variety from any of our first-class china manufacturers. They are not so expensive as you think, and make acceptable presents.

A Small Dealer.—We are glad to send you the names of several manufacturers in each line, any of whom may be trusted to deal fairly with you. No manufacturer of any standing would act in the way you describe.

E. T. S.—The mark you give us is a registered design number, but there are no records available to which we can refer for one so old as this which, apparently, dates back thirty years, or perhaps considerably more. The information can be obtained, provided there is not the least possible doubt of the numbers, &c., on the mark being correct, on application being made, with a fee of 5s., to the Comptroller, Patent Office, Designs Branch, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS' INQUIRIES.

[1139].—Adkin's red lead for glass makers.

[1140].—"Napier" coffee pot.

[1141].—London agents for Salaratti Venetian glass.

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NEW CRYSTALLINE GLAZES.*

DURING experiments with uranium oxide in order to obtain a red colour, which I started in 1896 and after an intermission continued at the Versuchsanstalt of the Royal Porzellanmanufactur Charlottenburg during the year 1901-1902, I observed, that combined with lead, uranium oxide has a great inclination to form an aventurine-like glass. At first I attributed this phenomenon to the use of fluxes containing a high percentage of lead, and tried to overcome the difficulty by applying fluxes high in alkalies, without, however, a satisfactory result. Finally, I proceeded to substitute the lead-fluxes by bismuth, and at once I obtained crystals of quite a peculiar formation, which appeared red if looked at from above, but glittered like gold from the side, and were imbedded in glaze of a nice yellow colour.

I had used at first a lead-uranium compound corresponding to the formula $PbO \cdot 2\ UO_3$; afterwards one of the composition $3\ PbO \cdot 2\ UO_3$. Although I obtained with these a red colour, if proper fluxes were applied, the result was mostly a red surface filled with flitters, as said before, on the style of a venturine, but no crystals; even if up to 30 per cent. were added to lead glazes, the result remained the same and there appeared no crystals until I constructed lead glazes with additional bismuth oxide. These crystals, however, could not be compared with the well-known zinc and titanium crystals in regard to size, although they were interesting and effective on account of their peculiar colour.

As it is a known fact that basic glazes with a high percentage of lead may segregate lead under certain conditions, which process will also lend a peculiar appearance to the glaze, I started to investigate whether the crystalline segregation might be caused by the lead or not. I tried at first glazes without lead, but containing bismuth, which showed the same segregation. However, the lead-uranium compound itself contained about 54 per cent. PbO, and hence I proceeded to construct a compound of the formula $Bi_2O_3 \cdot 2\ UO_3$ and added this to the leadless glaze. The result was the same crystalline glaze, even the red colour appeared, and this seems to be suffieient proof, that the cause is not a segregation of lead or any of its compounds, but a certain crystallising substance, in the composition of which bismuth and uranium combined are the main parts. That the combination of both is necessary was proven by the fact that neither of the two elements alone would produce the same effect.

According to my idea bismuth oxide, in consequence of its strongly basic nature, endeavours to form a crystallising compound with uranic acid, for which process a neutral or basic glaze will furnish the most favourable condition. The glazes which showed the best result, were constructed according to the following two formulas:

$$\text{A.}\ \left.\begin{matrix}0{\cdot}25\ PbO\\0{\cdot}20\ Bi_2O_3\\0{\cdot}10\ CaO\\0{\cdot}05\ MgO\end{matrix}\right\} = 0{\cdot}60\ R_2O \left\{\begin{matrix}0{\cdot}05\ Al_2O_3\\0{\cdot}75\ SiO_2\\0{\cdot}25\ B_2O_3\end{matrix}\right.$$

$$\text{B.}\ \left.\begin{matrix}0{\cdot}20\ Bi_2O_3\\0{\cdot}16\ K_2O\\0{\cdot}08\ MgO\\0{\cdot}16\ CaO\end{matrix}\right\} = 0{\cdot}60\ R_2O \left\{\begin{matrix}0{\cdot}05\ Al_2O_3\\0{\cdot}75\ SiO_2\\0{\cdot}25\ B_2O_3\end{matrix}\right.$$

Unfortunately, other duties prevented me from further studies on the subject, and I must confine myself to have been the first to call attention to this peculiar action of bismuth and uranium, and to have obtained crystals at as low a temperature as Seger Cone 010-09. The trials were successful on Seger porcelain as well as on a hard fired white granite (Steingut).

Another new crystalliser, which I discovered during the same period. 1901-1902, is tungstic acid WO_3, which, however, yielded the desired result only at a much higher temperature of Seger cone 8-10. Experimenting with lead glazes, which were to be non-poisonous according to the sense of the German law, about which I reported in the Sprechsaal, I also made trials with Wolfram trioxide, and observed, in pouring the red-hot melted fritt on a cold iron plate, that the originally clear glass started to show a scum, which increased until the whole glaze became perfectly opaque. Further experiments demonstrated that opacity began sooner and increased quicker the higher the percentage of Wolframic acid. As a rule, 10 per cent. was sufficient to cause spontaneous and perfect opacity during the process of cooling. Melting such glasses on vases of Seger porcelain, those which contained much alumina and were rather clammy, would not form crystals even at high temperatures (cone 8-10), while those with less alumina and more or less liquid showed decided inclination to become crystalline. I experimented with glazes of the following formulas:—

a. $RO—2\ SiO_2—0{\cdot}1\ WO_3$
b. $RO—2\ SiO_2 \cdot 0{\cdot}25\ B_2O_3 \cdot 0{\cdot}1\ WO_3$
c. $RO—2\ SiO_2 \cdot 0{\cdot}50\ B_2O_3 \cdot 0{\cdot}1\ WO_3$
d. $RO—2\ SiO_2 \cdot 0{\cdot}75\ B_2O_3 \cdot 0{\cdot}1\ WO_3$
e. $RO—2\ SiO_2 \cdot 1{\cdot}00\ B_2O_3 \cdot 0{\cdot}1\ WO_3$
f. $RO—0{\cdot}1\ Al_2O_3 \cdot 2\ SiO_2 \cdot 1{\cdot}00\ B_2O_3 \cdot 0{\cdot}1\ WO_3$

In these formulæ RO was composed as follows:—

$$RO \ldots \left\{\begin{matrix}0{\cdot}50\ PbO\\0{\cdot}30\ CaO\\0{\cdot}10\ K_2O\\0{\cdot}10\ Na_2O\end{matrix}\right.$$

All of these glazes showed more or less of a scum, and accordingly their surface was rougher or smoother. All of them were inclined to form crystals, the most perfect ones being obtained with glaze f, which sometimes showed very peculiar formations. Raising in this glaze the amount of silicic acid to 3 SiO_2 corresponding to the formula g) $RO \cdot 0{\cdot}1\ Al_2I_3 \cdot 3\ SiO_2 \cdot 1\ B_2O_3 \cdot 0{\cdot}1\ WO_3$ did not improve the effect. Better results were reached by mixing glazes a, f, and g, which developed very interesting fernlike and star-shaped formations. The crystalline segregations are entirely different from the well known zinc and titanium crystals, and show partly peculiar iridescent reflexes, which makes these crystals to appear very distinctly, although they are not coloured by any oxide. A few additional experiments demonstrated, however, that it is also possible to have the crystals coloured with splendid effects. I am sorry to state that in this instance also I was unable to follow up the matter, and I will be very much pleased if this first communication will instigate someone else to further investigation.

* By J. Koerner. Reprinted from the Transactions of the American Ceramic Society.

Barcelona Pottery Imports were valued at £1,039 in 1908 as compared with £1,808 in 1907. The decline in importation is probably due to the fact that a very fine up-to-date factory has been established in Mongat, a sea-coast village 10 miles north of Barcelona, by a German firm who are now supplying this district with large quantities of the common and medium class goods. The finest porcelain fancy goods are still imported principally from Austria.

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Buyers' Notes.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVES.)

The Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd., Worcester, and 8, St. Andrew Street, Holborn-circus, London, E.C., have fine showrooms at the Porcelain Works, Worcester, and at the London address. At both of these rooms they have fully representative displays of their newest models and decorations. Their annual "spring show" has always been a great speciality with this firm, both at Worcester, and afterwards at the London showrooms; but in addition to this principal display of new designs, novelties and new effects of decoration are constantly being introduced to customers, and when I called at the London rooms the other day I was able to see many new effects which had been introduced since my last visit of a few months ago. Mr. Louis W. Hadley, the London representative of the company, goes down to the works at the end of every week; when there he selects the new productions which may be available and suitable to the London trade, and they are at once sent up. He is thus a perpetual link between the works and the London show-rooms, and as he is a practical potter himself, he is able to consult with the designers, modellers and decorators as to new forms and new decorative treatments most likely to meet the partialities of his customers. I saw Mr. Hadley at the London rooms a few weeks ago, and, though there were no special groupings of new designs there were many lovely things I had not seen before. There was, as there always is, an interesting show of useful and ornamental fine porcelain. The ground floor, as usual, contains samples of tea, breakfast, and dessert ware in Worcester porcelain, and Royal Worcester vitreous dinner ware. Here is the perfection of pottery for domestic use, with the most diversified artistic decorative treatment. Mr. Hadley was engaged with a customer when I called, and I was asked to look round the art galleries upstairs while waiting for him. He soon joined me, and proceeded to answer my numerous questions as to groups and individual pieces that were new to me. I was so greatly interested in what I saw there that I did not come down until I had made far more notes than I shall be able to make use of. I must, therefore, postpone reference to the beautiful domestic ware to another visit. Although every piece in this gallery is artistic, and has merits of its own that cannot fail to command the attention of all who appreciate high-class pottery, the samples are all artistically arranged. However good things are, they always look better, and consequently sell better, when skilfully displayed. There is an art in showing art wares, and it has been exercised in the arrangement of these. A range of art forms, some familiar, others quite new, is grouped on a small table covered in white. The treatment is pleasing, consisting of sweetpea decorations, daintily painted in natural colours—light and dark greens and blues on white ground, with delicate shadings of mauve. If these decorations were on a lady's hat she would say they were "sweetly pretty" and perhaps that is the best way to describe them as they are. All the pieces on this table were in the same mauve treatment except one—and that I imagine was placed there by way of artistic contrast. This was a small covered vase, classical in outline, in perfect imitation of carved ivory. We have included this piece—the only one of the kind in the room—in our illustration. The festoons are faithful imitations of carved work, while the one colour of the piece has all the appearance of old ivory, with the erratic dark shadings on the vellum-like surface, which indicate the effect of time on ivory. There are many reproductions of old Worcester forms, some with reproductions of the original treatments, and others with new decorations. Amongst the latter, there is a new series of vases, and other art forms, in cobalt blue, with a range of views painted on light ground in panels by H. Davis—an artist whose work is well known and appreciated. The



THE WORCESTER ROYAL PORCELAIN CO., LIMITED. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

company are showing a number of small models in the famous scale blue. This ornamentation has always been greatly admired, and many persons have wished to possess it, but have not been inclined to purchase the large expensive pieces. The new lines in pieces of varied size and character will meet their wishes. The splendid range of figure subjects for which the company have such a high reputation is fully represented. The newest feature is the introduction of fuller colours in the silk draperies, with rich and charming effects. New schemes of ornamentation are shown especially produced to harmonise with the "Empire" style so much in vogue. Amongst the numerous novelties are vases, landscapes and other views, painted by Davis, in panels. Some sheep by this artist are painted with most careful attention to minute details. Other paintings on vases are of cattle by Stinton, fruit by Seabright, and flowers by Hawkins and others. Along with the realistic reproduction of old carved ivory, we illustrate the figured subjects of which so fine an assortment is now on show. The "kneeling water-carriers" are fine models; these are supplied in smaller sizes for cabinets. They are treated with great delicacy, and make a pair of refined ornaments. As models they are superb, and as examples of art pottery they cannot be excelled. There are several schemes of ornamentation that are comparatively new to the Worcester Company—that is to say, they are new in their show-rooms. Experiments have for some time been carried out in their laboratory, but it is only recently that they have submitted samples of a new development of their "Sabrina" ware to the public. These are remarkable subdued underglaze effects, chemically produced by a method of the company's own. Some in the tones are, perhaps, over reminiscent of "Copenhagen" ware. The new development of this ware consists in the successful introduction of beautifully indicated subject paintings in the body of the ware. Stork subjects, in suitable settings of landscape, with effective sky treatments in the background; and, alternately, fish subjects represented in all the mysterious surroundings of deep sea existence. It is a most artistic development of the well-known "Sabrina" ware, and very distinctive in its character.

Mr. William Ault, art potter, Swadlincote, near Burton-on-Trent, has made several very interesting developments in his now popular speciality "Ault Faience." His productions are eminently artistic, and they have been acknowledged as such in almost all parts of the world by the



FIG. 1. AULT FAIENCE: "SGRAFFITO" BULB BOWLS.

medals awarded them at the several international exhibitions. It does not detract from their merit as art wares to say that they owe some of their popularity to the fact that many of them are useful. But in every instance we find artistic beauty combined with practical utility. There are many things in pottery that we must have for use in and about our homes. Mr. Ault thinks they may as well be beautiful as otherwise. Fern pots, plant pots, bulb bowls, spills for flowers, vases, jugs, fruit bowls, trinket sets, ash trays, tobacco jars, umbrella stands and many other things would probably answer their useful purposes as well plain as ornamental; but the pleasure of using them is enhanced when they are pretty. All the things I have just enumerated and many others are produced in Ault Faience, that is equivalent to saying they



FIG. 2. AULT FAIENCE: ARTISTIC BULB BOWLS.

are artistic. It is the happy combination of art and utility at moderate prices that has earned the popularity Ault Faience has attained, and as Mr. Ault is continuing his productions on the same lines he reasonably hopes to maintain and extend that popularity. At the London showrooms, Gamage-buildings, Holborn-circus, E.C. (which are always open) there is always displayed a full line of samples of "Ault Faience." There is a splendid collection just now, and I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Ault there a few days ago, and of seeing his most recent specialities. There are excellent specimens of "Mauresque Ware," "Metallique Ware," the "Creke" decoration, and others. These have all been improved since their introduction, and the application of them has been largely extended. For instance, the "Sgraffito" decoration is now applied with charming results to a series of artistic bowls for growing bulbs in cocoa fibre, &c. We give an illustration of four of these artistic bulb bowls. They are made in two sizes, viz., 6½ and 8 in. opening respectively, and they show four decorations in this pleasing mediæval style. Growing bulbs is very fashionable at present, and our illustrations, Figs. 2 and 3, show how Mr. Ault is encouraging the pastime by supplying artistic boxes, as well as bowls, for the purpose. Samples of these are seen in great variety at the London



FIG. 3. AULT FAIENCE: ART BOWLS AND BOXES.

rooms, and Mr. Walker—the travelling representative—is carrying a good selection of them in his journey through the country. It will be seen from our illustrations that there is ample variety of form in bowls, while bulb boxes are variously ornamented. There is a range of window boxes in

many sizes. They are supplied in several colours, and either with or without decoration. Some nicely modelled baskets, with and without handles, are shown. Grotesque match-stands and ashtrays combined are quaint, amusing and useful things, well modelled. I noticed, what I do not remember to have seen before, some very pretty circular wall mirrors. The circular frame is in "Ault Faience," while the centre is silvered plate glass. Some pleasing varieties in the streaky "Mauresque Ware" are shown, with original and striking results. In this ware marbled and broken colour effects are produced on classic forms. The ware is not treated with any applied design, but depends for its artistic beauty on its marvellous glaze effects, several of which, with distinct characteristics, are shown. "Creke" ware is strictly artistic—graceful forms with free conventional designs on light ground shades from pale pink to dark red. Mr. Ault will be pleased to supply illustrated catalogues of bulb bowls and general goods on application.

Burgess & Leigh, Middleport Pottery, Burslem, are manufacturers of a semi-porcelain body, to which they give the distinctive name of "Burleigh Ware." This is not a novelty in itself, for it is already a very prominent line with retail dealers. I see the artistic card bearing the name "Burleigh Ware" placed over or amongst the goods in shops in all parts of the kingdom. The firm supply these cards which are ornamental in themselves, and cannot fail to prove useful to dealers. The public like to know the name of anything that gives them satisfaction, and when their friends admire their new dinner service, toilet ware, or suite ware, they are pleased (probably proud) to answer at once: "Yes, that is 'Burleigh Ware.'" If the ware is not new, it is produced in a number of new and original forms and effective decorations, of which a unique display, at moderate prices, is made at the London show-rooms, 44, Farringdon-st., E.C. I called there a few days ago, and must compliment the firm upon the improvement effected by the recent renovations of their fine room. The walls are coloured half way up in a pleasing soft shade, the upper part being white to the ceiling. The re-arrangement of the samples is a decided advantage as far as inspection of them goes, and at the same time makes an agreeable change in the general appearance of the room. I do not imply that there was anything wanting in the appearance of it before, but a change is sometimes desirable. Dinner ware is one of the strong lines of the firm, and Mr. W. H. Leigh, the London representative, has judiciously given it more prominence than it formerly had. Many new shapes and ornamentations are on show, amongst them the "Bute" shape has a dainty oval covered dish, the beautifully simple outline of which commends it to notice, while the decorations are also characterised by simplicity and good taste. This is particularly true of the neat border patterns, "Ivy" and "Fleur-de-lis." We give an illustration of the "Bute" vegetable dish and dinner plate with the "Windsor" pattern, which in enamelled colours is a charming and effective decoration. Our other illustration shows the "Queen" shape, a finely modelled oval dish with the "Tulipe" design—an original and pleasing pattern, the beauty of which is largely due to the really excellent engraving so noticeable in all the firm's patterns. The "Tulipe," like the "Windsor," is supplied in enamelled and gilt treatment—the striking colour effects being very noticeable. The "Ivy" is an exceedingly neat border pattern suited to dinner ware, and to the "Bute" shape particularly. It is supplied in plain print, in Imperial blue, green, silver grey, peacock green, and old gold. The "Fleur-de-lis" is shown in printed and enamelled, and the "Feather" border is the perfection of neatness. The dinner ware includes other two attractive series—these have old English enamelled patterns on the old "Orient" covered dish—a round dish with dome cover, which lends itself admirably to the quaint decoration. These old English designs bear evidence of the careful attention to detail, which characterises all the engraved patterns of the firm. The display of toilet ware is as large and varied as ever, and contains several new forms and decorations to which I must refer more particularly when I next visit the rooms. Fancy suites are a standing speciality in "Burleigh Ware," and their latest new range treated in their original "Artois" decoration is at once elegant and inexpensive. The hexagonal form —more especially of the teapot, jugs, biscuit jars and covers, flower vases and other tall pieces—is an acceptable variation. Cake stands, fruit dishes, triple trays, cheese stands and covers, and all miscellaneous table ware, are shown in this elegant and inexpensive "Artois" decoration. Many suites in original and pleasing colour treatments are shown, but the "Artois" seems likely to be supreme for some time to come. The free, conventional design is artistically coloured and nicely shaded and gilt. There are large assortments of flower-pots, jugs, and teapots. There is a very pretty new teapot and stand. The



BURGESS & LEIGH, BURSLEM. *Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

pot is pine shape, and it is decorated with flowers and festoons. The jug is decorated to match. The firm's "Royal Flute" white china is a good stock line, and a full range of samples of it is on show at the London rooms. Mr. W. H. Leigh, the London representative, is at present on a visit to South Africa, and during his absence his brother, Mr. E. D. Leigh, has charge of the London rooms. Until Mr. W. H. Leigh's return, Mr. Edmund Leigh will be in attendance as often as possible on show days. Burgess & Leigh make many specialities for the Colonial markets. They have agencies at 51, Palings-buildings, Sydney, Australia, and 41, Fort-st., Auckland, New Zealand, where samples of their productions may be seen. Illustrated sheets and prices may be obtained by any established china dealer on application (accompanied by trade card) to the works.

F. Winkle & Co., Colonial Pottery, Stoke-on-Trent, and 13, Charterhouse-st., London, E.C., are manufacturers of general earthenware of the most diversified descriptions, for use and ornament. Mr. John Porter, their London representative, has an unusually large collection of their samples admirably displayed in one of the finest rooms in the trade in London. This is true at any time, but it is emphatically true at the present day by reason of the number and excellence of the new samples. Never before have the firm submitted so many novelties in one season. The ranges of toilet ware and dinner ware are very wide. The firm are showing nearly four hundred samples of toilet ware, which include many new and original shapes, with new treatments. The samples of dinner ware are fully representative of the latest productions, both as to form and decorative treatment. As may be supposed, in such a large selection of samples only, every possible taste is provided for. Looking at Messrs. Winkle's display as a whole, it is evident that they are aiming at supplying high-class wares that the most select houses in the West End of London can stock with advantage, and at the same time they are providing specialities for dealers in the East End that are suited to the requirements of their customers, especially in the matter of prices. They have shapes and ornamentations exactly suited to both classes. Mr. Porter pointed out to me—and the fact is worth the attention of retail dealers—that Winkle & Co. are supplying medium-priced goods on really good shapes, with neat and attractive ornamentations. They do not act on the supposition that form does not matter much in every-day goods. They believe there is an increasing demand for artistic, graceful shapes, but that many customers have been unable to gratify their desire to possess them, because such high-class shapes have hitherto been expensively decorated. The forms could not be better if they were produced in high-class porcelain, while the decorations are exceedingly pleasing and artistically carried out, and at the same time the prices are reasonable. In their "Whieldon" ware, Messrs. Winkle are submitting classical forms with rich artistic ornamentations. that for refinement and elegance are fit for any surroundings, while in the same room they show goods for the bulk trade. The firm have aimed at producing, on the one hand, high-class goods at reasonable prices, and on the other hand moderately priced-goods of better value. They are showing samples of both these in one room. The wide choice they submit in dinner ware shows how completely they cover the whole ground, from neat banded and printed patterns up to richly enamelled and gilt sets. We give an illustration of one of their newest dinner services, the "Lorraine" shape, a well-modelled, full-sized, oval cover dish with the "Bow" decoration—a characteristic design skilfully carried out. The other dinner service illustrated has an excellent round cover dish with "Lowestoft" decoration. These two are average specimens of a large number of dinner shapes and patterns. The numerous new patterns and the warmth of colour displayed in them all are striking features in the firm's new samples. The successful colour schemes are seen in the bulk goods, as well as in the more choice pieces, differing only in degree as they naturally differ in price. The display of samples of toilet ware and dinner ware is an imposing one, occupying as it does the whole of one side of the large and lofty room. Mr. Porter is showing a number of teapot sets, consisting of a teapot, a stand, and a hot-water jug. These are in many neat decorations. The firm show a large number of sets of jugs—many good useful shapes in pleasing decorations. A variety of high-class decorations en suite, applied to useful and ornamental goods, present many charming effects. In these, again, the effective colourings of the firm made use of—sometimes rich and warm, and at others sweetly delicate—play a very important part. One of the best of these new suite decorations is called the "Oriental." We give an illustration of a covered jar with this tasteful floral ornamentation. The form of this jar is suggestive of the name given to the suite. It is a reproduction of a well-known early Chinese model, with a most graceful outline. A collection of miscellaneous pieces of this "Oriental" (of which the covered jar we illustrate is one) is shown together on a stand with good effect. "Whieldon" ware has a fine earthenware body, and with artistic decorations.



"Whieldon Ware": F. Winkle & Co. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

on white ground, appropriately coloured and gilt, furnishes artistic pottery of a high order. Other suite decorations are the "Pheasant" (also in bright colours on a light ground) the "Bow" and the "Old Moselle"—all beautifully painted. The firm are showing a full line of reproductions of old Sèvres decorations, for which the fine white body of Whieldon ware seems specially adapted.

The Star China Company, Altas Works, Longton, have appointed Mr. F. W. Jukes, their London representative, and have moved their samples to the fine large room at 56, St. Andrew's House, Holborn-viaduet, E.C. There they are showing a larger and better collection of samples than they have ever presented in London. This is in the natural order of things, for the company have been making great strides in the perfection of their china during the last few years. The name they have given their ware, "Paragon China," is becoming increasingly popular all over the kingdom. Dealers display the name with the goods, and the public will soon be as familiar with "Paragon China" as those in the trade are. It is a really good body—the shapes are well designed and they have many pleasing styles of decoration to meet the requirements of all classes. Mr. Jukes is showing the company's samples under very favourable conditions in a large and light room. They are nicely arranged and the various styles are displayed separately. The structural arrangement of the room assists this separation, as certain styles are placed in window recesses, where they can be seen, without being influenced by other decorations. This is very essential in colour ornamentations, as the effect of a dainty and delicate scheme such as many of these are is sometimes ruined by juxtaposition with more florid decorations. The company have an abundance of good, useful shapes in tea and breakfast ware, and these are arranged in the room in the order of price, the cheaper printed and banded patterns are succeeded in rotation by enamelled and gilt sets until the richest and, of course, most costly services are reached. These latter include handsome hand-painted decorations on tea and breakfast sets. "Paragon China" has a nice light body, and the tea ware is in graceful forms. Some of their shapes have already been some time on the market, yet they maintain their popularity, although there are new forms for those who will have things that are new, irrespective of other considerations. The "Safety Nesting Cup" for hotel and restaurant purposes is a useful line with many advantages. The foot of each cup fits into the mouth of another cup, so that five or six cups can be carried safely in this way, while the nesting arrangement effects a great saving of room when the cups are stored in the cupboard or on shelves. I was shown some beautiful hand-painted dessert sets, the work of clever artists. Amongst the rich tea and breakfast sets there are some with exotic birds painted on light panels with dark ground. These are executed with great skill.

Mr. Thomas Heath, Albion Works, Longton, is a well-known manufacturer of earthenware, majolica, and art ware, having been established for forty-five years. In those years Mr. Heath has seen many changes in the trade, and no doubt has done no little towards bringing some of them about. He is an enterprising manufacturer, always ready to meet the wants of the times. He has a well-equipped and up-to-date manufactory, and he keeps his productions quite abreast with the demands of the day. Mr. Heath is very versatile in his productions, and a large share of his business is in specialities. Flower-pots, vases, cheese stands and covers, figures, have all special features—either of size, form, or decoration, and in some cases all these. He has just brought out quite a number of new lines in decorated jugs, clock sets, vases, flower-pots, and novelties. These are very attractive in their numerous and greatly varied styles of decoration. He makes practically for all countries, and on some of the pieces there are inscriptions in Eastern languages. Figures with moving heads, and clock sets are made in great variety. These clock sets he sells neatly and conveniently boxed—a great convenience to the dealer, and one that has long been studied by foreign makers. He believes in saving time and labour in the production of his goods, and thus he is enabled to quote low prices. Flower-pots, vases, and jugs are made by machinery—indeed, without his special mechanical arrangements he would not be able to produce some of his lines fast enough. He makes even his lock-lid jugs by machinery. One branch of his works is devoted entirely to the production of numbers of lines suitable for the 6½d. bazaar trade. This is a trade which he caters for extensively. Mr. Heath has lately brought out two new and nicely illustrated lists which he will forward to any regular dealer in the trade.

Gater, Hall & Co., Royal Overhouse Works, Burslem, are manufacturers of useful domestic earthenware for the home and export trades. They are represented in London by Mr. Ernest L. Price, who looks especially after the export trade. Mr. Hall comes up to London at regular intervals and attends to buyers for the home market. They have fine show-rooms at 93, Aldersgate-st., E.C., which are open all day on Tuesday and Friday, and from 2 to 3 on other days. Mr. Price attends to London and provincial buyers when Mr. Hall is not in town. Mr. Price has a fine range of the firm's samples very well displayed in a large and light room. They show a large assortment of toilet sets in which are several quite new shapes and decorations. The striking feature about these sets is the boldness of form. The ewers are of full capacity and the basins are deep. Every taste is catered for, both in shape and ornamentation. There are plain surfaces and embossed designs in endless variety and the same choice of decoration, from plain printed patterns up to rich enamelled and gilt. Amongst the latter are some beautiful designs in blue and gold. In addition to toilet ware, the firm specialise in sets of jugs, cheese stands and covers, teapots and tea sets. They understand the requirements of the various Colonial and foreign markets and have goods suitable for them. Foreign trade is not a casual business with Gater, Hall & Co. They lay themselves out expressly for it, and give it all the attention they can. They have a reputation for the security with which their goods for export are packed—a detail in which they pride themselves. All round their productions are of good medium class. They do not profess to supply the highest grades, nor yet the very cheapest, but, taking quality into consideration, they claim that their productions are all cheap.

Shorter & Son, Copeland-st., Stoke-on-Trent, manufacturers of majolica art pots and other fancy lines, have appointed Mr. F. J. Jukes their representative for London. He is showing samples of the firm's productions at 56, St. Andrew's House, Horborn-viaduct, E.C. The firm give their attention to useful popular lines, and show some nicely-modelled flower-pots with neat embossments and effective colourings. Their colour combinations are good, and they have been very successful with mottled decorations. The goods are medium class, of the kind in greatest demand to-day. Mr. Jukes shows a representative collection of samples, and will have some new ones soon.

Tooth & Co., Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, near Burton-on-Trent, and Audrey House, Ely-place, Holborn-circus, E.C., are never short of novelties in their well-known Bretby ware. What they are short of, however, is room to show their samples in London as fully as they would like to show them. As it is they have at present a wider range of shapes and a greater number of decorative treatments than they have ever shown in London. Their rooms are

admirably fitted, and the samples are well arranged for convenient inspection, with the result that they are making a most comprehensive show of their varied manufactures. For the present and ensuing seasons they have introduced an entirely new decoration which they have named Bretby "Matzone," and of which they have an exceedingly fine display. "Matzone" is artistically decorated by hand, the decoration consisting chiefly of seascapes and landscapes on vases, pedestals and pots, umbrella stands, clocks and clock sets, plaques, trinkets and grass vases, which are all designed especially with a view to this treatment. The majority of them have panels or "set-off" portions on which the views are portrayed, surrounded with modelled ornamentation in perfect facsimile of bronze and other metals, an accomplishment of which Messrs. Tooth have every reason to be proud. The finish of each article is of a pleasing semi-mat character, each piece being painted by hand there is greater originality of design, and a wider variety of subjects than is obtained by mechanical processes.



TOOTH & CO.: "BRETBY WARE."

It is difficult to adequately describe the charming colour effect, of which a simple black and white print gives no idea. There are beautiful and harmonious tones of colour representing the sun rising over a sea bathed in mist, on which fishing smacks or pleasure yachts are sailing or at anchor; while others represent the sun setting in majestic splendour over the sea. Tooth & Co. have established a reputation which, as the years go by, is more than fully maintained. Every season brings a new departure, so that they have now in their showrooms a bewildering profusion of shapes and decorations. We have before remarked upon the pioneer work done by this firm, many well-known lines having been first introduced by them. Many years ago Messrs. Tooth tried to create a taste for bulb bowls, but the time was not then ripe, the public not being quite ready to respond to an innovation. Drawing-room gardening—as bulb culture has been aptly termed—has only recently become a society craze. It is gratifying to know that now the boom has come Messrs. Tooth are ready for it, and are fully prepared to meet any demand for bulb bowls. They issue a separate bulb bowl list. The bowls we saw in their showrooms are supplied in a great variety of shapes and decorations, ranging from simple forms in self or shaded colours to the more elaborately modelled and exquisitely decorated shapes. Bulb bowls are also made in their bronze ware, ligna ware, resembling wood, with metal mounts, cloisonné and Matzone decorations, comprising a most admirable and excellent display. For wedding gifts or for a Christmas line nothing could be more acceptable or suitable than one of their clock sets, a comparatively new line with them, but one which we were informed was meeting with success. The shapes are out of the ordinary run of such lines; while for a dining or breakfast-room clock a set in "bronze," "cloisonné" or "Matzone" would harmonise well with present-day furniture and fitments. Bretby "Patina" ware is another decoration Messrs. Tooth have introduced for the Christmas trade, and as the shapes are all of ancient origin, and the prices most inexpensive, this line should prove a good investment to all interested in artistic pottery. Messrs. Tooth have also spacious showrooms at the works at Woodville, which place is now easily accessible by rail from London and the south via Ashby-de-la-Zouch, from Derby and the North, or from Birmingham and the West, or from the Potteries District, via Burton-on-Trent. Tram cars now run from Ashby to Burton and vice versâ right by the works, at frequent intervals, and buyers may rely upon receiving every attention at the London showrooms, or at the works at Woodville.

Hoods, Ltd., International Works, King-street, Longton (whose registered offices are at the International Exchange, Birmingham), have issued a new and comprehensive list of china and earthenware. Great pains have been taken to make the catalogue of permanent use for reference. It is well printed and fully illustrated, with the prices of the various sizes appended to each illustration. It will be found of special use to dealers, who keep a general store, but are not thoroughly familiar with pottery terms and sizes. The company have endeavoured, where it is likely to be useful, to give actual trade sizes, but in other cases, such as jugs, bowls, teapots, &c., they give the holding capacity. To a buyer not well versed in trade terms, a 24s. teapot conveys no information as to its holding capacity. The catalogue gives this and many other useful particulars of similar character. Tea and breakfast ware, dinner ware, toilet ware, jugs, miscellaneous table ware, badged and present ware, flower-pots and vases, and fancy goods are all well illustrated and fully described, and many new lines are included. The catalogue is artistically printed with cover in Wedgwood blue.

A. J. Wilkinson, Ltd., Royal Staffordshire Pottery, Burslem, have given another proof of their energy and

enterprise. It has always been their policy to make use of the best methods and to avail themselves of the most approved machinery and appliances in the manufacture of their earthenware, and they have now acquired larger and more convenient premises with improved facilities for the sale of their productions in London. They have appointed Mr. F. W. Jukes their representative, and have secured large and exceptionally light showrooms at St. Andrew's House, Holborn Viaduct (close to Holborn-circus), E.C. With the safe, convenient and rapid elevator, which is available in all business hours, their rooms on the top floor are as accessible as those on the ground floor, while they are far more light and airy. They have been newly fitted by experts in the most approved manner for displaying pottery, while the unique arrangements for separating the samples were facilitated by the structure of the premises. There is a large floor space, but it has been judiciously decided to limit the fixed stands and shelves to the sides of the room. A number of small, light tables, easily moved, are, however, dotted about, and on each of these is a complete suite of one line, shown separately. The legs of these tables are light and graceful on Chippendale lines, and all the fittings are in white enamel. Mr. Jukes is showing china and majolica on the same floor, so that buyers have a large and inclusive selection of samples of all these goods presented to them at one view. Messrs. Wilkinson have made many excellent displays in London and at the works, but they have never had such a splendid show of their samples as they have now. They seem to have produced goods of an especially attractive character to grace their new rooms. It was not an easy matter to improve on the forms and decorations they have been submitting to the trade, but it has been done. Toilet ware is one of their strongest lines, and dealers who are familiar with their goods will be pleased with the number and variety of shapes, and the pleasing character of the decorations now on show. Amongst many new shapes the "Louis" is one of the best. A tall ewer, classical in outline, and free from embossments, is shown, with several neat ornamentations. In one a pretty cornflower—in natural colours, either pink or blue—runs in straight lines from the neck to the foot. The "Louis" has a deep, flanged basin with the decoration on the rim, and both inside and outside the basin itself. Another new toilet shape is the "Etrusean," with a squat ewer nicely modelled, and a deep, round, flanged edged basin, the ornamentation (like that of the "Louis") shown on the rim and inside and outside the bowl. We give illustrations of both these shapes, which are supplied with several decorations. Another new toilet, the "Ripley," has a well-formed jug, with neat embossments and a deep round basin. It is prettily decorated with natural flowers and shaded ground. The "Portland" toilet shape in several new and pleasing treatments—one has a neat enamelled



A. J. WILKINSON, LIMITED. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*



A. J. WILKINSON, LIMITED. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

band, with gold lines round the bowl of the jug and inside and outside the basin. This on a white ground is very effective. The "Portland" shape is also shown with garlands of roses round the pieces. The company are increasing their shapes and decorations of dinner ware, and intend to do so still further in the near future. The "Cornflower" decoration mentioned above is shown on dinner ware, both printed and enamelled. A very pretty new dinner shape is the "Argosy," the cover dish being boat-shape. It is a novel idea, very cleverly carried out. A cover dish and plate of this "Argosy" shape is included in our illustrations. The "Regent" is a pleasing dinner service with a good oval vegetable dish, and is supplied in several printed, illuminated and enamelled patterns. There is also a "Round Regent" service, the covered dishes being round in place of oval. This also is supplied is several appropriate patterns. The company show many attractive "suites" of miscellaneous table ware—pleasing shapes and good decorations. They are famous for their "suites," of which several very nice specimens are shown with pretty ornamentation, such as leafage, cornflower, Chinese dragon and others. One of their most popular lines of this kind is the "Rozane," a bright floral decoration, which has been on the market some time, but is still an attractive line. The company show their faith in it by keeping a full show of samples of it in their rooms, and I am told the trade show the public appreciation of it by repeating orders for it. The fancy lines shown include the "Ship" ware, with a number of sea scenes on vases and other fancy shapes, with dark brown shadings. Interesting additions have been made to the large range of flower-pots, some new forms and many pretty new decorations to familiar shapes. The "Stella," a very attractive pot with original embossments, is shown in several new-decorations.

Fragments.

A Present in China.—Mr. Tennant Samuel, of the Worcester Locomotive and Carriage Department, was presented by his colleagues with a beautiful Royal Worcester tea service and spill-holder as a wedding present.

Artistic Flower-pots.—The "Westminster Gazette" suggests that "A flower pot of a more artistic kind should be invented to replace the present brick-red, cheap flower-pot. The tint of the pots in nine cases out of ten quarrels violently with the colour of the flowers in them, as the classie quarrel between the pot and the potter. The enterprising potter would find it quite worth his while to take a trip to Itlay, to Florence by preference; for there he can get the best pots and in greatest variety, and see how the glories of the cinquecento period survive even in the delicious little grey earthenware pots in which the carnations and the roses grow on the window-sills of the peasant and the dwellers in mean streets."

Glass in the Sixteenth Century.—It is to be regretted that the Whitgift Hospital at Croydon is threatened with destruction, since it is such an interesting link with the reign of Elizabeth. It was founded in 1595 for a warden, schoolmaster, and twenty poor men and women, or as many under forty as the revenue would admit. There are several curious regulations governing the foundation, and amongst them is the following: "If anie glasse windowe be broken, or other decaye, by wyllfulness or neegligenee, be made in private roome of the hospitall, the same, upon wareninge given by the wardeine, shal be amendid within one monethe by him or her, and at his or her charges whome the roome is, uppon payne to loose foure pence for every weeke after till yt be mendid."

EMPLOYMENT IN THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN JULY.

The Pottery Trades.—Employment in the pottery trades continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. Employment in Staffordshire continued bad, and was worse than a year ago; much short time was worked. In Devonshire employment continued fair. In Scotland it was dull; at Bristol it was good. In the South Yorkshire and River Aire district it continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. At Newcastle it was fair. Clay tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow reported employment as dull.

The Glass Trade.—Employment was dull and worse than a month ago and a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,024 workpeople in the week ended July 24 showed a decrease of 4·7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6·9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire was bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago; at Mexborough and Leeds it continued moderate, but with much short time. At Castleford it was quiet, at Wakefield bad. In Lancashire and in the north of England employment continued moderate. At Bristol it continued good; at Dublin it was fair. With makers of medicine bottles at Rotherham employment was fair. Flint glass makers at Wordsley reported employment as quiet, and worse than a month ago; at Birmingham it was fairly good. With flint glass cutters employment was bad at Birmingham and good at Stourbridge. It was fair and better than a month ago with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens. Pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear were fairly well employed. At Birmingham employment continued slack with bevellers and silverers. Glass blowers in London reported a slight improvement on a month ago, but a decline as compared with a year ago.

Table showing the number of persons employed and the amount of wages paid them in the week ending July 24, 1909:—

Branches.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
Glass bottle	5,227	£6,284
Plate glass	697	873
Flint glass ware (not bottles)..	1,756	1,891
Other branches	344	409
Total	8,024	£9,457

The number of persons employed in each district, and the amount of wages paid them in the week ending July 24, 1909:—

Districts.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
North of England	787	£876
Yorkshire	4,282	5,240
Lancashire	687	713
Worcester and Warwick ..	1,217	1,481
Scotland	716	820
Other parts of United Kingdom	335	327
Total	8,024	£9,457

British Clay Exports.—Unmanufactured clay to the weight of 299,638 tons valued at £328,344, and including 18,231 tons of fireclay, valued at £13,469, was exported from the United Kingdom, during January to June, 1909. The exports for the corresponding period in 1908 was 296,585 tons, valued at £313,382, including 19,785 tons of fireclay, valued at £17,451. In the first six months of 1907 the exports were:—323,172 tons, valued at £350,005.

SOME CHINA SHOPS IN EAST KENT.

(BY A "POTTERY GAZETTE" SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)]

I HAVE mentioned "East" Kent because the county is so large and my calls on this journey were so few, that to have said "Some China Shops in Kent" would have been misleading. I should have given the more distinctive heading of "China Shops in the Isle of Thanet" if I had not made one call on my way there, and another on my way back, at towns not in the Isle. Kent stretches from London to North Foreland (the most easterly point in the Isle of Thanet) for a distance of nearly seventy miles in a straight line, and as the county is thirty-five miles broad, from Sheerness to Dungeness, it will be understood that there must be many glass and china shops in its area. The exceptional beauty and fertility of the country no doubt account for the unusual number of monastic foundations, ecclesiastical buildings, and Royal and baronial palaces and castles that are found in it. I have had experience of most of the English counties, but I do not know one that has more quaint old buildings, with mysterious legends—more or less reliable—pertaining to them than Kent. On former visits I have had many ancient and curious nooks and corners pointed out to me, but railway trains and electric cars now take us so quickly past them, that before our curiosity can be aroused, much less gratified, they are lost to view. Happily the county is so rich in beautiful scenery, on coast and inland, that a city man can enjoy a journey through almost any part of it, without asking questions. Once past Chatham, there is plenty to be seen from a railway carriage window in the ride from London to Thanet. Instead of making Margate my first call, as I originally intended, I left the train at

HERNE BAY,

principally, I think, because I had never done so before. I have passed through Herne Bay (the town I mean), but neither business nor pleasure has prompted me to call there. I have always heard, and read of it, as a pleasant sea-side resort of increasing importance, and have admired its beauties as I passed them, but on this occasion I was actuated by the rather prosaic desire to see if there were any glass and china shops there, and so I called. Of course, I knew that in looking for them, I should see other things as well—and for the first time—so that whether I saw any china shop or not, my visit would be interesting. The outskirts (I saw them first) are very picturesque, especially those that have not been modernised, for Herne Bay has some ancient buildings with reminiscences of the Roman occupation. Civilisation has no doubt considerably altered the structural appearance of the town which has now upwards of 8,000 inhabitants, but it has not yet had time to improve out of existence, as it will do some day, the simple, rural, natural beauties of the charming scenery surrounding the pretty little village of Herne. (I may mention that the famous Bishop Ridley was once Vicar of the Parish of Herne, and that "Passion Plays" were formerly presented there.) But my mission was to look for china shops, and a moment sufficed to show that there was not likely to be one in Herne, so I retraced my steps to Herne Bay. It is an interesting old-fashioned town, with some good streets, most of the shops in which are modern buildings. There is a good sea front, a long pier, and a fine promenade, but I looked in vain for the Bay. May be I did not explore far enough, but I did not see anything that would justify the name of the "Bay." In Mortimer-st., one of the best in the town, I came to a very good china and glass shop, occupying a commanding corner position, and with a well-arranged window. I met the proprietor, Mr. H. Crouch, immediately I entered the shop. When he had read my card, he handed it to a lady (I presume Mrs. Crouch), who apparently had charge of the business, as I found afterwards that Mr. Crouch has other occupations. I am sorry I was not favoured with an interview of even a few minutes with either of them, so that I had no opportunity of properly explaining the object of my visit. I could see, however, at a glance, that they keep a large and well-assorted variety of china, earthenware, and glass goods, useful and ornamental, in which the useful of the better medium class predominates. I admit it was a larger and better stock than I expected to find in a town of that size, and I should have been pleased to have heard something from Mr. Crouch of the state and conditions of trade there. I noticed many pretty, and comparatively new, villa residences, and there are indications that others will be built very soon. The residential accommodation of Herne Bay is increasing, and I hope Mr. Crouch's business will increase proportionately. He is well situated, and well equipped for doing a good domestic trade. Herne Bay is a charming "place by the sea" for week-end visitors, while its proximity to, and convenient connection with, London will no doubt induce many City gentlemen to make it their home.

"The Isle of Thanet" is the name given to the North-east extremity of the county of Kent, and it includes (amongst others) the towns of Margate, Broadstairs, and Ramsgate. The river "Stour," which has a course of 50 miles, separates into two branches at Sarre, the smaller one flowing northwards into the sea at Reculver, while the other and larger portion flows eastward into Pegwell Bay. The land thus insulated to the east of the Stour is the Isle of Thanet. After leaving Herne Bay, I passed through Birchington and Westgate-on-Sea, and went on to

MARGATE.

For upwards of a hundred years, Margate has been an increasingly popular health resort, and for the last fifty years it has been one of the first favourites of the London holiday crowd who make a practice of seeking health and recreation—at least once a year—at the sea-side. The advent of railways, and more especially the introduction of cheap fares, did more than anything else to send people to the sea-side for their holidays, but, long before it became popular with holiday excursionists, Margate was an important, fashionable, health resort. The bathing machine was first introduced there in 1753, and proved a great attraction for well-to-do visitors, while its entertainments on the sands, and its easy access from the metropolis, have made an excursion to Margate the Londoner's ideal holiday. Of course, the health-giving properties of its air from which it acquired its reputation, remain unimpaired, and they are now sought by all classes. "Merrie Margate" is frequented by thousands of visitors who go down for the day to enjoy unrestrained hilarity on its sands, but it also provides ample enjoyment of a sedate kind for its more refined visitors, who go down for a fortnight or a month once a year for the benefit of their health and that of their families. The latter visitors are good customers of the retail tradesmen in Margate, and in our own trades, as in many others, special provision is made for them.

MR. WM. LIVERTON, china and glass dealer, 25, High-st., is a very spirited tradesman, who does not believe in half-measures. In these days of competition, both within the trade and from outside, the most important essential for a glass and china dealer is thoroughness. You must be a "live" dealer, or you are better out of the trade. A man who has thoroughly learnt his trade in his youth will find that there is something more to be learned about it every year he is in it. The dealer who wants to do a trade must not only keep himself well informed as to the new goods regularly brought out by

manufacturers, but must be quick to take advantage of new methods of doing business, and particularly of new opportunities. Mr. Liverton had had many years' experience as a glass and china merchant at Barnstaple, in connection with which business he had a branch establishment at Bideford. He was looking out for a suitable shop in Margate, when a short time ago he found that Messrs. Bobby & Co. were desirous of disposing of the glass and china branch of their trade. He at once entered into negotiations with them, which resulted in his purchasing the business they were carrying on at 25, High-st. A large sum had been expended within the previous three years in fittings and alterations, so that Mr. Liverton had to pay a large amount before he could obtain possession. The readiness with which he undertook the responsibility showed that he had faith in himself to make the business pay. We have had an opportunity of seeing the premises, and the business in operation, and have no reason to doubt the wisdom of Mr. Liverton's decision. The business is an old one, and many of our readers will remember it as carried on by Mr. Sharpus. The shop and premises present a very different appearance to what they did in his time. The extensive alterations and lavish expenditure by Bobby & Co. made it one of the finest china shops in the county, and it is probably one of the most handsomely fitted shops in the trade. Our illustration, Fig. 1, shows the artistically designed frontage with a recessed central entrance and a lofty window of bent plate glass on each side. The design of the front is exceedingly neat and quite in keeping with the style of the interior. The shop is a spacious one, about one hundred feet deep, and all the fittings are in solid fumed oak, with plate glass shelves and mirror backs. There is an air of refinement about the woodwork throughout, and the absence of paint gives character to the whole. The goods in the windows and in the shop are set out with great taste, and they include everything useful in pottery and glass, and many that are purely ornamental. Mr. Liverton caters for three distinct classes of customers: the hotels and boarding houses, the permanent residents in the town and neighbourhood, and the visitors. For the last named he keeps a varied selection of ornamental and fancy pieces adapted for presents. For hotels and boarding houses he provides badged dinner and tea ware. At the commencement of the season the demand for toilet ware is always brisk, and at that time a large stock is kept of special lines suitable for boarding houses. For ordinary domestic purposes, toilet services and trinket sets, dinner ware, tea, breakfast, and dessert services are kept in a great variety of shapes and decorations, including the very latest. The stock of table glass ware is very complete; tumblers, wines, decanters, in many patterns, are shown *en suite* and separately. Pedestals and pots, vases, plaques, and fancy goods are on show with high-class porcelain from some of the best houses. There is plenty of choice in every line of pottery, and a large assortment of heraldic china. The premises are admirably arranged with unpacking and forwarding rooms in the rear. Six large store-rooms are filled with stock, including many special shapes and badged ware kept for particular customers. Mr. Liverton issues illustrated circulars periodically, in which he enumerates special cheap lines. He has a corner shop in Fort-road mostly stocked with fancy goods, and well situated for visitors who want pretty things to take home with them as presents. Everything works very smoothly in the shop and warehouse. Mr. Liverton is an admirable manager,



MR. WM. LIVERTON, MARGATE.

and he is ably assisted by his two sons and other members of his family.

W. & F. Faulkner, 27 and 27a, Zion-place, Cliftonville, Margate, are wholesale and retail dealers in china, earthenware, glass, brushes, enamel and fancy goods. They have a large assortment of pottery and glass, though not in a separate shop. They undertake to supply householders with almost everything in the lines named. The brothers both take an energetic part in the business, and they appear to do a fairly good passing trade in addition to a regular connection they have established. Their regular customers are boarding-house keepers and private residents on the outskirts of the town.

Mrs. E. A. Ogden, 43 and 45, Fort-road. This is a very interesting business managed now by a lady—the widow of the founder of it who has been dead some time. The trade is in the better class goods, and there are some high-class samples of useful domestic ware on show, both in the window and in the well-arranged shop. I had an interview with Mrs. Ogden, who buys all stock herself and personally superintends the arrangement and sale of it. The goods are displayed with great taste—a circumstance I always notice when a lady is responsible for the arrangement. It is not easy to say exactly how a lady's display of goods is better than a man's—but there is a difference, which I think may be summed up by saying that it is more "natty." In heavier goods, like toilet ware and pedestals and pots, the difference of arrangement is not so marked, but in the display of smaller artistic pieces ladies always produce the most effective results. Mrs. Ogden caters for a high-class trade, and her stock includes specimens of the productions of the best British and foreign houses in china, earthenware, and glass. She has such a dainty shop that I asked her to let us have a photograph of it, but she did not seem inclined to do so. She apparently controls two shops—one is a watchmaker's, jeweller's, and fancy dealer's. They are quite distinct businesses with separate entrances and separate windows, but they communicate inside and form one large shop. Mrs. Ogden manages the china shop, but I noticed in addition to the salesman, a practical expert at work in the other shop. I understand the late Mr. Ogden was a watchmaker and jeweller. Mrs. Ogden said she has regular customers for her high-class china and glass, and I can well understand it, for I am sure ladies—and gentlemen also—would take pleasure in making a purchase from so intelligent and courteous a lady.



Interior of Mr. Liverton's Shop.

In addition to best goods, she stocks a variety of cheaper kinds, including specialities for presents.

Broadstairs.

I went by train to Broadstairs—I was advised to take the pleasanter journey by electric car, as the better way of seeing the beautiful stretch of country—but as time was a consideration, I went by train. I have often been to this interesting old place—full of seafaring legends, some not very creditable to the early inhabitants. Its modern legends, though perhaps not much more reliable, are more satisfactory. Dickens was very fond of Broadstairs, and wrote some of his works there, but his son has discredited conclusively the legend so long believed, that the house formerly called "Fort House" and later

named "Bleak House," was the place where the novel of that name was written and that the novel was named after the house. Though Charles Dickens did stay at Fort House, it seems he did not write "Bleak House" there, and the house was not so called at the time. But I am digressing too much. Broadstairs is a place of great antiquity and a real proof of this—admired by Americans—is the York Gateway, built for the protection of the fort in 1540, and part of which is still in existence. Broadstairs has visitors, but is not troubled with the day excursionists as its neighbours Ramsgate and Margate are. It has the same natural advantages as they have, but it is quieter—more select, some say. It is, however, not a paradise for retail dealers in any trade, certainly not in ours. Visitors, whether for the week-end, or the week, or the month, do most of their shopping at the neighbouring towns, and even the boarding-house keepers go there also. The additional facilities of travel afforded by the electric cars have not helped Broadstairs' tradesmen.

Mr. T. A. Price, 16, High-st., china and glass dealer and household stores, has a large stock of useful goods in our lines, but they are of medium quality principally; he does not keep very many of the best. He is an all-round tradesman, with a capital shop, and a large stock of ironmongery, tools, cutlery, and other things. If there was any sale for best goods in china and glass I imagine Mr. Price would keep them. He is too shrewd a man either to keep what will not sell or to omit to stock things for which there is any sale. He keeps all the usual everyday requisites in domestic table ware, and it must be convenient to the residents to be able to get them in their own town. That Mr. Price is well advised in the selection of his stock is shown in the fact that he has no competitor to offer any other.

Ramsgate.

It is a very pleasant ride on the top of an electric tramcar from Broadstairs to Ramsgate. The car takes us along the cliff, high above the sea level, and we feel the invigorating breeze all the way. Inland, there is some beautiful scenery richly wooded. In a cluster of trees we pass a fine mansion, once the residence of the centenarian philanthropist, Sir Moses Montefiore; the stately mausoleum to the late Lady Montefiore, and the synagogue erected by Sir Moses. These passed, we come to the suburbs of Ramsgate, and the car takes a circuitous route through streets sloping down to the harbour. On one side of the harbour are the business streets of the town, and on the other Ramsgate's chief attraction—the sands. These sands are known the world over, and were immortalised in Frith's famous picture. Ramsgate sands really are sands, and not brown dirt, which is called "sands" merely because it is on the seashore. Ramsgate sands are always bright, and each receding tide leaves a wide stretch of firm, clean and safe playground for children. The cliffs and the sands furnish the majority of the customers of the retail tradesmen of Ramsgate. The former attract permanent residents and visitors, who take houses or apartments for the season, while the latter account for hundreds of the middle-classes who bring their thousands of children for their annual holiday of a week, a fortnight, or a month. A glance at the shops, particularly those near the pier and the sands, will show how well the juvenile visitors are catered for. Retail dealers in china and glass cater for boarding-houses and hotel-keepers and their migratory customers in addition to the residents, but they do not make very much special provision for amusing the young folk. View and badged wares, with suitable inscriptions for children, are provided liberally as to quantity,



Interior of Mr. Liverton's Shop.

but there is only a limited variety as to style. The greater —far greater—portion of these goods are foreign. I believe a large and more satisfactory trade could be done in British china mugs, cups and saucers, and fancy pieces in better class decorations, with inscriptions, not only in English, but in English (that is to say Roman) letters. Angular German text lettering is surely out of place on the presents given to and used by English children.

Mr. T. J. Wiggett, 8, Queen-street, and 54, High-street, has one of the oldest glass and china businesses in Ramsgate. I saw him at his shop in Queen-st.—the busiest street in the town—which was his original place, the shop in High-st. having been opened much later. The latter is now under the management of Mr. Wiggett, jun., the stock being supplied mostly from the headquarters in Queen-street. customers are residents amongst whom he has established a good connection. For them he keeps a large and well-selected stock of toilet ware, dinner ware, tea and breakfast ware, dessert services, and miscellaneous useful pottery and glass. He also has on show a variety of ornamental goods and fancy articles that are suitable as presents. He says he would always prefer to sell British to foreign goods, but regrets that the conditions of trade compel him to stock many foreign lines. Coming in contact with retail distribution in all parts of the Kingdom as I do, remarks of this kind become platitudes, and I am sorry there is too much reason for them. Mr. Wiggett has had a long experience as a retailer, and he thoroughly understands his business, so that he is entitled to be heard on the subject, and he says that home productions, which are



Mr. T. J. Wiggett, Ramsgate.

The opening of this branch business indicated considerable enterprise on the part of Mr. Wiggett, but he had already given sufficient evidence of this in the development of the Queen-st. business. The shop is a large one, and the window is well arranged and attractive. It arrests the attention of persons who are not looking for a china shop, and thus proves a useful advertisement. There are many strangers constantly passing through Queen-st. in the summer months, and I can safely say that few would pass this characteristic window without noticing it. Many retail dealers do not appreciate the value of a window display as Mr. Wiggett does. Publicity in other forms is desirable, but, after all, his window is the china dealer's best advertisement, and especially in a town so much frequented by visitors. But Mr. Wiggett's principal better value in all respects than foreign goods, have a poor chance under present conditions. Manufacturers in this country are heavily handicapped by their own charges for packing and packages and by railway rates. We of The Pottery Gazette have long urged the desirability of including all these in the price charged for the goods. There are at present difficulties in the way of this, we know, but surely they are not insurmountable. It ought to be possible for British manufacturers to do what foreign makers are doing, and have long done—deliver goods at prices which include free packages and free delivery. If ever manufacturers can perfect arrangements for doing this, they will, without doubt, at the same time do away with the preferential rates of carriage on foreign goods. Mr. Wiggett did not hesitate to say that he was buying a

certain line of pottery (not small fancies, but heavier goods) free, free from abroad, at similar prices to those charged at British potteries, and to which the cost of package and carriage has to be added. He showed me the goods, but as I have not his permission, I prefer not to describe them more particularly. There is an excellent display of goods in his shop, and they have evidently been selected with discrimination. There is an ample variety, and to get this large choice for his customers, Mr. Wiggett has had to obtain his supplies from an unusual number of manufacturers. There is an equally varied selection of goods in the shop at 54, High-st., the arrangement of which, and especially the well-dressed window, shows that Mr. Wiggett, jun., inherits, or has acquired, much of his father's business ability.

there is no doubt that small stores like this one fulfil a useful purpose in meeting the wishes of certain customers who abound in all towns—people who buy in small quantities and like to purchase as many of their supplies as possible at one shop. WINTON'S SUPPLY STORES, 18, King-st., is another example of the increasing competition regular dealers in glass and china have to contend with. In this case, however, instead of ironmongery and furniture, I find pottery and glass associated with groceries, provisions, wines, spirits, and ales The special aim of these stores is to cater for schools, hotels, and boarding-houses. They have two other shops in Ramsgate.

ASHFORD.

My intention was to proceed direct from Ramsgate to



SHOW ROOM : WM. GILES & SON, ASHFORD.

MR. C. LEDNAR, 53 and 55, King-st., is not an exclusive pottery and glass dealer, but he keeps a very useful assortment of glass, china, and earthenware of medium and cheaper qualities. He is a general and furnishing ironmonger, and at first kept just a few of our goods as side lines, but has developed a rather extensive trade in pottery and glass in the course of his "general furnishing" business. He does not stock the more expensive lines, but limits himself to goods in every-day demand. TURNER'S STORES, 84, Queen-st., as the name implies, undertakes the supply of general domestic requisites, and as cups and saucers, wine glasses and tumblers, toilet sets and dinner ware are in demand wherever pots, kettles, tinware and ironmongery are used, pottery and glass are included in the comprehensive stock. However much we may object to this "overlapping" of trades so dissimilar, Hastings, but I called at Ashford on my way, and am pleased that I did so, for Ashford is one of the most interesting business centres of the county. On several of my previous visits to Ashford I have mentally resolved that when "next" I came I would devote some time to its numerous places of historical and antiquarian interest. I did not forget those resolutions, but the best I could do was to add another to them. I still hope that I may have an early opportunity of examining some of the remaining well-preserved links with the historical past of Ashford. At present I must only deal with the Ashford of to-day—a town with about 13,000 inhabitants, fifty-three miles by road from London, though it is sixty-seven miles distant by railway. Ashford, like many other places, owes its present position to the railways with which it is served. But the remarkable increase in the population

was due to the establishment there of the permanent works of the South-Eastern Railway Company. The facilities afforded by the railways have revived other industries, but the construction of railway carriages is the principal source of employment. It is a favourite, because very healthy, residential district and possesses a number of excellent villas. The mechanics and labourers employed at the railway works live under very healthy conditions at South Ashford, near the works. The tradesmen have been energetic in making ample provision for the varied requirements of the inhabitants. There are many handsome mansions in the surrounding district and the enterprise of the local tradesmen has secured the custom of the owners. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh (the present Prince and Princess of Wales) lived for some years at Eastwell Park—only a short distance from Ashford. They made themselves extremely popular during their stay, especially among the Ashford tradesmen, many of whom hold Warrants of Appointment as purveyors to their Royal Highnesses.



MR. A. W. HOWARD, ASHFORD.

WM. GILES & SON, Pottery Galleries, 30, Bank-street, Ashford, have an extensive connection amongst the leading families of the town and surrounding district, and are well equipped for doing a high-class trade. This they especially cultivate, but at the same time they keep a large and varied stock of all qualities of china, earthenware, and glass, excepting only the very cheapest kinds. The business has been established nearly a hundred years, having been founded by Mr. William Giles in Marsh-street, and carried on subsequently in partnership with his son Mr. J. Giles, who is now the sole proprietor. About thirty years ago the business was transferred to the present premises. The change was necessary in order to secure more room, and at first, part of No. 30, Bank-st. was used for domestic purposes, but the business continued to expand, and soon the whole of the building consisting of three stories was appropriated to business purposes. There is a large shop on the ground floor with a central entrance, and two attractive windows. There are show-rooms and store-rooms conveniently fitted and arranged, the former for displaying goods for the inspection of customers, and the latter for keeping the large stock of glass, china, and earthenware in safe and easily accessible bins. It is well known that a dealer in glass and china who does a business

of any extent is obliged to keep a very large stock—this is always a natural incident in the trade. But in Mr. Giles' case it is especially true because of the great variety in quality he is obliged to keep. The high-class trade he does will be understood by his announcement (on his artistic business card) that he is the sole agent in Ashford for Royal Crown Derby, Royal Worcester, Royal Dresden, Coalport, Wedgwood, Copeland, and Minton. He keeps the goods of other well-known makers as well, but a stock of the productions of each of the above-named manufacturers alone necessitates considérable space. In his shop and show-rooms samples of them all are displayed in such a manner as to assist customers in making their selection. Mr. Giles is practically acquainted with all the details of his business, and he knows that however good an article may be, it will sell better when effectively shown. This is why there is such taste displayed in arranging samples of high-class dinner, tea and breakfast, dessert, toilet, and trinket services, and suites of cut table glass by the best British manufacturers. Equal care is taken in the arrangement of fine art pottery, of which there is a splendid selection, including vases, flower pots, pedestals, plaques, figures, and a number of miscellaneous pieces. We give an illustration of a portion of one of the show-rooms on the first floor. In addition to the shelves round the room there are tables and stands, at irregular intervals, daintily laid out, and a good show is made of flower pots, pedestals and vases, and bowls. The room is not too crowded, yet good use is made of the space at command. Another show-room is seen in the rear and the staircase leads to stock-rooms overhead. Mr. Giles keeps a large assortment of good medium class requisites in china, earthenware,and glass,from most of the well-known makers and has a branch devoted to licensed victuallers' glass and earthenware. He makes a special feature of letting out glass and pottery of all kinds on hire for festivities, such as picnics, weddings, beanfeasts, club dinners, and trade outings. A few years ago he found it necessary to make an addition to his premises for this branch of his business. Mr. Giles is a busy man and takes a very active part in the conduct of his business. He does a wholesale as well as a retail trade and he claims that he holds the largest stock of china, glass and earthenware in the district.

Mr. A. W. Howard, Staffordshire House, 21a, New Rents, Ashford, has an extensive china, glass, and earthenware business which has progressed very satisfactorily under his management. The business was originally the property of Mr. J. L. French, who will be remembered by many in our trades as having founded it. About 10 years ago it was acquired by Mr. Howard, the present proprietor. He is a keen business man who takes more than an ordinary interest in the trade, and is well supported by Mrs. Howard, who had a thorough training in it, and in the early years of their occupancy of Staffordshire House rendered her husband very material assistance. The shop is in one of the best parts of the town for business and "New Rents" is essentially a shopping thoroughfare. If it were not, Staffordshire House would go far to make it one, for it contains such a comprehensive selection of goods in our lines, that persons in want of either dinner, tea, breakfast, dessert or toilet ware, can rely upon always finding plenty of choice. We give an illustration of the front shop from a photograph taken expressly for us. It is a spacious shop and, as will be seen, is well stocked. The fittings are judiciously arranged. The walls from floor to ceiling are filled with shelves and there are several stands dotted over the floor of the shop, especially a handsome one in the centre. The show-room seen at the rear of the shop is a long one with a roof light, and with useful and ornamental goods displayed on each side of it. There is a wholesale department and a packing-room at the back. The stock consists of everything in pottery and glass for domestic use, principally of medium qualities, though there are some high-class sets on show. There is also a nice selection of art pottery and of fancy china, and miscellaneous pieces in pottery and glass. Mr. Howard caters for hotels and public institutions, for which he keeps a stock of special goods always available.

Ashford is a market town and Staffordshire House is known throughout the district as a market for useful and ornamental pottery and glass at moderate prices. Mr. Howard found that the competition of the 6½d. bazaars affected his trade, so he met it by devoting one corner of his shop to 6½d. goods on market days and some other special occasions. He says he finds it answers his purpose, for people who have been in the habit of buying these cheap lines, look for them, and if he did not stock them they would go elsewhere. Mr. Howard, in addition to his wholesale and retail sales departments, lets out glass, china, and cutlery on hire for dinners, trade suppers, and picnics. He keeps his name and his wares well before the public by advertisements in the newspapers and the local railway guide.

Lee & Son, High-st., Ashford, general house furnishers, stock pottery and glass of the useful variety, particularly toilet ware and flower pots. They have not a separate department for our goods.

Creditors' Risks.—At the County Court, Clerkenwell, on July 22, Judge Edge remarked, in the course of a case before him: "It is the general rule nowadays for wives to own everything. What with the Married Women's Property Act, the hire-furnishing system, and bills of sale, creditors will not run the risk of putting in executions. They are terrified in doing anything more than taking out a judgment summons. That accounts for the large increase in judgment summonses."

Leadless Glaze for Stoneware.—Whilst the leadless glazes, unless containing baryta as a flux, are cheaper and more hygienic than lead glazes, as well as possessing greater powers of resistance and of adhesion to ware of varying composition, the use of lead cannot be entirely dispensed with in the manufacture of glazes, says "Sprechsaal." For one thing, the high percentage of borax necessary to produce a low melting point, has a disturbing influence on many ceramic pigments, and may entirely destroy those used for pink shades; and even on undecorated ware, the high gloss admired by many buyers cannot be obtained without a somewhat heavy percentage of lead, which ingredient also imparts elasticity to the glaze and enables it to adhere firmly to the ware. Leadless glazes, however, must be accorded the preference for technical and sanitary stoneware, and the following recipe will enable the maker to obtain a leadless glaze that melts at a relatively low temperature (Seger cone 02). The glaze has the following percentage composition:—Potash 3·3 per cent., soda 2·2, lime 7·4, alumina 11·5, silica 61·3, and boric acid 14·3 per cent. When ground sufficiently fine it melts at the above temperature, furnishing a smooth, transparent and highly lustrous coating, which adheres to the ware without any cracking or springing, and it behaves particularly well in the case of ware of low porosity. The fritt used in its preparation is compounded of potash 3·4 per cent., soda 2·2, lime 10·5, alumina 4·7, silica 58·9, and boric acid 20·3 per cent., the molecular weight of the mass being 348. Of this fritt, 0·9 equivalent is mixed with 0·1 of felspar sand and 0·25 of levigated sandy kaolin. This formula obviates the necessity for calc spar in the unfritted condition, and its attendant evil, the formation of bubbles in the glaze by the escaping carbon dioxide, whilst at the same time it contains enough clay substance to prevent separation by settling.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE COUNTY POTTERY LABORATORY OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

XXVII.—THE ABSORPTION AND DISSOLUTION OF GASES BY SILICATES—"SPIT-OUT."*

By Bernard Moore and J. W. Mellor.

1.—*Introduction.*

"SPIT-OUT" is one of a number of "mysterious" faults which occur in the manufacture of pottery, and the loss which "spitting" has occasioned, if translated into £ s. d., must be enormous. Glazes when fired in the enamel kiln between 700° and 900° appear to develop bubbles of gas, which burst at the surface of the glaze. The appearance of a typical "spit" is shown magnified 30 times at *a* (Fig. 1); although we have plenty examples of "spits" which reach from the surface of the glazes right down to the body. It will be obvious that the bubbles must contain gases or vapours of some kind. The broken surface to the right of *a*, Fig. 1, is a section through three "spits" close together.

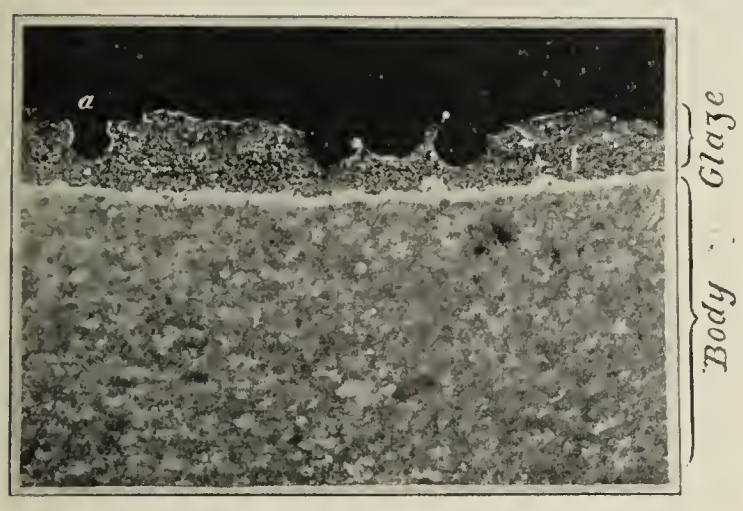


Fig. 1.—Section through a typical "spit."

So far as our knowledge goes no clear explanation of the phenomenon has hitherto been published, although attempts have been made by M. Solon (*Pot. Gaz.* 31, 69, 1906), and R. G. Cowan (*Trans. Amer. Cer. Soc.*, 9, 493, 1907); there is also a discussion on the subject in the *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.*, 3, 30, 1904.

2.—*Sulphuric Acid Theory of Spitting.*

A one-time popular theory of spitting was based on Seger's observation (H. A. Seger, *Gesammelte, Schriften*, Berlin, 509, 1896; *Amer. Trans.*, Easton, Pa., 2, 646, 1902; W. Jackson, *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.*, 3, 30, 1904):—

"A bisilicate glaze saturated with sulphates contains 4 per cent. of sulphur trioxide in solution, whereas a trisilicate, under similar conditions, contains only 2 per cent. Hence it follows that if a bisilicate, saturated with sulphates, dissolves more silica from the body, it can give up 2 per cent. of sulphur trioxide. This important fact explains many phenomena associated with the blistering. I am quite unable to find anything in the ordinary constituents of a glaze—alkalies, alumina, silica, lead, calcium, and boric oxides—which can give rise to the phenomenon."

This means that the greater the acidity of the glaze, the less its "carrying capacity" for sulphates. When "spitting" occurs in a hard-fired enamel kiln it is assumed:—

(1) That the glaze is saturated with sulphates when it leaves the glost oven;

(2) The glaze dissolves silica from the body presumably in the enamel kiln;

(3) That the suphur trioxide is ejected from the glaze in the form of bubbles of sulphur dioxide, sulphur trioxide, and oxygen; and

(4) That those bubbles near the surface of the glaze burst in the enamel kiln.†

These highly ingenious suppositions are an attempt to apply Seger's theory of blistering of glazes to "spitting" in the enamel kiln. The hydrocarbon gases, normally present in the atmosphere of imperfectly ventilated kilns, may reduce the more stable sulphates to less stable sulphites. The latter readily decompose at comparatively low temperatures. At any rate, the phenomenon is easily imitated. Glazes rich in sulphates can be made to blister and spit when fired in an atmosphere containing hydrocarbon gases (*e.g.*, coal-gas).

The sulphuric acid theory of spitting is quite inadequate when applied to spitting generally. Indeed, it is impossible to devise a general theory to cover the known facts, because the phenomenon may be produced in different ways.

3.—*Some Effects of the Volatilisation of "Lead" from Glazes.*

Before leaving the "sulphuric acid theory" of spitting it may be of some interest to point out that when "lead" volatilises from the surface of a glaze saturated with sulphates, it follows that sulphur trioxide must be given off because the glaze is becoming more acidic. This corollary from Seger's observation throws some light upon:—

(*a*) The blistering of glazes in the vicinity of dry thimbles, which, by taking up the vapours given off from the glazes, are notorious for accelerating the rate of volatilisation of "lead," &c., from th surface of glazes in their vicinity.

(*b*) The "matting" of glazes in the enamel kiln, particularly that type which sometimes occurs near the quarries.

(*c*) The "matting" of "curtained glazes" and the dry edges of glazed tiles. *En passant*, it may be also noted that that these parts are more likely to be saturated with sulphates since any soluble sulphates in body or glaze will have a tendency to accumulate at the edges on drying.

(*d*) The breaking up of a surface of a glaze which is one source of that defect known as "silver-marking."

(*e*) The tendency of "fritted lead" glazes to blister more readily than "raw lead" glazes in the glost oven. In "fritted glazes" the whole of the lead is usually introduced as a bisilicate, which, according to Seger, may hold 4 per cent. of sulphates in solution. As the bisilicate reacts with the other constituents it becomes more and more acidic, and, accordingly, becomes capable of holding less and less sulphates in solution as the glaze approaches its maturing point. With "raw lead" glazes the carrying capacity for sulphates is, on the contrary, always increasing until the glaze reaches its maturing point. It is also interesting to note that the fault indicated under (*c*) is more prevalent with "fritted lead" glazes than with "raw lead" glazes.

4.—*The Viscosity of Glazes in the Enamel Kiln.*

Although the glaze in the enamel kiln is 200°—300° below the so-called maturing temperature of the glaze in the glost oven, yet it is sufficiently mobile to permit the movement of the bubbles in its mass. The explanation turns on the fact that glazes, like glasses, are really supercooled liquids. They seldom pass through a perceptible change of state during cooling. Consequently we cannot discuss the melting points of glazes, nor of fused silicates in general. When the temperature of a glaze is gradually raised it becomes softer and softer. The phenomenon of "spitting" shows that the glaze is soft enough, at the temperature of the enamel kiln, to permit the motion of bubbles of gas, just as the bending of a glass rod reared for a couple of months against a wall shows that glass at ordinary temperatures is soft enough to bend under its own weight. The glaze, however, is not sufficiently mobile in the enamel kiln to re-form a smooth surface in a reasonable time, and thus hide the effects produced by the bursting of the bubbles; although sometimes the edges of the spits (see *a*, Fig. 1) do round off and so produce small "pinholes."

5.—*Gas Bubbles in Glazes from the Glost Oven.*

Glazes usually contain some bubbles of gas, but the transverse section (× 45) of an earthenware glaze shown in Fig. 2, discloses the presence of considerably more bubbles than are found in the regular types of earthenware and porcelain glazes. Indeed, a microscopic examination of numerous glazes, both *in situ* and in section, shows it to be highly improbable that any but a few cases of spitting can be due to the bursting of bubbles which were imprisoned in the glaze during glost firing. No regular relation has been noticed between the regular types of spitting and the presence of gas bubbles in the glaze before entering the enamel kiln. This, of course, does not refer to the spitting on the "curtain" of a glaze where bubbles of gas are particularly liable to accumulate.

It is sometimes stated that the gas enclosed in the bubbles must be under reduced pressure at the highest temperature of the enamel kiln because a bubble imprisoned in a glaze, at, say, atmospheric pressure in the glost oven (1,050°) would be under approximately four-fifths of an atmospheric pressure at the highest temperature of the enamel kiln (800°), so that, when refired in the enamel kiln the bubbles would tend to contract, not expand. The mobility of the cooling glaze, however, would in all probability enable the glaze to very nearly adapt itself to the contraction of the bubble of gas, unless the gas were one which condensed to a liquid or solid at the lower temperature.

There can be no doubt that, in the majority of cases, the gas bubbles which cause "spitting" are developed during the firing

* B. Moore and J. W. Mellor. *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.*, 7, 1, 1908.

† It has been further assumed that the "spitting" of old ware is due to the fact that the sulphur oxide imprisoned in the bubbles has eroded and thinned the glaze between the bubble and the surface, and that this facilitates the subsequent bursting of the bubbles. But this hypothesis is not attractive.

of the glaze in the enamel kiln. It will be obvious that the gases or vapours which cause "spitting" must have either bubbled through the glaze from the body, or have been actually developed in the

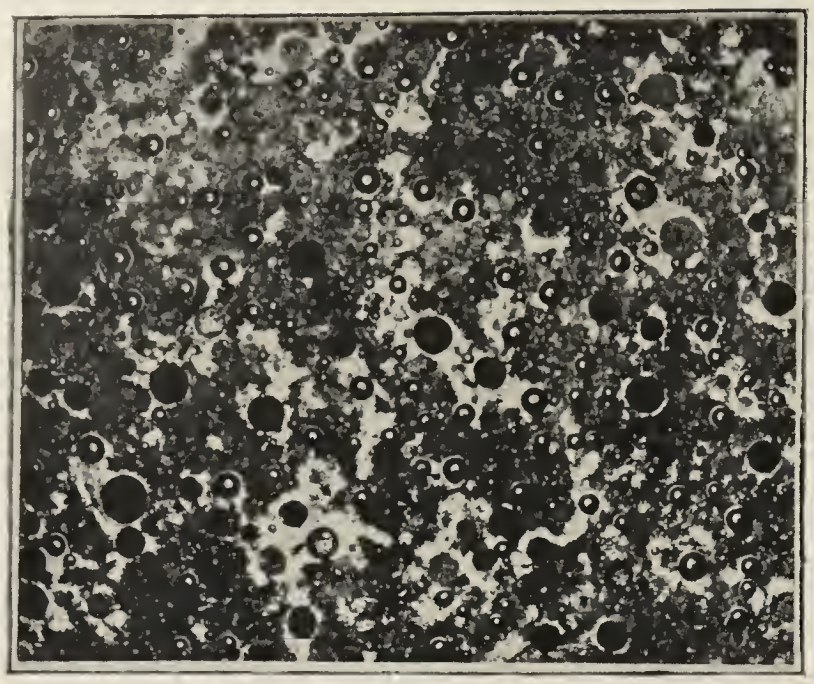


FIG. 2.—GLASS BUBBLES IN EARTHENWARE GLAZE.

glaze itself. We naturally inquire: What are these gases? How do the gases get into glaze or body?

6.—*Measurement of the Absorption of Gases by Heated Glazes.*

It is practically hopeless to attempt to collect sufficient gas from the "unburst" bubbles to permit of even a qualitative test. As a preliminary working hypothesis, therefore, we assumed that the unknown gas or gases work their way into the ware (body or glaze) during the earlier stages of the firing of the enamel kiln. These gases are principally steam and hydrocarbon vapours derived from the distillation and imperfect combustion of the oils and size used in decorating the ware. We first tried if a glaze could absorb hydrocarbon gases in the following manner:—

A hard Jena glass tube and a porcelain boat were heated to 500° and cooled three times, under reduced pressure, with a Sprengel mercury pump in operation. The arrangement of the apparatus is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 3, where *A* is a hard Jena glass stoppered tube; *B*, a porcelain boat; *C*, a nickel wire tube furnace; *D*, a thermocouple; *E*, a two-way stopcock; *F*, a manometer; *G*, a three-way stopcock; *H*, an electric thermostat for maintaining a constant temperature. (J. W. Mellor, *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.*, 7, 114, 1908; *Pot. Gaz.*, 34, 691, 1909.) Fig. 4 is from a photograph of the apparatus at work in the laboratory. The apparatus is in the foreground of the photograph. The tube from *E* to *G* was wrapped round with cotton wool.

The apparatus was filled with coal gas and alternately heated to 450°, and cooled as before in an atmosphere of coal gas. The apparatus was then exhausted at 15°, and heated two hours to 450°, and again exhausted. The volume of gas was measured in terms of the weight of mercury displaced from a stoppered receiver. The apparatus was again filled with coal gas and a piece of frit which had been alternately heated and cooled *in vacuo* was placed in the porcelain boat. The apparatus was then exhausted. The frit was then alternately heated to 450° and cooled rapidly three times in an atmosphere of coal gas. The apparatus was then exhausted, and again heated to 450° with the mercury pump in operation. The volume of gas collected was measured as before. The results are:—

Volume of frit	.. .. ..	10·92 c.c.
Weight of frit	.. .. ..	33·52 grms.

	1st Exp.	2nd Exp.	
Gases removed from tube, and boat	7·9	8·7	c.c. at N.P.T.
Gases removed from tube, boat, and frit	13·6	13·4	c.c. at N.P.T.
Gases removed from the frit	5·7	4·7	c.c. at N.P.T.



FIG. 4.—PHOTOGRAPH OF THE APPARATUS FOR MEASURING THE GASES ABSORBED BY HOT GLAZES.

The gas collected in the receiver burnt with a blue flame. Here, then, is clear evidence of the absorption of relatively large volumes of hydrocarbon gases by the surfused silicates.*

7.—*Related Observations on Volcanic Lavas, Rocks and Minerals.*

This conclusion is confirmed by the observations of O. Silvestri (*Gaz. Chim. Ital.*, 7, 1, 1877) and A. Brun (*Arch. Sci. Phys. Nat.* (4), 19, 439, 589, 1905; M. Grossman, *Compt. Rend.*, 148, 991, 1909), who obtained hydrocarbon gases from the volcanic Etna and Lipari lavas. See also R. T. Chamberlin, *The Gases in Rocks*, Washington, 1908.

It has been known for a long time that many rocks when heated to redness give off large quantities of gases. J. Priestley mentioned the fact in a letter to Josiah Wedgwood in 1781 (H. C. Bolton, *The Scientific Correspondence of Joseph Priestley*, New York, 1892). Later investigations have shown that the gases may be derived from

(1) Inclusions of carbon dioxide, water, &c., in minute microscopic cavities in crystalline rocks (R. Bunsen, *Ann. Chim. Phys.* (3), 38, 269, 1853; W. N. Hartley, *Journ. Chim. Soc.*, 29, 137, 1876; 30, 237, 1876; G. W. Hawes, *Amer. Journ. Science* (3), 21, 203, 1881; A. W. Wright, *ib.*, (3), 21, 209, 1881).

(2) Gases occluded in the rocks (A. W. Wright, *Amer. Journ. Science* (3), 12, 171, 1876; H. Erdmann, *Ber.*, 29, 1,710, 1896; W. A. Tilden, *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, 59, 223, 1896; 60, 453, 1897; W. Ramsay and M. W. Travers, *ib.*, 60, 442, 1897; E. S. Kitchen and W. G Winterson, *Journ. Chem. Soc.*, 89, 1,568, 1906).

(3) Gases developed by the interaction of the solid constituents of the rocks, *e.g.*, the ferrous salts, the carbon dioxide, and the water of the original silicate (M. W. Travers, *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, 64, 130, 1899; A. Gautier, *Compt. Rend.*, 131, 647, 1900; 132, 58, 189, 1901; 136, 16, 1903; 142, 1,382, 1,465, 1906; 143, 7, 1906; *Ann. Chim. Phys.* (7), 22, 97, 1901; *Bull. Soc. Chim.* (3), 35, 929, 934, 1906;

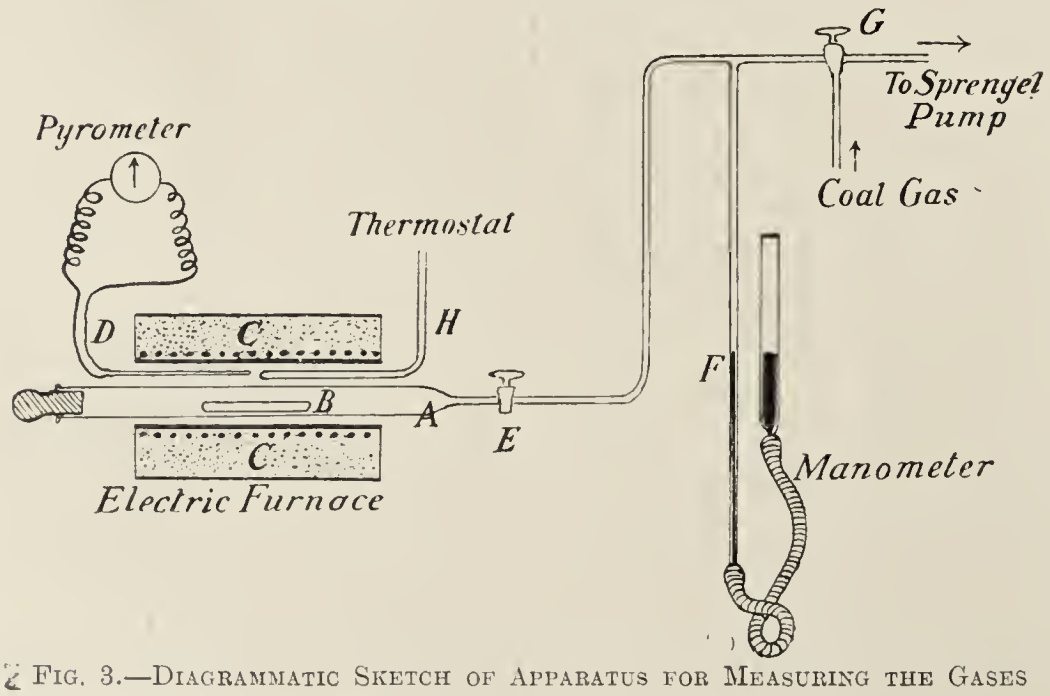


FIG. 3.—DIAGRAMMATIC SKETCH OF APPARATUS FOR MEASURING THE GASES ABSORBED BY HOT GLAZES.

* An attempt is being made to find if there is any relation between the composition of the glaze and the solubility of the gas by A. J Campbell and J. W. Mellor.

A. Brun, *Arch. Sci. Phys. Nat.* (4), 19, 439, 589, 1905; K. Hüttner, *Zeit. anorg. Chem.*, 43, 8, 1906; and in pottery we meet with a reaction between the constituents of bone china, which leads to the evolution of phosphorous fumes (B. Moore, *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.*, 5, 37, 1905; J. W. Mellor, *ib.*, 5, 75, 1906).

8.—*The Nature of the Enamel Kiln Gases.*

Considerable quantities of hydrocarbon vapours must be generated in the earlier stages of the firing of muffles containing ground laid ware, ware decorated with oils, and lithographed ware (size). Indeed, so much gas and vapour is sometimes evolved that these products burn at the ventilating hole with a blue flickering flame. This probably means that something like 25 per cent. of combustible hydrocarbon gases are present in the atmosphere of the kiln*. We have, therefore, the conditions necessary for the absorption of hydrocarbon gases by the glazes in the enamel kiln when these gases are not cleared away from the kiln in the earlier stages of the firing. Indeed, the ware in the cooler parts of the enamel kiln in the earlier stages of the firing is sometimes covered with a thin film of black or brown tarry and carbonaceous matters condensed from the products of the destructive distillation of the oils and size. This occurs particularly on the ware in the track of the vapours passing to the ventilating hole

We have also measured the proportion by volume of hydrocarbon gases present in the atmosphere of two kilns. The one a Cartlidge kiln, 1 hour, 1½ hours, and 2 hours after closing the doors; and the other a Climax kiln, every ¼ hour. Both kilns were firing lithographed ware. The former was free from "spit-out," and the latter had a small percentage.

Cartlidge Kiln.

Gases in Muffle.	1 hr.	1½ hrs.	2 hrs.
Oxygen	2·5	4·6	6·8
Carbon dioxide	14·2	12·6	10·2
Carbon monoxide	2·1	1·0	1·2
Methane	0·7	0·8	0·3
Hydrocarbons soluble in Nordhausen acid	3·6	3·0	2·7

The hydrocarbons are not here present in excessive quantities, but this is no doubt a consequence of the closing of the doors as late as possible.

Climax Kiln.

Gases in Muffle.	B			A		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Oxygen	1·0	0·5	1·4	3·7	2·3	2·8
Carbon dioxide	15·2	15·6	15·7	13·7	14·2	14·9
Carbon monoxide	3·3	4·7	2·1	1·7	2·1	1·5
Methane	1·4	1·0	1·6	0·4	0·2	0·3
Hydrocarbons soluble in Nordhausen acid	8·4	7·6	7·9	1·3	1·9	1·1

In the Cartlidge kiln the gases were drawn through a pipe about 3 ft. inside from the doors. In the Climax the gases were drawn from porcelain pipes through the roof of the muffle just clear of the baskets, and in the positions marked *A* and *B*, Fig. 5. The mode of collecting the gases is described in a previous paper by one of us (J. W. Mellor, *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.* 6, 58, 1907).

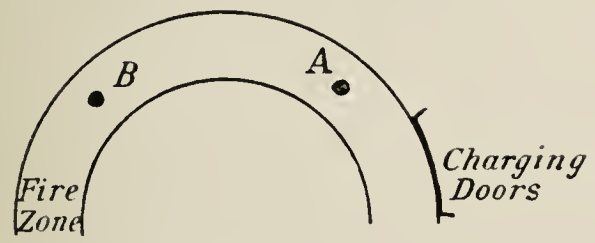


Fig. 5.

We make no suggestion as to how the gases are absorbed by the glaze or body. They may be dissolved, or occluded much as palladium absorbs hydrogen; and silver, oxygen. But, whatever be the mode of absorption, it need not cause a very marked blackening by reduction of the lead. The frit which had been charged with hydrocarbons was slightly more yellow than the original frit.

9.—*Combustion of the Absorbed Gases in the Interior of the Glaze.*

It has been shown that hot glasses are somewhat pervious to ogygen gas (M. Berthelot. *Compt. Rend.*, 140, 1,159, 1,256, 1905, and iodine vapour, C. Zenghelis, *Zeit. Phys. Chem.*, 65, 341, 1909; A. Stock and H. Heyremann, *Ber.*, 42, 1,800, 1909). It is suggested that if a glaze be charged with hydrocarbon or combustible gases, and heated in an oxidising atmosphere the gases may burn below the surface of the glaze, and in the glaze itself. The products of combustion are steam and carbon dioxide, and their formation must be attended with the development of heat. This heat will soften the glaze locally and thus facilitate the "spitting" of the glaze.

This type of spitting has been particularly noticed in the manufacture of glazes in which the colour is developed by firing the glazes first in a reducing atmosphere, and then in an oxidising atmosphere. The appearance of the "spits" shows that a violent evolution of gas takes place suddenly. It has also been noticed that "spitting" is more common in kilns charged with ground-laid ware, in which a copious supply of oils has been used in the decoration.

10.—*The Absorption of Solid Carbon by the Glaze.*

In view of the fact that in the earlier stages of the firing of an enamel kiln much of the ware may be covered with a thin film of carbonaceous matter; and that a residue of carbon also remains on the ware for a considerable time after the volatile hydrocarbons have been driven off from the oils and size, it is important to remember that in some particular cases a certain quantity of solid carbon may actually diffuse into, or be dissolved, by the glaze. The diffusion of solid carbon into porcelain crucibles and cups has been established by the observations of J. Violle (*Compt. Rend.*, 94, 28, 1882) and S. Marsden (*Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, 10, 12, 1880).

The film of carbon is quickly burnt off from the surface in an oxidising atmosphere, but the combustion of that carbon which may have actually diffused into the "solid" glaze or body is a slower operation. If combustion be rapid, "spitting" will naturally be produced as indicated above.

11.—"*Spitting*" *during the Cooling of the Glaze.*

Under certain conditions, when the kiln is hard-fired, a glaze might take up an abnormal amount of gas and reject it in the form of "spits" on cooling. H. S. C. Deville and L. Troost (*Compt. Rend.*, 57, 965, 1863; J. B. Hannay, *Chem. News*, 44, 3, 1881) noticed long ago the absorption of gases by fused silicates at high temperatures, and the subsequent evolution of the gases on cooling. Evidence of this phenomenon is frequently observed during the cooling of slags run from blast furnaces smelting ores in a reducing atmosphere. For instance, I. L. Bell (*Journ. I. and S. Inst.*, 20, ii., 532, 1881) describing the cooling of slags run from the Clarence Works, says:—

"It affords evidence of being impregnated with gas, which, as the slag containing it cools, escapes from miniature volcanoes on its surface, or bursts into small jets of flame from any chance steam which finds its way through the superficial crust."

Not only may hydrocarbon gases be absorbed by fused silicates, glass, &c., but other gases—steam, for instance—may be obsorbed at high temperatures and escape at low ones. We have also noticed, under certain conditions, "spits" produced during the cooling of the glaze in the neighbourhood of 600°.

12.—*Devitrifieation accompanied by "Spitting."*

The preceding type of "spitting" is frequently accompanied by symptoms of devitrification. This shows that the solvent power of the vitrified glaze for gases is probably greater than the solvent power of the same glaze in a devitrified condition, or else the disturbance which attends devitrification prevents the super-saturation of the glaze by the dissolved gases.

It follows at once that siliceous glazes or glazes on highly siliceous bodies, calcareous glazes, and, indeed, all those types of glaze which have a tendeney to devitrification in the enamel kiln will be prone to this defect. The obvious remedy in such cases is to augment, if possible, the proportion of the well-known "anti-devitrifying agent"—alumina. This type of spitting is found on the more siliceous vitreous bodies, and we are informed that Messrs. H. W. Edwards, W. Edwards, and S. T. Wilson noticed something similar in their work on "China and Earthenware Glazes" (*Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.*, 4, 24, 1904). The glaze gets its extra silica by dissolution from the body in the glost oven.

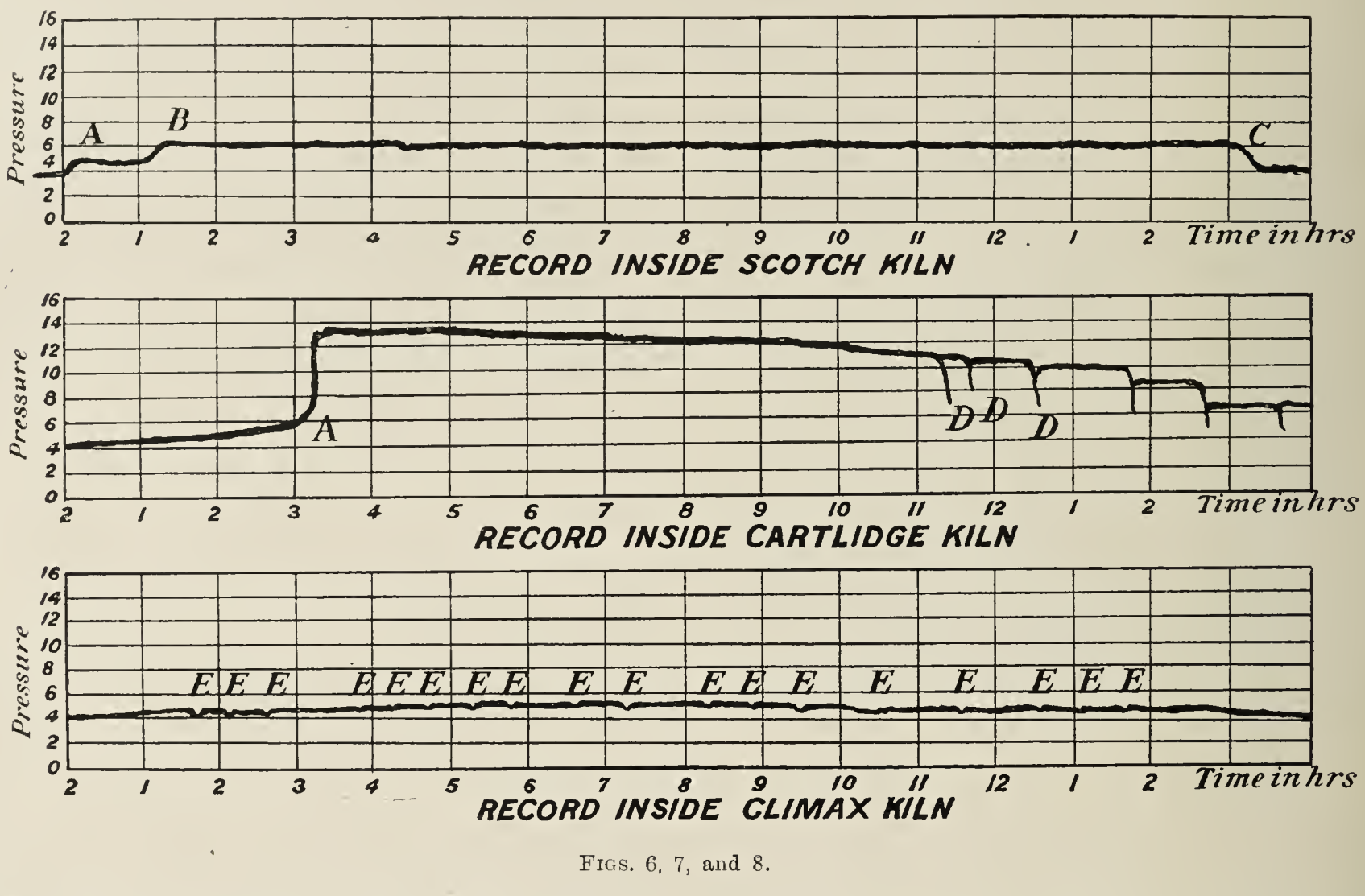
13.—*The Ventilation of Enamel Kilns.*

In dealing with those types of "spitting" which depend upon the absorption of hydrocarbon gases, or of carbonaceous matters in other forms, it is highly important to maintain the atmosphere of the enamel kiln as free as possible from these vapours during the earlier stages of the firing when the size and oils are being burnt off. This is usually attained in a more or less imperfect manner by keeping the doors of the kiln open as long as possible. But in many cases the ventilation of the kiln is so imperfect that the hydrocarbons accumulate in certain parts of the kiln, and "spitting," if it does occur, is found in those places where we should expect it to be produced, namely, in the worst ventilated parts. Thus, the atmosphere in the interior of hollow-ware may remain comparatively dead for a considerable length of time, and "spitting" may accordingly

* Prof. H. B. Dixon informs us that: "When coal-gas is mixed with air, so long as the coal-gas is under approximately 6 per cent. of the mixture, the gas will neither burn at a jet nor will it be explosive. Over 6% of coal-gas may give explodibility to the mixture, and the violence of the explosion increases until the coal-gas forms some 12% of the mixture. On addition of more coal-gas the explosion gradually becomes less violent, and with about 25% of coal-gas and 75 of air the mixture may usually be burnt at a jet. In a Bunsen burner there is roughly 30% coal-gas and 70 air.

be found inside such pieces when the exterior exposed parts are comparatively free from the defect.

In order to get some idea of the pressure which prevails in the interior of an enamel kiln, we fitted a Wright draught recorder to three different kilns—a Scotch kiln, a Cartlidge kiln, and a Climax kiln (*A*, Fig. 5). Reduced copies of the records are shown in Figs. 6 (Scotch kiln), 7 (Cartlidge kiln) and 8 (Climax kiln). The instrument multiplies the actual draught or the pressure of air in the kiln 20 times, and expresses the result in twentieths of an inch of water. In the diagrams the records are slightly reduced. In the first experiment with the Scotch kiln, the fires were lighted at 8.30 a.m., the muffle doors closed at 11.5 a.m. The influence of this on the kiln atmosphere is shown by the rise in the pressure at *A* ; at *B*, the fires were raked and "baited" ; *C* corresponds with the opening of the doors ; *D* with the partial opening of the doors ; and the depressions *E* correspond with the opening of the doors for the insertion or removal of the baskets. A pressure of "4" on the scale corresponds with zero draught, or atmospheric pressure. The records show that there was practically no pressure in the Climax tunnel.



FIGS. 6, 7, and 8.

Draught meters, unfortunately, cannot measure the efficiency of the ventilation of muffle kilns since a *slow* current of gas through a large opening could be more effective than a *rapid* current through a narrow aperture ; and of two streams of gas with equal sectional area and equal velocities, the hotter stream will carry away less gas. We have, therefore, substituted "pressure" in the ordinates of the diagram for the customary "draught."

The conditions under which the absorption occurs, and those which accompany the combustion or evolution of gases from the glaze are too changeable to permit uniform results being obtained. The draught in some kilns is comparatively great, in others there is practically no draught at all. The ventilation of some kilns is so badly arranged that the atmosphere in the lower part of the kiln is comparatively still, while in the upper part the draught is very brisk.

14.—*The Development of Gases in the Body.*

If the organic matter in the body has been imperfectly oxidised in the biscuit oven, it is obvious that the entry of air into the body in any subsequent firing will cause the combustion of part of the organic matter. The products of combustion heated by the reaction will work their way under pressure through the glaze, and in many cases produce "spitting." Hence we find this type of "spitting" produced on earthenware which has the faint cream, brown, or bluish-black tint characteristic of ware imperfectly oxidised in the biscuit oven. The effect is more pronounced when these gases pass through bubbles already existing in the glaze.

One type of "pinholing" is produced by the partial levelling of a "spit" or small blister which has been produced in turn by the combustion of organic matter in the body.

A kiln charged with, say, groundlaid ware is very dangerous, because the combustion of the carbonaceous matters will be delayed until the ware has attained a comparatively high temperature. The hydrocarbons act as a buffer, preventing the ingress of oxygen required for the combustion of the carbon in the body. The same remarks would apply to the presence of moisture in the kiln. When the hydrocarbons are cleared at a high temperature the combustion of the carbonaceous matters imprisoned in the body or glaze will proceed with almost an explosive velocity, and "spitting" results. This interpretation is confirmed by the fact that if the atmosphere of the kiln be kept neutral or reducing at the higher temperature this type of "spitting" is less likely to occur. But this, of course, is not a practical method of dealing with the defect.

One important remedial measure is to ensure complete oxidation of the organic matter in the biscuit oven in the neighbourhood of 900° before vitrification sets in. It is also interesting to remember that carbon and hydrocarbon gases readily decompose in contact with red-hot porous earthenware bodies with the separation of carbon. The latter is deposited in the pores of the body.

Given a body free from carbon, a vitreous body is less likely to "spit" than a porous body. Given carbon in the body, a vitreous body is more likely to "spit" than a porous body, because the burning out of the carbon in the vitreous body is delayed until the ware has attained a relatively high temperature, when the combustion of the carbon is very vigorous.

Organic matter may also find its way into the body in several ways—imperfect oxidation in the biscuit oven of carbonaceous matters in the bone and clays ; reducing gases in glost or biscuit oven, &c. The tarry matters which sometimes condense as a film on the cooler parts of the ware in the enamel kiln during the earlier stages of the firing may find their way into the body through imperfections or discontinuities in the glazed surface. Again, in washing off the "resist" on ware in "acid decoration" carbonaceous matters may work their way into the body, as well as glaze, in a similar manner.

15.—*The "Spitting" of Green China.*

There is also a similar type of "spitting" associated with green china, and green china which has become brown in the enamel kiln. The green ware is particularly liable to turn brown in patches in the enamel kiln. The brown patches are frequently, not invariably, accompanied by the "spitting" of the glaze. The cause of the discolouration has been discussed by one of us (Bernard Moore, *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.*, 5, 37, 1905). The green discolouration is closely related with reduction. Bone china fired under reducing conditions is particularly liable to the

"greening." Hence it is fair to assume that carbonaceous matters are frequently associated with the green colouration. The carbonaceous matter would naturally facilitate the formation of green ferrous phosphate, which, in the presence of air, oxidises to brown ferric phosphate. The "browning" of the green colour in the enamel kiln thus indicates that oxidation of the ferrous phosphate has taken place. Any carbonaceous matters present at the same time will simultaneously be oxidised. Hence this type of "spitting" is closely related with the preceding types. The "spitting" of the pinkish-brown earthenware and of "greened" bone china are thus related to the "blistering" and "bloating" of black cored bricks.

16.—"*Spitting*" *produced by Steam and Moisture.*

Another type of "spitting" is an effect of moisture. It is remarkable how tenaciously porous earthenware will retain traces of moisture. The biscuit may imbibe moisture through the unglazed parts, *e.g.*, the foot of a plate, or through any imperfections in the glaze. Such ware, and in particular old ware, if fired in the enamel kiln is particularly liable to "spit." The moisture apparently cannot get away quickly enough by the path it entered the biscuit and it therefore forces another path through the more or less viscid glaze. It is by no means uncommon, for instance, to find a more or less perfect ring of "spitting" on the upper side of an old plate above the unglazed foot. It is also remarkable how a line of crazing may be followed by a "spitting" glaze. This species of "spitting" is comparatively easy to imitate experimentally.

It is interesting to note also that green china appears particularly liable to absorb moisture and oxygen from the air. The moisture, of course, may give rise to "spitting" in the enamel kiln, and the absorption of oxygen is evidenced by the "browning" which sometimes develops when the ware has been exposed to the air for some time without heating in the kiln.

Moisture may also appear to act as a reducing agent by cutting off the supply of oxygen and preventing the combustion of the carbonaceous matters in the early stages of the firing. Thus some cases of "spitting" produced by moisture can, after all, be referred to the presence of unburnt hydrocarbons in the ware in the early stages of the firing. These hydrocarbons are protected by the steam from oxidation until the kiln is cleared at a comparatively high temperature. The sudden oxidation of the hydrocarbons, at the high temperature is then attended by "spitting."

Many writers on volcanoes have commented upon the enormous volume of aqueous vapour which accompanies the evolution of lava from volcanoes (J. Phillips, *Vesuvius*, Oxford, 200, 303, 1869; G. P. Scrope, *Volcanoes*, London, 20, 45, 1862). Like pottery glazes, volcanic lavas are fused silicates. As the lava cools it gives off immense volumes of aqueous vapours which were confined in the substance of the lava while the lava was being "fired" in the bowels of the earth. When the lava reaches the surface the pent-up steam may be emitted with explosive violence. The phenomena which attend the cooling of volcanic lava illustrate "spit-out" on a grand scale.

17.—*The Swinton Effect.*

If the glass of a vacuum tube used with hydrogen, argon, helium, &c., gases be fused in the flame it becomes clouded, and under the microscope is seen to be permeated to some depth from the inside surface with a multitude of minute spherical bubbles. Sometimes the glass of the melted tube appears to boil, and the bubbles can be seen and heard bursting (A. A. C. Swinton, *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, A. 79, 134, 1907; 81, 453, 1908; F. Soddy and T. D. Mackenzie, *ib.*, A. 80, 92, 1908; R. S. Willows, *Phil. Mag.*, (6), 1,503, 1901). The phenomenon has been called the "Swinton Effect," and there is little room for doubt that it is a particular example of the general phenomena studied in this paper. Physicists have not yet decided to what the phenomenon is due. There appear to be four interpretations.

(1) The bubbles are due to chemical action between the glass and the heated aluminium disintegrated from the electrodes (R. Pohl, *Ber. deut. Phys. Ges.*, 306, 1907).

(2) The gas passes into the glass by ordinary diffusion (J. J. Thomson, *Engineering*, 387, 1907).

(3) The gas is evolved from the glass by chemical decomposition due to heat (F. Soddy and T. D. Mackenzie, *l.c.*).

(4) The gas is driven mechanically into the glass by the cathode rays. When the glass is heated the gas penetrates further and forms bubbles on cooling, much in the same way that air bubbles are formed in ice (A. A. C. Swinton, *l.c.*).

18.—*Summary.*

"Spitting" is therefore a highly complex phenomenon, and we have been able to trace the trouble to a number of antecedents, some of which may be referred to the body, others to the glaze. Thus:—

I.—"Spitting" a Glaze Effect.

(1) The sulphates dissolved by the glaze (possibly also by the body).

(*a*) The diminution in the solubility of the sulphates by an increase in the acidity of the glaze. *E.g.*,

(i.) By dissolution of silica.

(ii.) By volatilisation of "lead."

(iii.) "Sucking up" of "lead" by body.

(*b*) The reduction of stable sulphates to unstable sulphites.

(2) The bursting of gas bubbles existing in the glaze.

(3) The combustion of hydrocarbons in solution in the glaze.

(4) The combustion of carbon in solution in the glaze.

(5) The diminution in the solubility of the gases which attends the devitrification of the glaze.

II.—"Spitting" a Body Effect.

(6) The combustion of carbonaceous matter in the body.

(*a*) The gases absorbed in the ovens or kiln.

(*b*) The organic matter in the body. *E.g.*,

(i.) "Brown" earthenware.

(ii.) "Green" china.

(7) The rapid evolution of moisture absorbed by the body.

In our opinion at least 80 per cent. of the "spittting" which occurs in the manufacture of pottery is due to the presence of moisture or organic matter in the *body*, and this possibly explains why the cause of "spitting" has hitherto proved so difficult to diagnose. Attention has been focussed on the glaze, whereas the glaze appears to be but of secondary importance.

In conclusion, we wish to thank Messrs. J. W. Brannam and B. Moore, jun., for help in the experiments; Messrs. H. Clive and F. J. Austin for help in the photography; and Messrs. W. H. Grindley & Co. (Tunstall), Wedgwood & Co. (Tunstall), and Myott, Son & Co. (Cobridge) for placing their kilns at our disposal.

The Pottery Trade of Boston (U.S.A.)—The British Consular Report for 1908 states that "Since 1903 chinaware has advanced 25 per cent. in price. The best china goods come from the United Kingdom, next to which come France and Belgium. The cheaper grades of fancy glass are imported largely from Germany and the more expensive from Bohemia. Ordinary glassware is largely made in the United States. Not more than 2 per cent. of the amount sold is imported from the United Kingdom. Japan exports to this country extraordinarily good reproductions of foreign, including British, china and glass, at one-quarter the prices, and a new factory in New Jersey turns out good reproductions of Copeland, Doulton and Royal Worcester ware which are most difficult to distinguish from the originals. British workmen are almost entirely employed by the factory last referred to. The finer grades of the American product are improving each year, and, while there will always be a demand for high-class foreign goods, the increased reproduction of standard types tends to replace them by skilful imitations among less fastidious or less expert customers. Commoner grades, such as ordinary white earthenware, are for the most part manufactured in the United States."

Russian Glassmakers' Problems.—The Permanent Bureau of the Congress of Russian Glass Manufacturers, at Moscow, is actively organising the sale of glass goods in conjunction with the "Stekol" Glass Syndicate, which has been formed. Up to the present time the high prices of the raw materials required in the glass industry, combined with the defective technique of the Russian Glass Works, resulted in very dear finished products and a progressive importation of glass and crystal goods, &c., from abroad. The great cost of the raw materials is due to the concentration of these in the hands of a few houses; or, on the other hand, because of the syndicating of the producers, who have arbitrarily raised the prices. For example, calcined soda, of which 200,000 poods (3,226 tons) are consumed every year by the glass industry, is in the hands of one large Moscow house which determines the price altogether independently of the question of supply and demand, and raises the prices in degrees up to 150 per cent., according as the consumer happens to be near to or far from the coast through which the English article might be imported. It is believed that this and other materials may be obtained much more cheaply by bringing in large quantities through the syndicate.



Photo. by Turner, Upper-street, N.

MR. C. J. DALE.



Photo. by Win'er, Derby.

MR. J. BOURNE WHEELER.



Photo. by Winter, Derby.

MR. GEO. HORSLEY.

DENBY POTTERY CENTENARY.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE.)

ONE hundred years may not be much in the history of a nation, but they form an important period in the history of an industrial enterprize. The very fact that an industrial undertaking is found flourishing after the vicissitudes of a century indicates that it was founded on sound lines, and that it has been conducted with business ability. This fact is exemplified at the Denby Pottery, where the centenary was celebrated under happy conditions on August 7.

THE PROPRIETORS.

Joseph Bourne & Son are extensive and well-known manufacturers of stoneware, and additional interest attaches to the recent celebrations in the circumstance that the famous pottery has been under the control of the same family throughout all its hundred years. "Glover's History of Derbyshire" says "at the beginning of the nineteenth century, there were two manufacturers of bottles, pitchers, jugs, &c., in Belper and Denby." Both factories belonged to J. Bourne & Son. It was the centenary of Denby Pottery that was recently celebrated, for, as Mr. Bourne Wheeler said, the centenary of the Bourne family must have occurred some time ago. Still it will be interesting to show in a concise way the unbroken connection of the family with the works since the foundation of the latter.

As we have said, Mr. William Bourne, of Belper, acquired the newly opened pottery at Denby in 1809. He was succeeded by his son, Mr. Joseph Bourne, who, in the course of time, was succeeded by *his* son, the then Joseph Bourne, jun. On the death of the last-named, the business was carried on for some time by his widow, and then it was taken over by two nephews, namely, Mr. Topham, a nephew of Mrs. Bourne, and Mr. J. Bourne Wheeler, a nephew of Mr. Bourne. About two years ago, Mr. Topham retired from the firm, and Mr. J. Bourne Wheeler is now the only proprietor. Another fact of interest is that the late Mr. Joseph Bourne was the Mr. Bourne in the late firm of Pinder, Bourne & Co., Burslem, who were well-known



Photo. by Gearing, New Bond-street, W.

MR. E. SANDERSON.



Photo. by Weston, Poultry, E.C.

MR. A. J. DALE.



Photo. by P. Swift, Burslem.

MR. J. RUSHTON.

Staffordshire potters, and whose works were sold some years ago to the present firm of Messrs. Doulton & Co.

THE STAFF.

In these progressive and competitive days, in business as in sport, youthful energy and enthusiasm must co-operate with matured experience if efficiency is to be maintained. This happy co-operation exists in a remarkable degree at Denby Pottery. Mr. C. J. Dale, the manager of the London depôt, has been fifty-three years in the service of the firm, fifty of which have been spent in the metropolis. We can say from our personal acquaintance with Mr. Dale during nearly one half of that period, that he is one of the best-known and most highly esteemed personalities in the trade in London. His geniality, tact, and courtesy are proverbial.

Mr. George Horsley, the energetic works manager, is still a young man, yet he has had twenty-five years' experience with the firm, having commenced his business career on the works as a youth fresh from school. He has held his present responsible position for three years, during which several useful innovations have been made for facilitating the output, and they have been appreciated alike by proprietors and employees. Immediately he knew that I was thinking of writing about the firm, he said that he would like to give through these pages a message of good wishes to all their numerous customers. He realises that the best interests of the firm are bound up with those of each individual customer, and that in working for the one he will best serve the other.

Mr. A. J. Dale has been associated with his father in the conduct of the London business for seventeen years, and is well known to the export and wholesale customers of the firm.

Mr. E. Sanderson, the London traveller for the firm, has held that position for twelve years. His acquaintance with the firm's productions, however, is much longer than that, as he was formerly associated with a wholesale house who acted as agents for Denby Pottery over certain portions of the country.

Mr. J. Rushton, the country representative of the firm, has filled that position for upwards of four years. He, however, had a prior experience in the trade, having been connected with the well-known firm of A. J. Wilkinson, Ltd., Burslem.

The firm employ about five hundred workers, of whom about one hundred are females. The most perfect harmony exists amongst them, and their relations with the managing staff and the proprietors are of the most friendly character. Amongst the employees there are many old hands, one, Mr. William Mitchell, for 64½ years an active worker at the pottery, took a prominent part in the centenary proceedings. Another interesting fact is that there are several cases where four succeeding generations have worked under the firm.

THE WORKS.

Denby is a pretty village about eight miles from Derby, on the Ripley branch of the Midland Railway. After a short walk from the station, a number of bottle-shaped buildings told me I was nearing the pottery.

The handsome frontage of the works was built in 1908, and gives a pleasant and modern aspect to what we know are old works. I called soon after nine in the morning, and found Mr. George Horsley, the works manager, very busy, but I had not to wait long for an interview. He kindly took me round the greater portion of the works. The business has been carried on there continuously for a hundred years, but the original premises have been improved and extended almost out of recognition. The latest machinery and appliances have been regularly introduced from time to time. In some cases original methods are made use of that are peculiar to the works, but the general process of stoneware manufacture is similar to that prevailing at other works. The clay used by the firm is obtained in the immediate neighbourhood. They frequently make additions and improvements, and thus keep their works fully equipped in the most up-to-date manner. There are 22 ovens and kilns of the latest type, which give them facilities for an enormous output. I found all their employees working under the most healthy conditions. The works stand on between six and seven acres of ground, and some much-needed structural additions have recently been made, notably a large warehouse extension which gives greatly increased facilities for the dispatch of goods. Other new buildings have been provided to accommodate some new and up-to-date machinery, which has recently been purchased and fitted. We give an illustration of one of the principal warehouses, which is 122 feet long by 42 feet wide. The firm's warehouse accommodation is extensive, since they keep a stock of special lines ready for immediate delivery.

Bourne & Son manufacture specialities for brewers and mineral-water manufacturers, an interesting variety of advertising specialities, general stoneware of all descriptions, an interesting assortment of domestic requisites, such as plain and figured jugs, sugar basins and cream jugs, coffee and cocoa jugs, coffeepots and teapots—all in Denby stoneware. They have a high reputation for their foot-warmers with screw-stoppers, carriage foot-warmers, and small, convenient, muff-warmers. Denby chocolate ware is a well-known stock line for dealers, as is also the brown and green ware, a useful variety of Denby stoneware. The upper part of each piece is coloured rich brown, and the lower half, divided from the upper by a neat line of beading, is glazed green. The firm also manufacture a wide range of "British Fireproof" ware in both brown and green. Our readers are familiar with all these productions, but they may not be aware that Bourne & Son manufacture quite a number of things that ordinary dealers in pottery do not handle. For instance, they make plain and panelled cremation urns, stoneware battery jars and insulators in great variety for electrical purposes, third rail insulators for tram-lines and vitrified stoneware tubes, glazed inside, for cables. Messrs. Bourne are consistently progressive—they are not long content with things as they are, but are always on the alert to improve them. They have a good and popular line in their British fireproof ware, yet after long and careful experiments they have just placed on the market a new description of cooking ware. It is without glaze on the outside, but has a nice red brown glaze inside. The firm anticipate that this will supersede the French ware, as both body and glaze are harder than those of the latter. They have given this production the appropriate name of "Denby Chef Ware," and each piece is stamped with the registered trade mark—a fireproof safe. They claim that this "Chef" ware can be used for boiling milk, cooking, stewing fruit and other purposes, and that both body and glaze are so hard that fat will not penetrate. Cooking vessels made in "Chef" ware can be easily cleaned, and will not become rancid in use. Samples of this and of all the productions of the firm are always to be seen at the London office and show-rooms, 23, Euston-road, N.W.

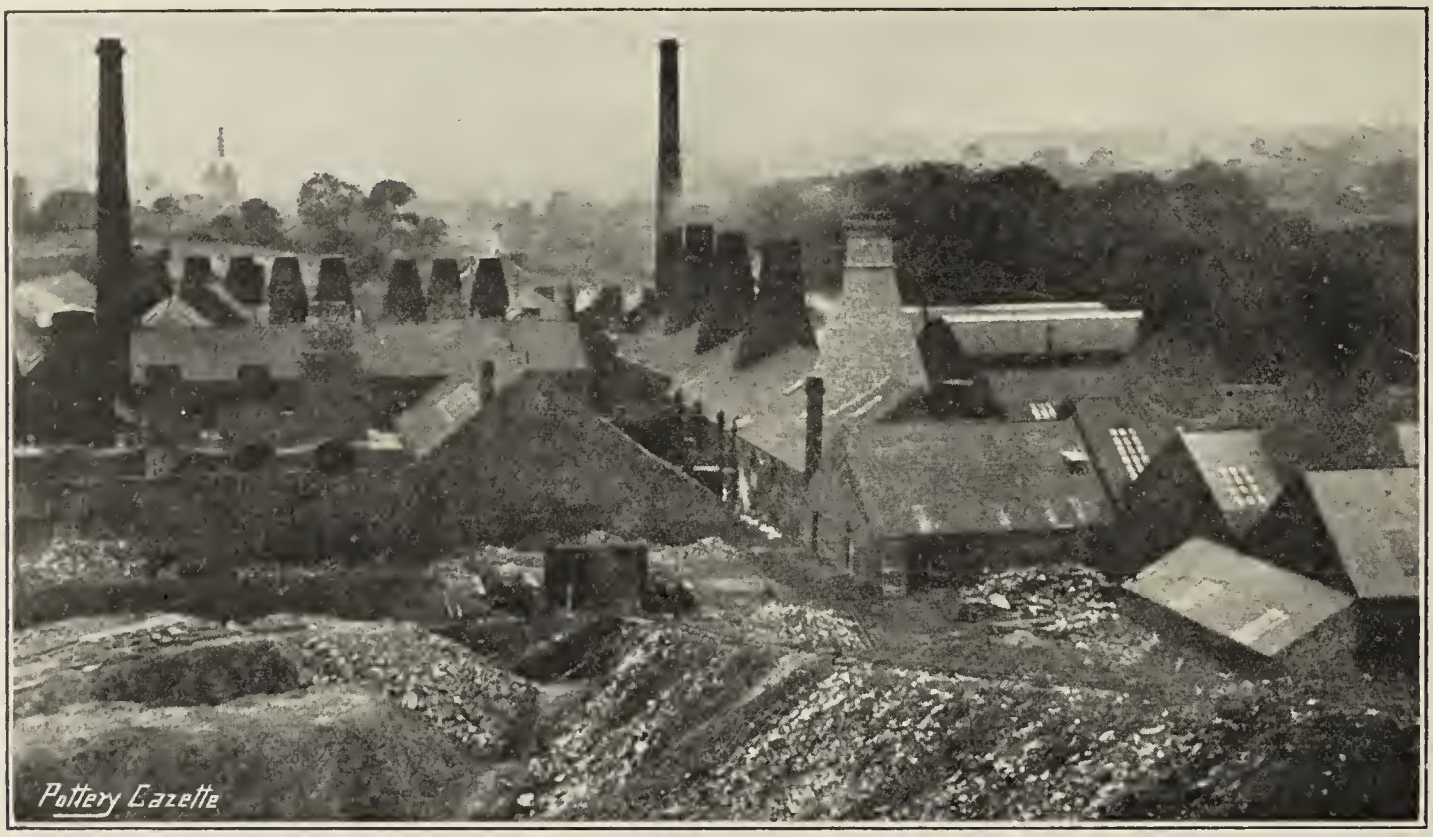
THE CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

(*Communicated.*)

On August 7, Mr. J. Bourne Wheeler, J.P., of Netherlea, Holbrook, the genial and respected proprietor of the Pottery and Mrs. Bourne Wheeler, invited the whole of the staff and employees and many of those who had been formerly connected with the works to join them in a happy celebration of the centenary of Denby Pottery. Lavish provision

had been made for a commemorative fete on the Denby Cricket Ground, adjoining the works. Upwards of 500 accepted the invitation, and the re-union between present and past fellow-workers was enthusiastically appreciated by all, and by none more heartily than by the popular host and hostess. It was a happy idea fully realised. The proceedings were too lengthy for us to describe in detail, though they were evidently all too short for those taking part in them.

Well-arranged sports for old and young commenced early in the afternoon, and were heartily enjoyed, especially



DENBY POTTERY.

by the young people of the Pottery. One of the features was a cricket match, Ladies v. Gentlemen, the latter having to bat with the left hand. Other amusements proceeded simultaneously, and the Denby Brass Band—a very capable combination—supplied enjoyable music throughout the afternoon. A sumptuous tea was provided in a large marquee, and brought the company into closer and more sociable relations than were possible in the open air. In addition to an abundance of substantial requisites, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bourne Wheeler provided a number of delicacies which were greatly enjoyed.

THE SOCIAL MEAL.

At the principal table were Mr. J. Bourne Wheeler (in the chair), Mrs. Bourne Wheeler, Mr. C. J. Dale (London), Mr. G. Horsley (manager) and Mrs. Horsley, Mr. J. Wood (cashier), Mr. Rushton, Mr. A. J. Dale, Mr. E. Sanderson, Mr. Wm. Wheeler, Mr. S. Walker, J.P., Mr. Chas. Chittenden, Mr. Mellor (Eastwood), Mr. Hugh Chittenden and Mr. Arthur Chittenden. In the course of the meal, Mr. Wheeler caused to be presented to every one at the tables, an interesting souvenir of the occasion in the form of a medal bearing an impression of Denby Pottery on the face, and on the reverse side likenesses of Mr. and Mrs. Bourne Wheeler in relief. The ribbon attached was of purple and white, and as the souvenirs were handed round they were received with signs of unqualified pleasure.

MR. BOURNE WHEELER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. BOURNE WHEELER, rising after tea, was received with right hearty cheers, in which all joined. He said:—"I should like to tell you how very pleased Mrs. Bourne Wheeler and I are to welcome you all on this occasion when we celebrate the Denby Pottery centenary. It is a day we both have looked forward to for some years, and it is always pleasant to realise one's hopes. I hope nearly all who are now working at Denby are present at tea to-day, and I am sure it adds immensely to our pleasure to see the familiar faces of some of us who used to work at the Pottery, and we must feel by their presence that they have a warm corner left in their hearts for the old place. I want to take you back to the time when none of us were born—that is, a century ago. At that time, as I understand, a road was being made to Ripley, and in making the road past the present pottery they cut through a bed of clay. An enterprising person at once started a pottery, but it was only worked a short time, and then closed. Very soon after, namely, in 1809, my great-grandfather, William Bourne, acquired the pottery. I think some of you may not know that Denby Pottery was not the first one in which the Bourne family were interested, for at the time they took on Denby they were working another at Belper, which had been in existence for some years. Prior to that the family possessed similar works at Eastwood, so that I should imagine it is nearer 200 than 100 years since the first Bourne started making stoneware. But it is the centenary of the Denby Pottery with which we are particularly concerned to-day, and it seems fitting to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of a business that has given employment to so many. The Pottery has been built up by degrees. In 1830, when the Belper Pottery was given up, the men who had been engaged there were transferred to Denby. As time went on new branches were started at Codnor Park and Shipley, but they in turn were closed, and their men also came to Denby. To come down to recent years, after an interval of about a century and a half, another pottery was opened at Eastwood, and this likewise only enjoyed a short life, meeting with the same fate as the others. But the Denby works still flourish, and I trust they will long continue to do so. In all businesses constant changes are necessary to keep abreast with the times, and realising this fact at Denby we have not been altogether asleep. In embarking on the second hundred years of the existence of the Pottery, I can only hope that, with the help of every one of those employed and the blessing of God the undertaking will in the coming hundred years be a still greater benefit to the neighbourhood."

Mr. Bourne Wheeler was heartily cheered at the close of his address.

Mr. C. J. DALE, the manager of the firm's London depot and offices, was asked to propose "Success to Messrs. Joseph Bourne & Son." He said: "Mr. Bourne Wheeler, Mrs. Bourne Wheeler, and my dear friends. I hope I am in order, sir, in using this familiar term, in addressing this audience. We are all friends here—a commercial family, gathered together at the old home-

stead to celebrate a very important anniversary. In these days, proceeded Mr. Dale, reminiscences and autobiographies were popular, and this being so, the observations to which Mr. Bourne Wheeler had given utterance were all the more appropriate. He was sure they all congratulated Mr. and Mr . Bourne Wheeler, who were the central figures in the proceedings on that important day. They had listened with interest to the address of Mr. Bourne Wheeler, and he would suggest that Mr. Bourne Wheeler ahow his speech to be put in print. There were not many industries which remained in the hands of one family for a hundred years, and he was sure they all congratulated Mr. Bourne Wheeler on the position he held on that important day. A pleasing incident occurred on Thursday last, when he (Mr. Dale) had the pleasure of calling upon three of the oldest customers of the firm in London. One of these customers was the head of a business which had been in the hands of the same firm for 175 years. The original house stood on London Bridge, and he saw a book of accounts written by the head of the firm in 1735. He then called on another customer, and was fortunate enough to meet the managing director, who said his firm had been 145 years established. Then he called on another firm which had been in existence for 130 years, and the heads of all these firms desired him to convey to the proprietor and staff and workpeople their heartiest congratulations, and hoped that the associations between the firms might remain for another century. If he (Mr. Dale) lived until the spring it would be his privilege to have served Joseph Bourne & Son for fifty-three years, and fifty of these had been spent in the great city. Although he had had a home of his own in London for many years he always thought of and regarded Denby Pottery as his real home. He could assure them that whenever he had an opportunity of coming down, even if only for a few hours on special business, he always experienced almost a childish delight, and so it had been a pleasure to be present and shake hands with so many old friends. What he had said on behalf of himself was also on behalf of the London staff, who had accompanied him down.

With regard to the future of Denby pottery he was not one of the old fogies who believed that the old times were best. That was all rubbish. He believed that the present days were better than those that had gone before. So far as their industry was concerned, and so far as most industries were concerned, the future would be whatever they liked to make it. When he said "they" he forgot that he belonged to a past generation. He was always forgetting that he was one of the old branch, and if it were true that a man was too old at forty, it was time that several of them

"Should fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away."

He believed it was the day of young men, and after their experience of the past years, and if he might say so in the presence of Mrs. Bourne Wheeler, it was the day of young women too. In matters political and commercial, as well as in matters domestic, the young women of the future would exercise a greater influence than the women of the past. Considering all the possibilities which extended education and scientific discovery had furnished, if the young generation were faithful to the privileges which they now enjoy, the future of Joseph Bourne & Son would be far more successful than the past. He had every confidence that that would be so, and he had pleasure in proposing "Success in the future to the firm of Joseph Bourne & Son."

Mr. George Horsley, the general manager, said he had pleasure in seconding the propositions. Before doing so, however, he should like to add his word of welcome to the old friends who were present, but who no longer worked at the pottery. He was always very much interested in preserving a long unbroken line of good thoughts, good wishes and kindliness of heart, and that was what they were trying to do that day. With regard to the future of the business and the success they were hoping for, it was not sufficient for them to hope alone. They must work with a great amount of care and energy and thoughtfulness and kindness. He wanted a large amount of enthusiasm to be put itno the business, and would like to enthuse them with his own ideas. That day everybody had been trying to make someone else happy, and that was the great secret of life. He was sure that Mr. and Mrs. Bourne Wheeler had got a great amount of pleasure in arranging matters, but far more in witnessing the enjoyment of the people. He would also like to say that there must also be continuity of purpose, and that each one should strive to make each day's work a greater success than the preceding one. If this was done, they would all get pleasure and reward. Greater success in the business would mean a greater amount in wages and still better conditions for the workers. He asked them to show their determination to carry this out by giving a right hearty clap of the hands. After this had been done he said that he had very much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. Dale said as this was not exactly a toast, he would



A Warehouse at Denby Pottery.

put it in the form of a resolution. This was carried with applause, and cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Bourne Wheeler.

Mr. Bourne Wheeler replied in a brief appropriate speech.

Presentations.

Mr. C. J. Dale (humorously remarking that Mr. Bourne Wheeler was not now to be considered in the chair) said in the previous proceedings there had not been so much said about Mr. Bourne Wheeler as might have been. He was sure they would all feel delighted in offering congratulations to him, together with their loyal good wishes for his happiness in the future. He had now to inform their worthy principal that there had been a spontaneous desire to present him with a tangible mark of their esteem, and he was glad that it had been arranged for his old friend Mr. William Mitchell, the oldest workman engaged at the pottery, to make the presentation. He could well remember Mr. Mitchell before 1860. He could also well remember his dear old father with his keen humour and well filled snuff box, which was as well known as the man himself. As for Mr. William Mitchell, he had been 64½ years an active worker at Denby Pottery, and was still occupied.

The veteran workman, who is still employed at the pottery, and walks daily from Belper, stepped forward with a solid silver salver, which he handed to Mr. Bourne Wheeler with a few simple words uttered in a very low voice.

Mr. and Mrs. Bourne Wheeler, who were much moved, shook Mitchell by the hand, and in responding Mr. Bourne Wheeler said: "My dear friends,—I have had surprises in my life, but I certainly have never had one equal to this. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your very great kindness, and for the words that have been spoken about me. I can honestly say that as long as I live it shall have a place of honour on our sideboard, and when I am gone I shall leave it to someone who will cherish it in memory of this occasion and all of you. I should very much like to have the signatures of every one who has given it to me.'

The salver bore the following inscription: "1809. Presented to Joseph Bourne Wheeler, Esq., J.P., by his employees to commemorate the centenary of Joseph Bourne & Son, Denby Pottery, 1909." Surrounding the inscription was a wreath of oak leaves, engraved on which were the words: "Belper, Shipley, Codnor Park, and Eastwood."

Mr. Horsley said it was always better to have two good things than one, so a little present had also been bought for Mrs. Wheeler. He was sure they would all agree with him that she was quite deserving of it. He was happy to tell them that they had had four generations of one family working in the pottery, so they had selected one of the fourth generation to make the presentation.

Master Lander then presented Mrs. Bourne Wheeler with a silver jewel box, engraved with her monogram.

Mrs. Bourne Wheeler was evidently greatly affected by the incident, but she was able to acknowledge the compliment very gracefully. She was charmed with the gift, and said it was very kind of the workpeople to think of her. She assured them she should value it very much. It would be so nice to reflect that it was given to her on that great day. She thanked them all very sincerely.

This concluded the formal proceedings, and the remainder of the day was spent in sports and friendly intercourse.

Good for Trade.—Fond mother: "Come in, Hamish." Hamish: "A will na." Fond mother: "Come in, do." Hamish: "A will na." Fond mother: "Come in an' ye shall have anither pot to smash."

FLUORINE IN POTTERY GLAZES.

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED.)

ALTHOUGH the use of fluorine, in the form of fluor spar, was mentioned by Brongniart, as practised at Fuerstenberg, it has not spread to any great extent as an ingredient of pottery glazes, except for certain special kinds. In the glass and enamel industries, where fluor spar and cryolite are more extensively employed, opinions differ as to whether the fluorine is volatilised as silicon fluoride, during the firing process, or whether a portion remains behind in the finished glaze. The divergent results obtained may be explained, to some extent, by the varying chemical composition of the mixtures employed, the nature of the kiln atmosphere, the temperature and duration of the firing, and whether the glaze is melted as a compact mass in a crucible or spread out in a thin layer on the surface of ware. To solve the problem as to what becomes of fluorine in porcelain glaze when fired, Vogt introduced fluor spar into a glaze of unfritted materials, and applied the same to porcelain, as a layer one-twenty-fifth to one-twelfth of an inch in thickness, the ware being then baked in an oxidising atmosphere at 1,300 C. The glaze employed was of such composition as to correspond with the formula: 0·70 CaO, 0·30 Na_2O, 0·5, Al_2O_3 $4SiO_2$, assuming the whole of the fluorine to be volatilised in firing. With this object the charge consisted of pegmatite (containing soda and lime) 76·5 parts by weight, kaolin 1·3, quartz sand 12 and fluor spar 11·3 parts, with sufficient water to make a glaze of the usual consistence. This glaze, applied to a piece of sheet platinum, and fired at 1,300 C. in the oxidising flame of a porcelain kiln heated with a wood fire, furnished a transparent coating which adhered so firmly to the platinum as to require heating to dark redness and sudden immersion in cold water to detach it, the separated mass then assuming the form of splinters. These being ground down fine and analysed, gave the following values, those furnished by the original material (dried at 125 C) being subjoined for the purpose of comparison:—

	Original Mixture.	Melt.
Silica	68·22 per cent.	70·84 per cent.
Alumina	13·89 ,,	14·12 ,,
Lime	3·06 ,,	10·41 ,,
Calcium } 9·56	4·91 ,,	— ,,
Fluorine }	4·65 ,,	0 ,,
Alkali (by difference)	5·27 ,,	4·63 ,,
	100·00	100·00

These figures demonstrate clearly that the whole of the fluorine in the glaze in question had volatilised during the treatment, the reaction being one of double displacement between silica and calcium fluoride, the molecular formula of the melt corresponding almost exactly to that given above. From these results it may be concluded that when a glaze, fired under the conditions specified above, is desired to contain a definite amount of silica in its finished state, and the lime is added in the form of fluor spar, an excess of silica must be taken in order to allow for the loss sustained by the formation of silicon fluoride. This does not imply that the same result will be obtained whether the lime be added in the form of carbonate or fluoride. Fluor spar, which melts at a relatively low temperature (900 C.), will dissolve the pigmentary oxides in coloured glaze, as soon as it reaches the fusing point, whereas this effect is not produced by carbonate of lime at the same temperature. It follows, therefore, that the glazes prepared with fluor spar will turn out far brighter and better in shade, and possess a higher gloss than those from carbonate of lime.

THE POTTERY CAVES OF TETUAN.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

THAT all modern pottery is the outgrowth of fashions as old as primeval man, is as true as that the clothing styles of to-day are the evolved forms of the animal skin which the cave-man threw over his shoulder and caught at the waist with a withe. When the first man came to appreciate the fact that water could be carried in the shell which he had picked up at the seashore, or in the cup of a broad leaf found in the forest, the pottery industry of the twentieth century was in its origin, and when the first crude clay receptacle was fashioned by ingenious hands which have themselves been clay for tens of thousands of years, there was but little left to do save ornament the clay and change its outer form with the changing ideas of the races. Perhaps, then, it is not worth while to philosophise upon the unchangeability of the little bowl from which we as children ate our bread-and-milk—perhaps that is so near as to be common, and, besides, the environment of its production is so immensely changed that the shape itself can scarcely hold us to its consideration. But when one finds in a little-known corner of the world the manufacture of pottery in exactly the same shape as that produced by the Phœnicians some two or three thousand years ago, made under almost the same uncouth conditions, very probably in exactly the same spot—then one cannot refrain from pondering upon the history which so often is wrapped up in common things.



FIG. 1.
PRIMITIVE "RIFF" POTTERY.

Tetuan is a little Moroccan city of perhaps twenty thousand people, lying about forty miles east of Tangier. It nestles among the hills seven miles from the coast, and near it towers Gibel Musa, or Apes' Hill, one of the Pillars of Hercules, of which Gibraltar is the other. A hundred interesting things might be said of Tetuan, among them that it is the home city of the Raisuli family, of which the brigand chief, Ben Muhammed Risoul, who has made himself a terror to Sultans for years, is the leading member. The Raisuli family mosque is to be found at one side of the central square, or socco, of the town. But few tourists depart from the beaten paths in Morocco, and thus Tetuan is one of the most Moorish cities to be found in the country.

But to readers of the POTTERY GAZETTE its principal interest lies not in the fact that it is interesting in many ways, but because it is near Tetuan that there are the caves wherein pottery has been made to certain knowledge for several centuries, and wherein, according to local tradition, the Phœnicians carried on the same business; also because Tetuan now produces the very finest quality of Moorish tiles, in fact, the only tiles which are worthy of comparison with those which contributed so much to the Alhambra at Granada, the great mosque at Cordova, and the many royal edifices in Morocco. The new Moorish tiles turned out by Spanish tileries bear as little relation to the old tiles as the lunch-counter brand of china bears to Worcester. But in the Tetuan caves there are three or four more or less decrepit native workmen who still produce the sort of tiles which Mulai el Hassan and his predecessors built into the royal buildings at Fez.

Being in Tetuan not long since, it occurred to me to go to the caves and witness the making of these relics of past history. And so, escorted by my interpreter and a soldier kindly accorded me by the Basha, I traversed the white city, through the narrow, oft-crowded streets, past shops of Moorish merchant and Jewish artisan, to the outskirts of the city, where we struck a path which seemed to lead nowhere. But unexpectedly I came upon the ruins of a kiln, and then noted bits of tiling and pottery strewn along the path. Following this trail we soon came into a clearing beyond which gaped the mouth of a cavern.



FIG. 2.
HIGH-CLASS MOORISH TILING.

Our entrance was greeted by a fusillade of vicious snarls, and a voice from the darkness shouted to us to be careful, that the dog was *mush'm'zien*. So we gave plenty of space to the boulder from behind which came the canine voice. As our eyes became accustomed to the semi-darkness—it was a glaring summer day outside, with the sunlight reflected a thousand times from the white town—I perceived three men seated upon the ground occupied with their labours. Before one of them—a humpbacked old fellow—was an object slowly turning. As I drew near and greeted him, his hand left the jar, which ceased to revolve. Then I noted that he was seated upon the edge of a small pit, on one side of which was the revolving table which was operated by a series of crude pulleys and a pedal hanging in the pit. The object now upon the table was one of the common water-jars, standing perhaps two feet high and with a diameter at its largest part of about ten inches. The workman was just finishing it, and had been scraping it with a small piece of wood when I had interrupted his labours. Now, as he talked, he rapidly fashioned two handles and attached them to the sides, and the jar was ready to join the small regiment standing in another part of the cavern awaiting orders to march to the fire.

"For how much," I inquired, "do these jars sell?"

"For a billion, or, by the grace of Allah, a billion and a half." was the answer I received.

"Not more than that!" I was surprised, for a billion is equal to only about three ha'pence in English money.

"Is it not enough? Those who sell them after me charge two billions."

"But how many can you make in a day?"

"Some days more, some days less—perhaps sixty."

I did some mental calculation. Sixty jars in a day, work of perhaps twelve hours a day, twelve minutes per jar.

"It seems impossible," I said. "Can you make a jar in twelve minutes?"

"I do not know about the minutes; I only know how many I can make in a day."

"But will you try? See, I have a watch here. If you finish a jar in twelve minutes I will give you——" I looked at him, and saw anticipation in his eyes. Perhaps he was thinking, "This infidel will give me three or four billions." "I will give you two pesetas—ten billions. Will you try?"

"I am ready," was the brief answer.

With swift hands he shaped the jar, and, as the table spun before him, he reached for the bit of wood to smooth the vessel. The hands of my watch marked ten minutes.

"You have but two minutes more," I said.

The bit of wood was dropped, and the nimble fingers fashioned the handles. "Eleven minutes."

"Sidi, it is finished!" The table slowly stopped revolving and a clay-covered hand was stretched forth for "flus." The potter had twenty seconds to spare. As he dropped the two-peseta piece into his dirty shakarah and reached for his long-stemmed keef pipe, he said:—

"I did not know that twelve minutes was so short a time—or I should have hurried. You see we Moors do not work by time-telling machinery; we work until we have finished the day."

But in spite of this little bit of philosophy, which might have found an honoured corner in some modern magazine of encouragement, I could not help thinking of the Moors who do not work at all.

"And your jar, Sidi?" the potter asked. "You wish it burned?"

"I care not for it, Muhammed. Send it to him who carries water for the mosque—and charge him nothing for it. Perhaps it may carry water to the thirsty."

Leaving the potter to his task, I sought another part of the caverns, where, almost out of sight under an overhanging ledge, another was fashioning the lamps—the lamps which the Phœnicians fashioned, which the Romans and Grecks reproduced and which have been made in these same caverns for three centuries, according to local history. Tradition further claims that these caverns have always been the home of some potter, back to the time when the Phœnician galley anchored off the Moorish coast. The lamps are crudely finished and of odd shape. Some of them stand perhaps six inches high; others reach twenty inches, but the smaller size predominates. They are intended for the burning of oil, and are largely used in the interior. They are made of white clay, very heavy, and are glazed with a brilliant green glaze, the colouring material of which is a secret. Although the general effect is artistic, owing both to shape and to colour, there would seem to be no especial reason why the process should be kept secret, as the colour is not anywhere near first-class, nor is the glaze of the highest quality. It appears to be merely one of the little conceits of the Moors, such as the secrecy surrounding the tanning of leather. These lamps bring the makers thereof less than three ha'pence each, but the profit to the bazaar-keepers who retail them to the tourists who follows



FIG. 3.—GREEN AND GLAZED LAMP FROM TETUAN.



FIG. 4.—DECORATED FEZ CANDLESTICKS.

his guide-book through the main street of Tangier is quite a different matter. Two pesetas, three pesetas, and sometimes if the bazaar man be more than ordinarily close kin to Ali Baba, four or five pesetas—which latter price is just about thirty times their cost—is what they get, thanking Allah for his goodness in sending to them the infidel.

As regards Tetuan tiles, much can be said, or little. The little would be to the effect that they are identical both in point of size and colouring with the tiles which made the Moorish builder famous. But inasmuch as the average reader is not acquainted with Moorish tiles, except in a very general sort of way, it may be well to say more. Let us, then, go to another part of the caverns. There was seated a workman, cross-legged upon the cold ground, his "keef" pipe and "keef" pouch beside him, and empty coffee glass at hand. Before him was a board upon which was a layer of dark, damp clay. With a knife he was cutting it into squares, just as the sweet-seller used to cut his caramels when we were children. Of this particular batch of clay he was making square tiles—little fellows about an inch square, just like caramels, too—using a straight stick to guide his knife. When he had finished the boardful another workman took it from him and scraped off the freshly-cut squares, returning it for further work. The next boardful was cut into oblong pieces, each of which was then cut into another shape. Thus stars were formed, and several standard shapes, all by hand. After a sufficient quantity of these have accumulated—and it is truly wonderful, the number which can be turned out in one day by a single workman!—they are taken to the kilns where the colouring is applied and the glaze put on. Regarding this colouring, the same secrecy is observed as in the the case of the lamps. Fine results are obtained, and the glaze is as hard as glass. Red, brown, blue, yellow, green black and white are the prevailing colours, the Moorish workman rarely investigating new combinations of pigments, preferring rather to stick to the things his father and grandfather and great-great-great-grandfather did. "The old is best," is a proverb

which is one of the foundation-stones of Moorish civilisation—and it applies to tiles. It is also truer of tiles than of—well, politics, for example. These tiles cost from five to ten shillings per thousand, regardless of colour or shape.

And so the work goes on in the Tetuan caverns, as it has done for centuries, one potter succeeding another, one tile-maker taking the place of him who goes to bask in the smiles of the Prophet. It will probably be thus a hundred or three hundred years from now—for things change slowly in Morocco, if at all.

Trade Notes.

The Editors are always glad to receive items of trade intelligence, such as removals, new premises, personal items, &c.; also marked local newspapers.

Mr. M. Lipert, china and glass merchant, has acquired the premises, 387, High-st. North, Manor Park, E.

Mr. A. M. Copland, china and glass merchant, has opened premises at 171, Stroud Green-rd., Finsbury Park, N.

A. & E. Winter, china and glass merchants, have relinquished the business at 93, Markhouse-rd., Walthamstow, E.

Mr. W. Biggs, glass and china merchant, has relinquished the business at 641, Romford-rd., Manor Park, E.

The Staffordshire Supply Co., glass and china merchants have relinquished the business at 187, Plashet-rd., Upton Park, E.

Mr. Lincoln Taylor, of 14, Furnival-st., Holborn, E.C., has accepted the London agency of A. Lanternier & Cie, of Limoges, France.

Perring & Co., china and glass merchants, are transferring their business from 80, High-rd., Chiswick, W., to 96 in the same thoroughfare.

Ardeshir & Co., Indian art ware importers, having disposed of the lease, announce their intention of shortly vacating the premises, 22, Oxford-st., W.

The Pottery Gazette Diary and Trade Directory for 1910 finally closes for press on Sept. 11. All matters relating to this publication must reach the publishers before that date.

Wood & Co. (Tile and Sanitary Ware Manufacturers), Ltd.—Registered capital, £5,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of tiles, sanitary ware, &c. Private company.

Edwards & Sons (Burslem), Ltd., earthenware manufacturers, Burslem, have their London show rooms at Garnage-buildings, 118, Holborn, E.C., where they are represented by Mr. Thos. J. Usher.

Mr. W. Burgess, china and glass merchant, 192, High-st., Stratford, E., has taken additional premises at 31, Rathcoole-parade, Tottenham-lane, Hornsey, N., which he will open as soon as alterations are completed.

Bankruptcy Statistics.—During the month of July last one receiving order was gazetted in England and Wales under the heading "China, Glass and Earthenware, &c., Dealers," None was gazetted under this heading in July, 1908.

John Warwick & Sons, glass bottle merchants and importers, have taken over the business of Harry Warwick & Co., importers of straw envelopes, glass bottles, &c. The name of the firm shall remain unaltered, viz., John Warwick & Sons, 98A and 100, Soho-st., Liverpool, E.

E. W. Buckley, Ltd.—Registered capital, £500 in £1 shares. Objects: To take over the business carried on at 40, Westgate, Huddersfield, as Buckley, and to carry on the business of glass and china merchants, &c. Private company. Registered office, 40, Westgate, Huddersfield.

The Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways is about to issue a third interim report. It has already issued two interim reports and four volumes, three of evidence and one of statistics. The development of a system of water communication with The Potteries would be a great boon to our trade.

Bromyard Tileries, Ltd.—Registered capital, £10,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with E. Baring and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in tiles, pipes, pottery, earthenware, china, stone and ceramic ware of all kinds, &c. Private company. Registered office, Steam Hall Tileries, Bromyard, Hereford.

Successful Students.—In the recent national competition of art students, Miss Amy L. Greenfield has been awarded a book prize for a design for etched and engraved decorations for wine glasses, and Mr. James F. Moore has received a similar prizes for a design for crystal and coloured glass vases. Both are students of the Stourbridge School of Art.

Treadwin Dobbs, Ltd.—Registered capital, £500 in £1 shares. Objects: To take over the business of a china dealer carried on by F. T. Dobbs at 20, Milsom-st., Bath, and certain assets in connection therewith, and to adopt an agreement with A. D. Taylor, W. H. Woodruff, and F. T. Dobbs. Private company. Registered office, 20, Milsom-st., Bath.

Mr. Bernard Moore, of Stoke-on-Trent, narrowly escaped being included among the victims of the recent gas explosion near Geneva. M. de Parvillée, who had invited him to give his opinion of a new invention for gas firing, was killed. Mr. Moore, however, made a steamer excursion on the lake, declining to transact business until the next day, and so happily escaped.

British Clay Exports.—Unmanufactured clay to the weight of 62,048 tons, valued £66,106, and including 3,303 tons of fireclay, valued at £2,733, were exported from the United Kingdom during July, 1909. The exports for the corresponding period in 1908 were 60,843 tons, valued at £62,000, including 3,863 tons of fireclay, valued at £3,396, and in 1907, 55,692 tons, valued at £61,131.

Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd.—According to the report just issued the balance at credit of profit and loss account, including £583 from the previous year, is £2,313. After charging £12,000 for debenture interest, £2,575 for redemption of debentures, and £3,800 for depreciation of investments, the directors recommend that £16,000 be transferred from the reserve fund to appropriation account, carrying forward a debit balance of £61.

Mr. Chas. J. Pratt (National Glass Company), 118-122, Holborn, London, E.C., has a large stand at the American Industries Section of the Earl's Court Exhibition. He is showing an extensive collection of general table glass, manufactured by the Cambridge Glass Company, Cambridge, Ohio, U.S.A. Many novelties in form and ornament are exhibited. Amongst them is a suite in "Near-cut" glass, that is remarkable for its elegance, brilliancy, and finish. The exhibit is an attractive one.

Queenborough Glass Bottle Works, Ltd.—Registered capital, £19,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale import and export glass manufacturers, bottle and stopper makers, &c., to acquire the business carried on at Tutbury, near Burton-on-Trent, as the New Anchor and Cross Bottle Works Syndicate, Ltd., and to adopt an agreement between the said syndicate and J. R. Payne, M. T. Payne and F. L. Payne. Private company. Registered office, Bush-lane House, Cannon-st., E.C.

Tenders Accepted.—For the supply of crockery (schedule No. 261) to the Stores Committee of the L.C.C. Tenders recommended for acceptance:—J. Bourne & Son, 23, Euston-rd., N.W., no quantities given; British Anchor Pottery Co., Longton, Staffs., £268; Cauldon (Brown-Westhead, Moore, & Co.), Cauldon-place Works Stoke-

upon-Trent, £16; Grimewades, Ltd., Winton Pottery, Stoke-on-Trent, £21; S. Robson & Co., Milton House, 8, Chiswell-st., E.C., no quantities given; Soho Pottery, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, £422.

Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush.—In our short reference to the Cornish Mining Section last month we said the "China Clay Association have a large exhibit of clays for pottery, &c." This is not strictly correct, as the China Clay Association decided not to have a joint exhibit, because individual members were exhibiting independently. The exhibits we referred to are contained in a large and handsome case. They consist of china clay, china stone, &c., the products of the following firms:—North & Rose, St. Austell; the North Goonbarrow China Clay Co.; the Lower Lansalson China Clay Co.; the Burthy China Clay Co.; and the Great Wheal Prosper China Clay and China Stone Co.

Thomas Webb & Sons, Ltd.—We learn that Thomas Webb & Sons, Ltd., Dennis Glass Works, Stourbridge, have concluded arrangements with Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Ltd., of Etruria, whereby the latter have become their sole agents for the United States and Canada. Mr. Kennard L. Wedgwood, the American director of Wedgwood & Sons, has a full and representative display of Messrs. Webb's latest patterns at his New York show-rooms, 25, West Broadway, and will be kept supplied with new goods as they are produced. It is expected that the combination of the samples of these two well-known firms will be mutually advantageous, and will be much appreciated by American and Canadian buyers.

Mr. James Pointing.—We are exceedingly sorry, and are sure our readers will be, to hear of the serious illness of Mr. James Pointing, who was for so long the able and courteous London representative of Messrs. Burgess & Leigh, of Burslem. Some time ago Mr. Pointing underwent a surgical operation, which appeared to have been successful, and he regained a certain amount of health and vigour. About two months ago, however, he was taken suddenly ill. Another operation was considered necessary, and he underwent it. He is at his own home, but is very weak and his condition is still critical. He has our best wishes, and those of hundreds of friends in the trade, for his speedy recovery.

Analyses of Pottery Glazes.—In his report just issued, Sir T. E. Thorpe, principal chemist at the Government Laboratory, says the total number of samples of all kinds submitted for analysis by the Home Office during the year ending March 31, was 162, as compared with 230 in the year ending March 31, 1908. He says:—"Considerably fewer pottery glazes were received for analysis during the past financial year than in the previous period, and a reduction of 68 in the total number of samples examined by the Home Office is accounted for in that way. Twenty-six samples of glazes were, however, analysed and determinations were made of the total amount of lead present, and of the proportion existing in the soluble condition."

Recent Wills.—Mr. Robert Lewis Johnson, of Butterton Hall, Newcastle-under-Lyme, of the firm of Johnson Bros. (Hanley), Limited, left property valued at £120,660 gross and £103,858 net.——The late Mr. Alexander Dixson Jenkinson, of 4, Carlton-ter., Edinburgh, glass manufacturer, sole proprietor of the Edinburgh and Leith Flint Glass Co., and interested in several other ventures, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £29,817 4s. 4d.——The late Mr. Abraham Rosenfeld, of 54, Westbourne-ter., Hyde Park, W., and of the firm of Lazarus & Rosenfeld, general merchants and exporters, of 3 and 4, Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe, E.C., who died June 13 last, aged 69, left estate of the gross value of £52,938, with net personalty £50,637.——Mr. Julius Whitehead, of The Towers, Clayton, Bradford, Yorkshire, sanitary ware manufacturer, of Julius Whitehead & Sons, left estate to the value of £11,650.

Company Liens and Debentures.—Cotswold Potteries, Ltd.—Particulars of £1,000 debentures have been filed. Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to existing mortgages).——S. & E. Collier, Ltd.—A further charge, transfer of mortgage, and mortgage to secure £2,000, charged on freehold lands and premises known as Grovelands Farm, Tilehurst, Berks, has been registered.——J. & G. Meakin, Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full of debentures securing £60,000 has been filed.——North Devon Clay Co., Ltd.—Particulars of £3,000 second debentures, covered by trust deed, already registered, have been filed, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged: The company's undertaking, works and property, present and future, including uncalled capital

The China Clay Industry.—A large china clay kiln was recently built at Retew, near St. Dennis, for the Anchor China Clay Syndicate. To celebrate the opening of it the employees were entertained by the manager to a luncheon on Aug. 18. The new kiln is erected near the Retew branch railway on the G.W.R., and is 230 ft. in length. The kiln itself is 15 ft. wide, and there is a spacious linhay adjoining with a capacity for storing 1,000 tons of clay. At the rear new settling tanks and every modern facility for the production of china clay have been laid down, and it is estimated that the new works will increase the output by 10,000 tons per annum. The clay is extracted quite half a mile away, and is conveyed in its liquid state through 12 in. pipes. In this development the company have expended nearly £4,000 and it is estimated that the output will be thus increased to 2,900 per annum.

The Benevolent Institution.—The Board of Management of the Pottery and Glass Trades' Benevolent Institution have arranged to hold a festival dinner on behalf of the Institution in London during November, and they invite the assistance of members of the trades who are willing to act as stewards, for the collection of donations, and in securing new annual subscribers. The Board wish to emphasise the fact that the latter are very much needed. It is hoped, and fully expected, that John T. Osler, Esq., of F. & C. Osler, Ltd., Oxford-st., London, and Birmingham, will preside, and that the date will be November 11. A definite announcement, however, of the date and place of the festival, will be shortly made, meanwhile the Board earnestly solicit the co-operation of friends, old and new, in their effort to sustain this useful institution. Communication may be addressed to Mr. A. J. Prickett, the Secretary, 6, Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, E.C.

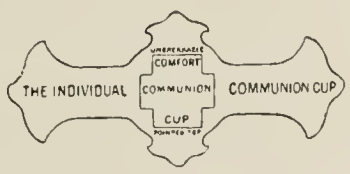
Death of Mr. S. P. Ledward.—One who knew him well sends us the following: "It will be with much regret that many who knew Mr. S. P. Ledward, of St. Albans, will learn of his death, which took place on Tuesday, August 17, age 77. Mr. Ledward had been connected with the pottery business all his life. In his early life he was in the office of the well-known firm of those days, Samuel Alcock & Co., and their successors, the Hill Pottery Company, Burslem. From there he went to the Works of Pinder, Bourne & Hope, of Fountain-place, Burslem, and at the dissolution of partnership of that house in 1861, he went with Mr. Thomas Pinder to Nile-st. Works, Burslem. The firm being known as Pinder Bourne & Co., where he continued still about 1880. He was known for his integrity, his faithful deligent service, and his ability to direct or to work in office or warehouse, and his wide knowledge of the various markets of the world in their requirements of china and earthenware. It is now 26 years ago that he left the potteries and took a china shop in the Market-square of St. Albans, where he lived with several members of his family, his wife having

died some years before this. Here he continued to live to the close of his life, under the shadow of the Cathedral which he so much loved, leaving a testimony of trust in his Father in Heaven, in whom his confidence was placed.''

The Aerograph Co., Ltd., 43, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C., have a stand in the California Court of the American Industries Exhibition at Earl's Court. They exhibit their world-famous ''Aerograph,'' the pottery air brush which produces such beautiful effects, with or without stencils. They are showing this spraying apparatus with specimens of work executed with it. There are drawings in black and white and water coloured photographs, litho prints, and a number of stencil specimens on china, silk, paper, and other substances. These illustrate the varied decorative capabilities of the ''Aerograph.'' The exhibition of the ''air-brush'' in operation was an object of considerable interest to visitors. The company also exhibit another curious and patented speciality in which they are interested. This is ''Johnson's coin counting machine,'' for the use of banks and firms who handle large numbers of coins that cannot be weighed. Silver and copper coins that have been worn in circulation are counted with amazing rapidity and unerring accuracy.

Lead Poisoning.—The total number of cases of lead poisoning reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshops Act during July, 1909, was 60, and there were 4 deaths from that cause. In addition, there were 18 cases of lead poisoning, four of which were fatal, reported among house painters and plumbers in the same month. In the seven months ending July 31, the total number of cases reported under the Act was 333, as compared with 390 in the same months of last year. The number of deaths from lead poisoning in the same period was 22 in 1909, and 18 in 1908. In addition to these there were 132 cases of lead poisoning (including 27 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the seven months of 1909, as compared with 113 cases (including 17 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1908. In the china and earthenware trades there were 6 reported cases and no death from lead poisoning in July this year, compared with 6 cases and 2 deaths in July, 1908. In the first seven months of this year there were 30 reported cases and 3 deaths in our trades as compared with 76 reported cases and 7 deaths in the same seven months last year.

New Trade Marks advertised for registration up to Aug. 26 included **MULTIFLORI.** 313,150. Glassware and sheet glass. Class 15. Vereinigte Zwieseler & Pirnaer Farbenglaswerke Ag., Prielmayerstrasse 14, Munich, Germany. Address for service in the United Kingdom is, care of Herbert Haddan & Co., 31 and 32, Bedford-st., Strand, W.C.——313,536. Communion cups included in Class 15. The applicant undertakes not to use the cross in red. H. T. Le Page, 102, Tyndall-avenue, Toronto, Canada. Address for service in the United Kingdom is, care of G. F. Redfern & Co., 4, South-st., Finsbury, E.C.——**BARROL.** 313,423. Earthenware chimney pots and earthenware ventilators. Class 16. D. Rowell & Co., 31, Old Queen-st., Westminster, S.W.——312,559. Porcelain, china and earthenware goods, included in Class 16. W. H. Goss, Falcon Pottery, Edward-st., Stoke-on-Trent. The mark has been used by the applicants and their predecessors in business in respect of above goods continuously since thirteen years before Aug. 13, 1875.——**BURMER.** 312,690. Chimney pots and ventilators included in Class 16. The Burmer Chimney Pot and Ventilator Co, ''The Freak,'' Feltham Hill-rd., Ashford, Middlesex.





Contracts Open.—The Guardians of St. Giles, Camberwell, invite tenders for the supply of earthenware, china and glass, for 12 months. Forms of tender can be obtained at the Guardians Offices, 29, Peckham-rd., S.E., where tenders must be sent by Sept. 8.——Tenders are invited for the supply, in bulk, of earthenware to the following institutions, for the Bethnal Green Board of Guardians: The Workhouse, Waterloo-rd., N.E.; the Infirmary, Cambridge-rd., N.E.: the Schools, High-rd., Leytonstone. Forms of tender may be obtained from Mr. D. Thomas, clerk, 79A, Bishop's rd., Victoria Park, N.E., and tenders must be received by him not later than Sept. 7.——The Fulham Board of Guardians invite tenders for the supply of earthenware to the Belmont Workhouse, Sutton, Surrey, for twelve months. Forms of tender can be obtained from Mr. E. J. Mott, clerk, Guardians' Offices, 129, Fulham Palace-rd., S.W., to whom tenders must be sent by Sept. 9.——The Visiting Committee of the East Sussex County Asylum, Hellingly, invite tenders for the supply of earthenware and glass, commencing Oct. 1, 1909, for twelve months. Forms of tender may be obtained on application to the Clerk and Steward, at the Asylum, Hellingly. Tenders must be delivered to Mr. R. Blaker, clerk to the Committee, 211, High-st., Lewes, by Sept. 17.——The West Ham Borough Council invite tenders for the supply of earthenware for twelve months. Tender to be sent in by the 6th inst.

Trade Outings.—On July 24, the workmen of Stevens & Williams, Glass Works, Brierley Hill, took their annual outing in beautiful weather. Every department was represented, and upwards of 200 availed themselves of the firm's hospitality. The party went, via Gloucester, to Symonds Yat, where they arrived in good time and enjoyed an inspection of the interesting place, the scenery from the Yat Rock being very fine. Dinner was served at the Royal Hotel, and at its conclusion, when assembled in the grounds, the hearty thanks of the party were tendered the firm, and pleasure was expressed at having Mr. J. S. Williams-Thomas with them on their excursion. Replying, Mr. Williams-Thomas reciprocated the good feelings expressed towards himself and firm, believing that in all efforts put forth they could rely upon the loyalty and support of their employees, and he trusted he would be able to accompany them on many similar occasions. Afterwards the party divided into sections, some visiting Tintern, others Monmouth, and all finally wending their way to Chepstow, where a stay of a few hours enabled them to thoroughly appreciate the beauty of the Wye Valley country. A pleasant ride home concluded a record day's enjoyment. ——On July 24, the glass-cutters of Thos. Webb & Sons, Ltd., Dennis Glass Works, Stourbridge, had their annual outing to Kinver. The party, which numbered 34, assembled at the Crown and Anchor, Enville-rd., where an excellent dinner was prepared. Subsequently, toasts were pledged to the ''Donors of the Feast'' and to the ''Host'' The early part of the evening was spent in bowling on the splendid green, after which, adjourning indoors, a cold repast was served. A concert followed, and votes of thanks to the committee, the host, and others, brought a happy day to a close.

Australian Imports.—Some comparative figures just published serve to show that the position of the ''Old Country'' in the Australian market is still very strong, though perhaps it is capable of improvement. The figures represent imports, the unit being £1,000. Imports of china from U.K. 57, Germany 63, France 1, rest of Europe 11, China and Japan 7. Earthenware: U. K. 160, U.S.A. 2, Germany 27, France 1, rest of Europe 2, China and Japan 6. Glassware: U.K. 69, U.S.A. 46, Germany 67, France 5, rest of Europe 29, China and Japan 1.

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS AND GLASSWARE (British Products) FOR JULY, 1909.

	Quantities.				Value.			
	Month ended July.		Seven Months ended July.		Month ended July.		Seven Months ended July.	
China or Porcelain, and Earthenware.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
To Germany ..... cwts.	8,042	5,466	48,084	40,869	£4,929	£4,294	£35,811	£26,184
,, France ..... ,,	4,108	3,360	24,296	20,494	6,359	6,153	43,382	39,730
,, United States of America ..... ,,	37,267	39,209	240,556	224,314	43,620	52,262	306,684	294,619
,, Brazil ..... ,,	32,458	11,587	137,963	69,668	13,092	8,826	74,842	53,589
,, Argentine Republic ..... ,,	15,831	32,560	170,804	199,056	14,502	19,533	116,373	116,343
,, British South Africa ..... ,,	5,599	8,695	50,968	48,280	5,002	10,368	45,468	51,366
,, British East Indies..... ,,	22,150	20,801	203,568	158,574	16,065	12,251	109,837	95,578
,, Australia ..... ,,	16,306	15,981	110,029	82,155	20,377	20,616	126,645	101,840
,, New Zealand ..... ,,	7,198	5,291	54,725	34,255	11,135	7,596	63,666	47,410
,, Canada ..... ,,	45,509	33,677	246,202	205,309	24,091	30,446	166,290	150,242
,, Other Countries ..... ,,	117,823	92,991	581,924	513,277	52,656	52,505	348,108	311,081
Made up as follows:								
Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian ... ,,	1,776	2,253	10,922	10,746	9,568	13,868	74,343	79,747
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement ,,	6,066	7,355	47,629	48,465	5,280	6,591	42,963	44,400
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving) ..... ,,	10,243	6,142	59,108	41,062	6,198	6,014	43,490	33,599
Sanitary Ware ..... ,,	15,667	21,791	104,469	126,756	25,189	29,441	158,856	173,329
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica) ..... ,,	106,149	111,552	715,407	609,480	133,353	141,427	900,447	784,951
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta ,,	954	364	5,497	1,794	1,539	645	8,503	3,729
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware ,,	166,910	109,589	880,432	706,921	24,485	17,695	147,715	115,348
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware) ,,	4,526	10,572	45,655	51,027	6,216	9,169	60,789	52,879
Glass.								
To British South Africa.....value £	—	—	—	—	5,351	5,096	33,789	29,518
,, Other Countries ..... ,,	—	—	—	—	106,628	122,208	732,404	742,362
Made up as follows:								
Plate Glass ..... cwts.	15,765	12,673	89,066	94,552	27,510	21,928	145,925	149,898
Flint Glass ..... ,,	4,721	6,339	33,341	39,924	14,993	22,155	102,813	134,647
Glass Bottles .....gross	51,109	89,292	439,914	468,547	36,424	55,514	296,628	293,411
Glass Manufactures, other sorts....cwts.	40,533	36,654	270,763	257,127	33,052	27,707	220,827	193,924

IMPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS FOR JULY.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian..cwts.	4,855	10,610	34,578	43,121	21,294	49,087	156,949	200,071
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement ,,	8	210	2,216	1,260	23	121	666	825
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving) ..... ,,	1,196	2,719	17,636	16,887	1,019	1,396	11,026	9,424
Sanitary Ware .... ,,	80	1	401	191	244	2	889	435
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica).. ..... ,,	22,285	21,337	163,466	140,516	45,804	43,138	335,227	282,469
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta ,,	—	—	131	73	—	—	480	317
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware ,,	4,259	21,888	57,361	84,627	1,236	3,438	20,452	20,816
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittingsand Chemical Ware) ,,	1,881	1,823	13,219	14,406	3,176	2,619	20,748	20,675
Window and German Sheet Glass ,,	95,152	112,395	685,905	673,293	55,512	62,065	387,493	362,087
Plate Glass ..... ,,	24,768	30,204	192,167	188,925	31,220	39,878	239,962	236,441
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass ,,	60,331	69,704	395,153	385,145	89,818	100,249	588,183	573,412
Glass Bottles.....gross	108,733	117,657	908,717	884,460	44,821	46,935	376,345	356,119
Glass Manufactures, other sorts....cwts.	262	292	4,367	1,858	522	759	5,959	3,366

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS (Foreign and Colonial Merchandise) FOR JULY.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian ...cwts.	1,484	7,268	11,275	26,088	6,481	33,984	54,268	122,134
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement ,,	—	—	32	—	—	—	55	—
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)..... ,,	—	40	211	1,380	—	55	223	569
Sanitary Ware..... ,,	47	—	52	—	192	—	196	—
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)..... ,,	662	446	3,715	2,519	1,735	1,002	9,353	5,479
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta ,,	—	—	2	3	—	—	5	20
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware ,,	41	2	1,398	3,090	170	14	1,272	620
Other sorts(including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware) ,,	24	294	80	554	77	573	221	1,202
Window and German Sheet Glass ,,	313	537	4,428	6,148	159	233	2,406	2,860
Plate Glass ..... ,,	100	284	848	2,594	121	380	966	3,080
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass ,,	548	758	2,919	5,197	2,174	1,806	10,457	14,422
Glass Bottles .....gross	7,453	2,985	33,785	17,376	3,683	1,674	17,539	8,578
Glass Manufactures, other sorts...cwts.	568	413	2,891	1,620	1,194	632	7,028	2,505

EARTHENWARE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Compiled from the returns of D. Inglis & Co.

	Shipments, June 27 to July 28, 1909. Packages.	Corresponding period, 1908. Packages.	Exports, Jan. 1 to July 28, 1909. Packages.	Corresponding period, 1908. Packages.
To Boston	586	527	4,271	3,366
„ New York	561	485	3,280	3,434
„ Baltimore	2,013	1,447	10,298	10,994
„ Philadelphia	448	489	3,028	3,131
„ New Orleans	164	198	1,741	3,184
„ Newport News	171	—	922	370
„ San Francisco	—	—	151	39
„ Portland, Me.	—	—	1,871	3,771
„ Galveston	190	45	773	552
„ Portland, Or.	—	—	95	—
„ Inland Points	69	—	679	392
Total	4,202	3,191	27,109	29,233

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1908.

(*Concluded from page* 919.)

LADY INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

LEAD POISONING.

MISS ANDERSON, the principal Lady Inspector, says:—"From Miss Vines and Miss Slocock I had several weeks' personal assistance in closely pursuing certain statistical investigations into the general effect for the health of earthenware and china workers of the special rules of 1901, and was thus enabled to give more definite and precise evidence to the Departmental Committee on Lead Industries than I could have done on the basis of sample inspections. My evidence also covered my ten years' experience, through direction of the staff and through repeated personal visits, of the general progress in regulation of the dangers through lead, dust, high temperatures, and other conditions of the industry. Miss Vines gave evidence to the same Committee, and her long and close attention to the after-effects on health of women working in lead processes of both reported poisoning cases and unreported illness enabled her to speak with special weight from the standpoint of the women themselves."

In another part of her report Miss Anderson says:—"Miss Vines, whose work in the potteries district continued at intervals until almost the close of the year, has maintained her hold on the available sources of information as to the after-results of lead-poisoning for the women workers. I may refer to her evidence before the Departmental Committee on lead industries for a summary of her whole experience. Her special notes on 1908 which again demonstrate how little compensation does to mitigate the sufferings caused by plumbism, are as follows:—

"'The increase in the numbers this year of reported lead cases from earthenware and china works which has been 117 as against 103 cases in 1907, 107 cases in 1906 and 84 cases in 1905—is deplorable. At one large works in particular there was an extraordinary incidence of lead poisoning among women and girls employed in the dipping house. Between October 1, 1907, and April 18, 1908, 7 cases among women and girls were there reported as compared with 15 cases reported among all persons similarly engaged in all other potteries in the North Staffordshire district. Statistics got out by Dr. Legge show that if the same proportion of cases had occurred at other works as occurred at this particular factory during the period of 6½ months above specified, there would have been 177 cases of lead poisoning reported instead of 22. Three of the seven cases at this factory suffered from a severe degree of paralysis of the extensors of the forearm. One woman employed nine months elsewhere as dippers' assistant succumbed after one week's employment in this factory. In this case and others excessive temperature at the mangles was thought to be a main contributory cause. But the chief direct cause was believed to be the amount of dust inevitably raised by the bad conditions found in the dipping house in connection with the ware cleaning and drying arrangements. Women had to clean and gather ware at the mangles standing back to back in a long narrow passage having an artificial roof about 6 ft. 6 in. high and about 4 ft. 6 in. wide, badly lit and with defective ventilation. The firm having been previously cautioned with reference to high temperature and the bad conditions in dipping house, I was instructed to take proceedings with the Medical Inspector as chief witness. I prosecuted under section 6 (for failure to take adequate measures to secure a reasonable temperature) of the Act of 1901 at the same time applying to the magistrate for an Order under section 18 prohibiting altogether the use of the space between the double mangles either for ware cleaning or for gathering. Dr. Legge and I requested (*a*) Entire re-arrangement of the mangles, so that work should not be done between them; (*b*) separation of the ware cleaning from the gathering at the mangle. After the hearing of the case the magistrate, together with Dr. Leggo and myself, visited the works, and on the defendants agreeing to do the necessary work the cases were adjourned *sine die*. I should, of course, have preferred the required alterations to have been done at once, but the defendants urged that it would mean stoppage of work and the throwing out of employment of all their workpeople, about 1,100, and requested permission to defer the work till the usual holidays, at the time of the August Wakes. The magistrate recommended three months as a reasonable time to allow the defendants for the carrying out of the necessary work, and we agreed to his suggestion.'"

Particulars are given of cases visited by Miss Vines, and other lady inspectors. Miss Anderson continues:—"The dusty processes that have come under our most careful consideration have been in 1908, those in china and earthenware and tile-making departments in potteries."

China and Clay.—In preparation for evidence to the Departmental Committee on Lead Industries we made a specially thorough investigation of the progress that has been made in applying exhaust methods to the highly injurious china scouring and other processes in which flint dust is inhaled to a grave extent, and to earthenware towing, fettling, and scolloping processes. As regards china scouring, I obtained a complete tabulation of china factories in Longton and Fenton, showing on the one hand the proportion of cases in which china scouring is done by improved mechanical methods in inclosed machines connected with exhaust, and on the other hand the present numbers and the health of the workers employed in china scouring. Further, Miss Vines and Miss Slocock made the statistical investigations as regards comparative mortality from phthisis and respiratory diseases in 1906-1908, necessary to produce a table parallel to that prepared by Miss Paterson and Miss Deane for the years 1896-1898, published in the annual report for 1898. The two sets of figures are given together in the following table:—

Table VII.—Female population in Longton (age period, 15-70 years) taken census 1891, 10,561; 1901, 11,772. Population of china-scourers in Longton (age period, 15-70 years) taken in 1898, 160; 1907, 244.

Number of deaths from respiratory disease and phthisis.

Date.	Among total population (as given above).	Among china-scourers.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1896	45	12
1897	49	11
1898	29	6
Jan. to June.		

		Scourers.	Emptiers.
1906	49	5	3
1907	53	6	—
1908	25	5	—
Jan. to June.			

Total death-rate per 1,000 per annum.

	(4)	(5)	(6)
1896		4·261	75
1897		4·640	68·965
1898		5·492	75

		Scourers only.	Scourers and Emptiers.
1906	4·587	24·59	36·88
1907	5·096	28·68	32·78
1908	5·606	40·98	—
Jan. to June.			

Although in each set of figures there is a liability to error through the smallness of the numbers, still I believe that there can be no considerable error in the broad result that there is a marked decrease in the injury attributable to the china-scouring process. The injury is still excessive, but it is less, and we have strong ground for believing that extension and completion of the improved mechanical methods now rapidly spreading will bring the mortality rate from phthisis and respiratory disease down to that of the general surrounding population. Taking the Longton factories alone ; out of a total of 45 there were in use in 20 factories, for the scouring process, special machinery of either the "sandblast" or "rumbler" type. In 25 factories the scouring was done by the old-fashioned jigger with more or less efficient exhaust at the back ; in 12 of these the smoke test showed the exhaust to be working poorly or badly at the time of visit. Most of the sandblast and rumbler machines were thoroughly effectual in preventing dust from escaping into the room, but in some cases improvements were needed, and are being supplied. For a detailed account of the other flint processes and the dusty clay processes that still need applications of thorough-going improvements, I must refer to my evidence before the Departmental Committee.

Miss Vines gives details of the results of dangerous dusts in cases met with in her routine work. The other lady inspectors report on bronzing, miscellaneous dusty processes, label licking, carrying of weights by children, and long hours worked in other industries.

The Departmental Committee.

In the Report of the Inspector for Dangerous Trades is the following reference to the Committee, whose report is now awaited :

Earthenware and china.—The conversion of the Special Rules into Regulations was considered during 1907 ; diffieulties however were experienced, and the Secretary of State decided to appoint a Departmental Committee to make exhaustive inquiry into these industries. The Committee was appointed in May, and the members are Sir Ernest Hatch, Bart. (chairman), Mr. William Burton, Mr. Noel Buxton, Mr. Bernard Moore, Mr. Noah Parkes, Dr. George Reid, Miss Tuckwell, Professor Vernon-Harcourt, F.R.S., Mr. John Ward, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Edwards, with Mr. Werner, H.M. Inspector of Factories, as secretary. Amongst other numerous references the Committee were instructed to consider the existing Special Rules for the manufacture and decoration of earthenware and china, and the making of transfers, and to report what amendments, if any, are desirable for the better protection of the workers from lead poisoning and other diseases, and to consider and report what modifications, if any, are desirable in the application of the existing Special Rules to these branches of manufacture in the form of Regulations under section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Medical Inspector's Report.

In the course of his annual report, Dr. Thomas M. Legge, H.M. Medical Inspector of Factories, gives a table showing the number of lead poisoning cases reported in all industries, and thus summarises it :—

Lead Poisoning.—The total figures are higher than in 1907. As compared with 1907 the increase was entirely confined to the first half of the year. In the second half of 1908 considerably fewer cases were reported than in the corresponding period of 1907, the figures being 327 and 359 respectively. The industry in which increase is serious and cannot be explained by statistical fluctuations is the smelting of metals, in which the rise was from 28 to 70 cases Dr. Collis explains the increase as due indirectly to the inclusion of lead poisoning in the third schedule of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, in two ways, first, by causing prevalence of pre-existing plumbism to come to light, and secondly, by the tendency there has been to replace men suspected of lead impregnation by new workers, among whom incidence of plumbism has been much greater (in the absence of periodieal medieal examination and provision of exhaust ventilation) than among old workers. The severity of the reported cases has not diminished, and Dr. Collis finds no ground for the belief that malingering has played any part in the increase.

The following table gives the number of reported cases of lead poisoning and the number of deaths from that cause in each year since 1899 :—

Year.	Reported Cases.	Deaths.
1899	249	16
1900	200	8
1901	106	5
1902	87	4
1903	97	3
1904	106	4
1905	84	3
1906	107	4
1907	103	9
1908	117	12

There are several interesting tables. One gives the reported cases, persons employed, and proportion of cases to persons employed, in the several classes of earthenware and china works. The following table shows the persons suspended, by the certifying surgeon for the Potteries districts, from working in dangerous processes, and the processes in which such persons were employed, for the years 1908, 1907, and 1906.

Proeesses in which persons employed.	Persons suspended. 1908. M.	1908. F.	1907. M.	1907. F.	1906. M.	1906. F.
Dippers and dippers' assistants	23	37	30	26	26	23
Ware eleaners	1	21	—	20	–	20
Glost placers	11	1	14	—	9	—
Majolica painters	—	8	—	5	—	11
Ground layers	1	—	—	1	—	2
Colour dusters	—	—	—	2	—	3
Enamel colour and glaze blowers ..	—	8	—	11	—	12
Other persons in contact with lead..	5	1	10	—	4	6
	41	76	54	65	39	77
Total M. and F.	117		119		116	

Litho-transfer Works—The anxiety which had been felt in previous years beeause of undue incidence of plumbism in one faetory of this class (see Annual Report for 1907, p. 171) has been in great measure allayed by adoption in the factory of suggestions, made in the first instance by Mr. Pendock, for complete re-arrangement of the exhaust system of ventilation and use of a vacuum cleaning apparatus in the collection of the eolour from the dusting machines. In 1908, two cases were reported and two suspensions were made as compared with 10 cases and 10 suspensions in 1907.

Fatal Cases of Plumbism, 1908.—A detailed list is given of the fatal cases in the return, which includes cases from all industries in which lead poisoning appears as a direct or indirect cause on the death certifieate.

Altogether 103 copies of death certificates were received from registrars. In addition to the 32 cases of lead poisoning, 1 of arsenic poisoning, and 44 eases of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers mentioned in the returns, there were 26 death certificates which related to deaths not in any way reportable under the Factory and Workshop Act. Of these 16 (10 males, 6 females) were due to lead. The cases included 3 coal miners, a miner's blacksmith, a miner's carpenter, 2 publicans, a postman, a dyer's labourer, 5 females (in 3 the causation was unknown and in 2 lead had been illegally administered), and 2 were due to lead in drinking water.

Limitations of Weight Carried.—Dr. Hill, of Tunstall, reports :—Encouraged by the report on restrictions as to weight allowed to be pushed or carried in French factories, I have begun to limit the enormous weights hitherto carried on the shoulders of "mould runners," who convey the lumps or "wads" of clay to the persons who make the ware. The large general practice that I have until recently carried on has convinced me that a considerable proportion of the difficult labours and infantile mortality are due to the cruel burdens imposed upon young girls while the bones are still in process of growth. On weighing some of the "wads" I found them to vary from 56 to 72 pounds, occasionally more than the weight of the small victim. In addition to this enormous burden the wet "wads" are carried on the shoulder and often induce severe attacks of rheumatism. In faee of these conditions I have refused to certify children under 14 for wad-carrying at all, and from 14 to 16 have, by qualifying certificate, limited the weight to 30 lbs.—virtually half. I am glad to say that, without exception, the employers have supported my action, and have enforced to a great extent the same regulations on those that I have already certified without qualification. I have also induced tile manufacturers to provide respirators for the boys employed in sieving dust.

The Chief Inspector's report (as are also the subsidiary reports) is full of useful interesting information, tedious to read consecutively, perhaps, but valuable for reference. The numerous tables and indexes prepared at great labour are worth preserving, but are too lengthy for reproduction here. The information they afford is given at a glance ; for instance, Table 21, which gives the number of works in each industry, and in each district under regulations or special rules in 1908, shows that there were 563 earthenware and china works under such rules and regulations in 1908, and that of these 410 were in the Midland District.

THE END.

U.S. Bauxite Production.—The production of bauxite in the United States in 1908 amounted to 52,167 long tons, valued at $263,968, a decrease of 45,609 tons, or nearly 47 per cent. in quantity, and of $216,362, or 45 per cent. in value, as compared with the production of 1907. The average price of the material at the mines was about $5.06 per long ton, an advance of $0.15 over the price in 1907.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE TEAPOT.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

(*Concluded from page* 568.)

WE now come to the style of teapot that, with a slight variation, has become the commonest and most popular of all varieties of the vessel, viz., the Rockingham. What amount of ground for belief there is in the fancy, current to this day, that this class of teapot is peculiarly adapted to the extraction of the tea to the best advantage, is not easily understood. Such virtue, however, was popularly credited to them from the first, and they achieved an immense vogue about the middle of the eighteenth century. They were made at Swinton, in Yorkshire, on the estate of the Marquis of Rockingham. Chaffers, in his invaluable work, states, in reference to these pots, "They were taller than usual, and in form more like a coffee-pot, which was considered a great improvement. Mortlock, the china seller of Oxford-st., is said to have ordered of this article alone £900 worth for one season's demand." This was, however, a superior kind of Rockingham to the one we know, as we read the teapots were "lined with white, though of a chocolate-coloured glaze outside."

This chocolate colour is, as is well known, obtained from a stain composed from a preparation of manganese, and led in later years to variation in the amount of stain introduced; the more manganese imported into the glaze the darker the colour, thus leading to the distinction of black and brown Rockingham. It was found, however, that a certain limit of blackness only was obtainable, and casting about for other substances to obtain the result desired, some unknown individual conceived the idea of substituting oxide of cobalt for the manganese. This stain, in combination with the dark red of the clay, produced a brilliant black, which was given the appropriate name of Jet. The so-called Jet teapots became very popular for a long period—a surprising fact, when we consider the unsuitability of the colour for articles of daily use, and the imperative necessity of the glaze being comparatively soft and liable to craze with variations of temperature.

From Rockingham and Jet to Jasper is a long cry, but it is impossible to pass over this period without adverting to the admirable productions of Wedgwood. With the brothers Elers, he shares the glory of having produced the finest and most highly finished of all teapots. There is no doubt that, apart from purely ornamental goods, the teapot was made one of the principal objects of his artistic efforts, giving it that purity of outline and contour that is so characteristic of his productions. It is curious to note, that in connection with his early life, as an apprentice, that after a short experience on the thrower's wheel, which he had to abandon owing to physical infirmity, he turned his attention to what is now known as "pressing," and the first object on which he exercised his newly acquired skill was a teapot. This teapot has been religiously preserved, and forms an interesting relic in the collection of the great master's works now at Etruria. It is of a curved cylindrical shape, wider at the top and bottom, has a handle in the form of a branch extending on both sides of the pot, and embellished with flowers. With Wedgwood we may fittingly end our consideration of old teapots. We cannot find in subsequent years that any striking innovations were made, either in design or body. The eccentricities above alluded to were continued, and, however curious from the collector's point of view they may appear, they add little or nothing of sterling worth to the life history of the teapot. That some collectors specialised on this article is shown in the record of a lady in the reign of George IV., a certain Mrs. Donkin, who is reported to have had a collection of no fewer than 300, several formerly belonging to Queen Charlotte.

The modern teapot has, of course, as is natural in the later mechanical development of potting, less characteristic individuality. Various manufacturers specialised on these articles, especially in the direction of Stone ware, Rockingham and Jet, and the efforts of succeeding potters were directed more to the question of cheapness and the production of huge quantities than to any improvement in body, glaze, or decoration. The lack of serious difficulties connected with the production of Rockingham and Jet teapots proved seductive to the lesser equipped aspirants to the status of a "master potter," and a host of small manufacturers sprang up, and in many cases went down again; whose only hope of success lay in producing as cheaply as possible, often by the aid of personally working at the bench, reinforced by wives and relations generally. This system of manufacture, owing to the lack of capital which these persons laboured under, has led to a great reduction in prices.

The most important innovation of modern times seems to have been the introduction of a red body, similar to that employed as a base for the Rockingham teapots, but of a finer quality, and glazing with a transparent glaze. This was first introduced about twenty years ago, and called by its enterprising introducer "Samian," after the ancient pottery from the isle of Samos. This met with considerable success, and has become in its various forms a regular and permanent feature of the teapot trade. The transparent glaze, by not concealing the true colour of the fired ware, rendered many new effects possible, by the aid of coloured and white bands, on which other decoration could be introduced. The fashion, however, at the present time has veered round to the white or light coloured teapot, so far as the better class trade is concerned, owing, no doubt, to the fact that all the variations possible have been exhausted on the darker coloured bodies.

Perhaps the most curious feature of the modern trend of ideas for the teapot is in the direction of various devices for preventing an excess of tannin, and other deleterious products of tea, from entering the cup. To judge from the frantic efforts that have been made in this way, it would almost seem that there was a positive danger of our being universally and systematically poisoned by tea made in the ordinary way. In fact, the ingenious promoters of these new fangled devices usually send out with their goods an ample assortment of literature bearing on this point, backed up by unquestionable medical authority, the reading of which is well calculated to make the peruser feel glad that he is still alive, and that there is yet time to save himself and family from a lingering, but none the less fatal end. Most of these inventions have for a basis the introduction of a perforated vessel suspended or fixed inside the pot, in which the tea is placed, and from which at a given time the water can be withdrawn, leaving the deadly ingredients still in the leaves. There is no doubt that nearly all of these patented articles achieve their purpose, and fulfil the end desired, admirably. But it is curious to find that, except among faddists and seekers after novelties, these aids to health are persistently and systematically ignored. The people at large will not be turned from their evil courses, and will still go on poisoning themselves, slowly, it is true, but according to the above purists, none the less effectively. The real reason for this apathy towards what is really a good thing may be found in the dislike of the present day housewife, or domestic help, of any complication in articles of such constant use as the teapot. The cleaning of these additional complications is not at all to the mind of Mary Jane, and it is little to be wondered at if within a very short space of time an untoward but not unwelcome accident

occurs, and the teapot, minus its hygienic attachments, goes on its career shorn of its chief glory, but still available for its simple and primary purpose.

There is also a certain sense of affection centred on an old-fashioned teapot. It stands by the fire, an epitome of warmth and sweet comfort, it is associated with so many of our happy and domestic hours. It brings to our mind closed curtains, a warm fire, a comfortable hearth, an oasis of rest and relaxation in the desert of a cold and strenuous world. It is alike the last remaining comfort of penury, and the welcome accompaniment of the assemblies of the rich, when confidences are exchanged, wit and humour scintillate, and round it human nature expands and blossoms, and kindly sentiments and good feeling prevail.

Be it round or square, of finest china or homely Rockingham, the teapot, of all ceramic articles, is the one which claims our affections and regard. To no other domestic vessel does the halo of sentiment attach like the teapot, and so long as the refreshing and stimulating beverage is enjoyed so long will it maintain its position as the vehicle of solace and the dispenser of good cheer.

MODERN ENGLISH DECORATIVE POTTERY.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE.)

AN important, and what will probably be a unique, exhibition, to be opened in Queen's Park Museum, Manchester, early this month (September), will furnish an appropriate sequence to the newspaper discussion on "Pottery Decoration" which took place at the beginning of the year. The Art Galleries Committee of the Manchester Corporation (of which Councillor Butterworth is the chairman) recently approached Pilkington's Tile & Pottery Co., Ltd., and asked them to arrange a display of their Lancastrian pottery as one of the series of art exhibitions they have been holding in the Queen's Park Museum. The brothers Burton (who are responsible for the "Lancastrian Pottery" branch of the company's works) at once consented to furnish specimens of their decorative pottery, but suggested that the Committee should widen the scope of their exhibition and invite other art potters working on similar lines to themselves to exhibit specimens also.

The Committee gladly approved the idea, and made the suggestion to other art potters, with the result that several of them availed themselves of the opportunity of exhibiting the results of their experimental chemical and artistic labours.

The exhibition is arranged in the large gallery of the Queen's Park Museum, Manchester, and is organised to illustrate modern tendencies in decorative pottery in England. It illustrates the tendency to rely mainly on form, colour, and accidental effects of glaze, rather than, as formerly, on more or less naturalistic painting, and shows clearly how much the chemist has influenced modern artistic developments.

The following firms will furnish exhibits :—

Pilkington's Tile & Pottery Co., "Lustres" and "Lancastrian" glazes.

James Macintyre & Co., "Florian" ware and glaze effects.

Mr. Bernard Moore, "Lustres" and "Flambé."

Mr. W. Howson Taylor, "Lustres," "Flambé," &c.

G. L. Ashworth & Bros., "Lustrosa" ware.

There are thirteen show cases, and the exhibition is one of the finest of the kind ever organised. Examples of painted work are of course included, but the chemist, rather than the painter, is responsible for most of the beautiful effects shown.

It must be remembered that there is nothing competitive about this exhibition. From what I gather, there are no grand prizes, no gold medals, to be awarded. It is a voluntary exhibition of the decorative pottery of a particular class that is being produced in England to-day. The specimens were taken from the show-rooms of the respective firms, and none was made expressly for the occasion. Indeed, the time between the inception of the exhibition and the opening of it, was, I understand, too short to admit of pieces being produced for it.

I have not had an opportunity of seeing any of the exhibits yet, but from what I hear it will prove both interesting and instructive. The date of opening is not fixed at the time I write, but it will be early in September, and the exhibition will remain open for several months. The Committee of the Art Galleries of the Manchester Corporation have now added another to their many public services.

Foreign Notes.

The Anayut Glass Co. is being formed at Windau, Russia, with a capital of 400,000 roubles.

Potters' Clay to the value of £11,795 was imported into Nantes from the United Kingdom last year. The figures show a marked advance.

Earthenware and China are imported into Los Angeles, California, in large quantities from the United Kingdom. British glassware, also, is in good demand.

Porcelain and Earthenware to the value of £84,500 were exported from Japan during the first quarter of the current year. The figures show a considerable decrease.

Thin blow-glass flasks for use in chemical laboratories are dutiable at 60 per cent. ad val. as "blown glass ware" on importation into the United States, according to a recent decision.

Russian Tile Factory Fire.—A telegram from Novogrudok reports a fire on July 24 at Leitneker Brothers' porcelain tile factory, when many expensive foreign models were destroyed.

U.S. Pottery Imports.—Earthen, stone, and china ware to the value of $7,220,000 was imported into the United States during the nine months ending March 31, 1909. The figures show a serious decrease.

Glass Making in Mexico.—The works of the Monterrey Glass Manufacturing Company (Cia. de Artefactos de Vidrio), Mexico, which has been idle for some years, are now being renovated and machinery for the manufacture of bottles by an improved process is being installed. Local capital is interested in this enterprise.

Austro-Hungarian Exports during the first three months of 1909 included 34,428,600 kilos of china clay, valued at £60,958, which was a little above average. There were also exported 14,483,900 kilos of pottery valued at £173,416, including 2,820,600 kilos of porcelain, valued at £114,458; each of these totals is rather below the average.

Crockery and Glassware at Zanzibar.—There is a very good demand for cheap crockery for native use, which is met mainly by Germany and the Netherlands. The imports last year were valued at £9,766. The articles mostly in favour are circular basins and shallow plates of various sizes, ornamented with crude designs of flowers in bright colours. The better qualities are imported from the United Kingdom.

Death of M. Georges Vogt.—The ceramic industry has sustained a serious loss in the death of Monsieur Georges Vogt, technical manager of the French national potteries, Sèvres, who passed away at Freiburg (Saxony) on July 30.

in the 66th year of his age. His researches on Chinese porcelain aroused considerable interest some few years ago, and the results of his management of the Sèvres works have been made manifest in the products shown at various exhibitions of late years.

New Special Glass.—The Baccarat glassworks are now turning out a new glass of special strength, which, in consequence of the good results it has given in the tests carried out by M. Chesneau, Chief Engineer of Mines, has been adopted by the French Government for the chimneys of miners' safety lamps. The ingredients of the glass metal are stated to be sand 75 per cent., bicarbonate of soda 13 per cent., carbonate of magnesia 9 per cent., zinc oxide 6 per cent. and red lead 5 per cent. The glass will bear heating to 100° C., and sprinkling with water at 15° C., without cracking, and is more durable than Jena glass.

Pottery and Glass at Dusseldorf.—The cost of production and sale prices have remained the same in the porcelain industries, but the amount of goods sold has been reduced by 50 per cent. on the average of other years owing to the general depression. Manufacturers of plate glass were obliged to reduce their output, and many hands had to be dismissed owing to lack of orders. In consequence cost of production was increased, and times were very depressing. Manufacturers of glass bottles throughout Europe having come to an understanding as regards sale prices, the latter could be kept up throughout the depression. Sales have, however, been considerably smaller than usual. American competition is being felt more than ever.

The Limoges China Trade.—The British Consular report for 1908, just issued, states that the trade of this district was very much below the average in the year 1908, owing to the influence of the American crisis of 1907. After false hopes of a fair autumn trade, business declined to such an extent that practically all factories stopped work for one month last year. There was an output of 3,313 kilns fired, showing a decrease of 261 on 1907. Total wages show a decrease of £40,000, or about 30 per cent. of the year 1907. Coal was consumed to the amount of 57,000 metric tons for china works, of which 17,000 tons were Newport coal. Prices quoted were high until July. In October there was a heavy falling-off in prices :—Newport, 13s. 6d. ; Limoges, £1 5s. Imports of ceramic colours from Hanley, Staffordshire, may be valued at £4,000.

Defective Packing.—This subject is taken up by the U.S. Consul at Vera Cruz in a recent report wherein he severely blames the U.S. exporters for their carelessness in this respect. He instances a case in which a lot of 50 porcelain water-closet bowls was recently landed from a vessel. These had been crated, but in a manner that could only be termed an apology for crating. The crate material was too light and the shingle nails with which it was held together could not keep the parcel from going apart. Three pieces out of this lot were broken, causing an actual loss of over $100. No doubt more breakage will take place before these goods arrive at their final destination. When the consignee sees the condition in which his goods have arrived he will naturally look to the shippers for indemnification, and they in turn will claim that the steamship company was at fault. Then the railway company will be dragged into the controversy, each in turn disclaiming all responsibility, because of bad packing.

The Pottery Trade of Bilbao.—The importation of British chinaware, &c. (including sanitary earthenware) shows an increase during 1908 ; local dealers state that the improvement in British trade is principally due to the energies of a British firm in Paris, who have acquired the sole representation in Spain of several British manufacturers. This firm have travellers constantly on the road selling French and German as well as British goods. They visit interior cities such as Burgos, Logroño, and Valladolid, which appear to be seldom worked by the few British travellers in these trades. British manufactures are said to be by far the best in quality ; French and German moulds and ornamentation are often liked, but the tendency is for the better class of customers to give a preference to quality. Customs duties on these goods are very high-and, together with freight, insurance, and other expenses, amount to 100 to 240 per cent. on first cost. Articles of British manufacture generally weigh more than French or German, and therefore a higher duty is payable. British travellers experience a difficulty in booking orders for transfers for applying coloured designs to china and earthenware, principally owing to the prices they quote being higher than those of foreign makers ; another explanation is that generally British firms refuse to sell an exclusive design to a potter for an order of less than £75 value, whereas foreign firms accept an order of £15 to £20. A Bilbao firm are about to erect a factory to employ 80 to 100 men, capable of producing 300 to 400 pedestal water closets in a week. For this enterprise the firm must import from the United Kingdom the china clay, ball clay, the necessary glazes, and some machinery. In addition to the pedestal water closets, lavatories, and other white articles, the firm also intend to manufacture the common cane-coloured basin and trap closets which at present come from the United Kingdom, and for these, it is expected, native clay will be used.

Death of Mr. James S. Robertson.—The death is announced of Mr. James S. Robertson, for nearly twenty years the respected and efficient representative in the United States of Furnivals, Ltd., the well-known potters of Cobridge. So recently as July last Mr. Robertson visited Messrs. Furnivals at their works and on their invitation. About twelve months ago he had a very serious illness, but though his life was in danger he recovered. The death of his wife very soon after, however, was a great trial to him, and it was hoped that the trip to Europe would enable him to recover from the shock caused by his bereavement. It appears to have done him some good, but shortly after his return he had an attack of neuralgia, on recovery from which heart trouble developed, and he died at his home in Cranford, N.J., on July 29, in his 76th year. He was born in Perthshire in 1833, and when 23 years of age he and his young wife went out to Boston on speculation. We say "on speculation" because he had no friends there, and took but little money with him. He obtained employment with a pottery dealer there at 25s. a week. He afterwards filled an important position with Clark, Adams & Co., pottery merchants, of Boston, until 1870, when he commenced business on his own account as an importer in New York. This, however, did not answer his expectations, and about twenty years ago he undertook, as we have stated, the New York agency for the Cobridge house, which he has represented ever since. Mr. Robertson's office and show-rooms were at 96, Church-st., New York, and it is not too much to say he was one of the best known and most highly respected men in the city. His courtesy, strict integrity, and business ability surrounded him with troops of friends. In 1907 his business associates and competitors indicated their high regard for him by giving a luncheon in his honour, at which they presented him with a sterling silver loving cup in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his business career. At a special meeting of the Crockery Board of Trade of New York, Aug. 2, a resolution was passed in which it was said "the Board would cherish his memory as a genial, generous friend, as a merchant of strict integrity, and as a just and righteous man." The deceased leaves a son and two daughters.



Our Export Trade in China, Earthenware, and Glass
For 1908.

FROM a Board of Trade Blue Book, published last month, we extract the following particulars showing the total value of Exports of China, Earthenware, and Glass, etc. (Manufactures of the United Kingdom), during 1908:

CHINAWARE OR PORCELAIN, AND EARTHENWARE, viz.:	
Porcelain, chinaware, and parian	£139,479
Floor Tiles for tesselated pavement	71,862
All other Tiles (except roofing and street paving)	72,126
Sanitary ware	274,938
Other Earthenware (including semi-porcelain and majolica)	1,421,732
Jet, rockingham, and glazed terra-cotta ware	13,734
Red pottery, stoneware, brown and yellow ware	250,638
Other sorts (including electrical ware, door fittings, and chemical ware)	99,609
Total of chinaware, &c.	£2,344,118
CLAY:—Unmanufactured:	
Fire clay	£35,271
Other sorts	632,086
Total of clay	£667,357
	£274,434
GLASS:—Plate	
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other manufactures of flint glass (except bottles)	197,444
Bottles	501,436
Manufactures (other sorts)	382,605
Total: Glass	£1,355,919

The following are the EXPORTS (Manufactures of the United Kingdom) TO THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES during the last two years.

PORCELAIN, CHINAWARE, and PARIAN WARE:	1907. £	1908. £
To Germany	4,931	6,321
,, Belgium	2,082	1,744
,, France	2,060	4,494
,, Spain	1,029	1,469
,, Persia	15	16
,, United States of America	100,276	56,857
,, Brazil	3,378	1,338
,, Argentine Republic	4,839	3,133
,, Other Foreign Countries	23,021	11,929
Total to Foreign Countries	141,631	87,301
To British West Africa	420	221
,, Cape of Good Hope	2,805	1,499
,, Natal	1,059	683
,, British India	8,780	8,411
,, Australia:		
Western Australia	249	845
South Australia (includ. Northern Territory)	815	2,193
Victoria	3,019	4,815
New South Wales	8,844	6,940
Queensland	583	775
Tasmania	195	203
New Zealand	6,369	8,176
Canada	15,448	13,687
Other British Possessions	4,429	3,730
Total to British Possessions	53,015	52,178
Total	194,646	139,479
FLOOR TILES for Tesselated Pavement:*		
To China	—	6,723
,, United States of America	—	4,371
,, Argentine Republic	—	15,719
,, Other Foreign Countries	—	11,623
Total to Foreign Countries	—	38,436
To British India	—	16,337
,, Australia	—	6,232
,, Other British Possessions	—	10,857
Total to British Possessions	—	33,426
Total	—	71,862
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving):*		
To Argentine Republic	—	14,049
,, Other Foreign Countries	—	17,648
Total to Foreign Countries	—	31,697
To British India	—	8,258
,, Australia	—	10,707
,, New Zealand	—	10,140
,, Other British Possessions	—	11,324
Total to British Possessions	—	40,429
Total	—	72,126

SANITARY WARE:*	1907. £	1908. £
To Denmark (including Faroe Islands)	—	14,578
,, Germany	—	27,797
,, Netherlands	—	26,949
,, Belgium	—	23,518
,, France	—	14,014
,, Italy	—	19,708
,, Brazil	—	15,104
,, Argentine Republic	—	30,009
,, Other Foreign Countries	—	66,452
Total to Foreign Countries	—	238,129
Total to British Possessions	—	36,809
Total	—	274,938
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain and Majolica):*	1908. Cwts.	1908. £
To Russia	5,018	7,894
,, Denmark	4,957	8,240
,, Germany	7,045	13,270
,, Netherlands	5,239	6,748
,, Belgium	5,511	9,486
,, France	18,328	47,203
,, Spain	3,124	6,732
,, Italy	4,001	8,072
,, Egypt	3,370	4,869
,, China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macão)	4,907	7,618
,, United States of America:		
On the Atlantic	304,778	374,695
,, Pacific	14,543	18,647
,, Cuba	5,917	7,092
,, Mexico	8,310	11,837
,, Peru	10,209	13,059
,, Chile	18,267	25,496
,, Brazil	43,690	63,253
,, Uruguay	13,845	17,406
,, Argentine Republic	59,536	93,046
,, Other Foreign Countries	43,495	55,764
Total to Foreign Countries	584,090	800,427
To British West Africa	17,801	21,213
,, Cape of Good Hope	20,952	30,740
,, Natal	13,316	18,609
,, British India:		
Bombay (incl. Karachi)	15,295	19,179
Madras	4,229	4,150
Bengal	12,499	13,950
Eastern Bengal & Assam	338	186
Burmah	46,103	38,642
,, Australia:		
Western Australia	6,039	8,471
South Australia (includ. Northern Territory)	14,426	17,475
Victoria	45,168	55,063
New South Wales	33,357	44,259
Queensland	14,190	18,088
Tasmania	3,446	4,751

Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain and Majolica), *continued*:	1908 Cwts.	1908. £
To New Zealand	47,184	71,017
,, Canada	189,077	206,342
,, Other British Possessions	44,412	49,170
Total to British Possessions	527,832	621,305
Total	1,111,922	1,421,732
Jet, Rockingham, and Glazed Terra-Cotta Ware:	1907. £	
Total to Foreign Countries	1,191	8,062
To Natal	22	272
,, Australia	1,833	3,113
,, Other British Possessions	362	2,287
Total to British Possessions	2,217	5,672
Total	3,408	13,734
Red Pottery, Stoneware, Brown and Yellow Ware:		
To Russia	5,594	6,001
,, Denmark	6,723	4,367
,, Germany	9,874	9,935
,, Netherlands	11,949	9,172
,, Belgium	15,721	17,621
,, France	6,673	3,454
,, Spain	3,858	3,432
,, Egypt	10,483	7,318
,, United States of America	10,290	4,181
,, Cuba	7,683	5,793
,, Peru	481	885
,, Brazil	23,163	34,716
,, Argentine Republic	44,186	34,004
,, Other Foreign Countries	45,501	35,267
Total to Foreign Countries	202,179	173,147
To Cape of Good Hope	8,655	1,657
,, Natal	5,191	3,869
,, British India:		
Bombay (incl. Karachi)	14,914	8,367
Madras	2,703	1,640
Bengal	2,180	4,488
Eastern Bengal & Assam	12	17
Burmah	2,179	2,653
,, Straits Settlements and Dependencies	3,139	3,770
,, Ceylon and Dependencies	6,037	3,378
,, Australia	9,716	7,846
,, New Zealand	5,081	5,787
,, Canada	14,842	18,909
,, British West India Islands	894	1,760
,, Other British Possessions	13,570	13,380
Total to British Possessions	89,113	77,451
Total	291,292	250,638

* Not shown separately prior to 1908.

EXPORTS (Manufactures of the United Kingdom) to THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued.*

OTHER SORTS (including Electrical Ware, Door-Fittings and Chemical Ware):	1907.	1908.
	£	£
To Russia	2,423	652
„ Denmark (including Faroe Islands)	655	283
„ Germany	10,375	1,046
„ Netherlands	2,771	2,161
„ Belgium	2,545	932
„ France	1,952	647
„ Portuguese East Africa	1,449	4,206
„ Italy	2,520	476
„ Egypt	4,439	1,427
„ United States of Ameriea	10,166	7,520
„ Cuba	3,364	318
„ Mexico	2,446	667
„ Peru	3,688	2,452
„ Chile	13,116	1,946
„ Brazil	15,909	3,662
„ Uruguay	2,071	1,537
„ Argentine Republic	15,101	7,618
„ Other Foreign Countries	16,298	7,530
Total to Foreign Countries	111,288	45,080
To British West Africa	4,911	4,268
„ Cape of Good Hope	2,848	6,336
„ Natal	3,399	4,620
„ British India	12,527	10,186
„ Australia	12,649	8,027
„ New Zealand	6,200	4,412
„ Canada	13,453	6,576
„ Other British Possessions	13,529	10,104
Total to British Possessions	69,516	54,529
Total	180,804	99,609

CLAY, unmanufactured: Fire Clay.*	1908.
	Tons.
To Germany	3,657	2,174
„ Netherlands	6,017	2,969
„ France	932	1,025
„ Spain	3,912	1,965
„ Italy	3,416	3,223
„ Argentine Republic	2,462	2,738
„ Other Foreign Countries	8,631	8,589
Total to Foreign Countries	28,967	22,683
To British India	3,250	3,567
„ Canada	6,820	4,428
„ Other British Possessions	3,126	4,593
Total of British Possessions	13,196	12,588
Total	42,163	35,271

*Not shown separately prior to 1908.

CLAY, unmanufactured: Other Sorts.		
	Tons.	
To Russia	41,139	42,893
„ Sweden	19,982	17,965
„ Germany	77,491	81,460
„ Netherlands	60,012	55,422
„ Belgium	66,776	58,659
„ France	56,441	52,235
„ Spain	11,986	13,689
„ Italy	28,780	27,486
„ United States of America	185,809	223,317
„ Other Foreign Countries	12,753	14,800
Total to Foreign Countries	561,169	587,926
To British India	13,752	22,965
„ Australia	243	520
„ Canada	13,450	20,193
„ Other British Possessions	352	482
Total to British Possessions	27,797	44,160
Total	588,966	632,086

GLASS—Plate:	1907.	1908.
	£	£
To Denmark (including Faröe Islands)	17,369	32,225
„ Germany	15,219	13,785
„ Netherlands	6,846	9,756
„ Italy	5,680	9,930
„ Egypt	859	2,429
„ China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macão)	2,431	2,393
„ Japan (includ. Formosa)	6,299	13,346
„ United States of America	16,449	3,072
„ Argentine Republic	14,643	36,465
„ Other Foreign Countries	17,145	16,014
Total to Foreign Countries	102,940	139,415
To Cape of Good Hope	4,304	4,533
„ Natal	5,739	5,611
„ British India	25,313	17,998
„ Australia	19,890	22,948
„ New Zealand	22,556	24,707
„ Canada	65,890	51,009
„ Other British Possessions	5,942	8,213
Total to British Possessions	149,634	135,019
Total	252,574	274,434

GLASS—Flint, Plain, Cut, or Ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass (except Bottles):		
To Russia	3,175	1,764
„ Denmark (including Faröe Islands)	2,328	2,493
„ Germany	14,362	8,735
„ Netherlands	3,547	2,961
„ Belgium	3,124	2,880
„ France	6,436	8,346
„ Italy	2,638	2,094
„ Austria-Hungary	4,253	753
„ Egypt	2,953	2,044
„ China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macão)	5,556	4,197
„ United States of Ameriea	32,764	30,482
„ Chile	4,232	2,279
„ Brazil	3,104	3,097
„ Argentine Republic	7,557	6,781
„ Other Foreign Countries	16,377	16,492
Total to Foreign Countries	112,306	95,398
To Cape of Good Hope	7,237	6,443
„ Natal	4,604	3,706
„ British India:		
Bombay (incl. Karachi)	13,567	14,646
Madras	3,877	5,374
Bengal	12,764	18,333
Eastern Bengal & Assam	43	62
Burmah	3,844	2,469
„ Straits Settlements and Dependeneies	3,250	2,689
„ Australia:		
Western Australia	998	1,021
South Australia (includ. Northern Territory)	2,456	2,320
Victoria	8,418	6,099
New South Wales	9,122	5,993
Queensland	2,683	2,240
Tasmania	631	602
„ New Zealand	7,876	9,054
„ Canada	7,132	6,088
„ Other British Possessions	15,313	14,907
Total to British Possessions	103,815	102,046
Total	216,121	197,444

GLASS—*continued:*	1907.	1908.
Glass Bottles—	£	£
To Netherlands	2,313	3,343
„ Belgium	10,677	9,745
„ France	9,991	9,172
„ Portuguese East Africa	4,541	6,410
„ Spain	2,543	1,980
„ Egypt	13,656	9,145
„ China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macão)	4,458	3,303
„ United States of America	93,873	74,763
Philippine Islands and Guam	2,482	3,216
„ Cuba	14,958	9,226
„ Brazil	4,748	4,267
„ Argentine Republic	24,047	13,856
„ Other Foreign Countries	37,919	36,556
Total to Foreign Countries	226,206	184,982
To Cape of Good Hope	20,993	17,764
„ Natal	16,013	15,486
„ British India:		
Bombay (incl. Karachi)	24,878	18,702
Madras	3,865	5,440
Bengal	15,125	14,295
Eastern Bengal & Assam	143	111
Burmah	18,214	23,417
„ Straits Settlements and Dependencies	14,662	13,558
„ Australia:		
Western Australia	9,706	10,054
South Australia (includ. Northern Territory)	9,073	10,567
Victoria	34,047	30,083
New South Wales	30,899	33,737
Queensland	12,603	9,504
Tasmania	1,805	1,615
„ New Zealand	24,467	32,345
„ Canada	34,419	23,565
„ British West India Islands	21,082	19,044
„ Other British Possessions	36,254	37,167
Total to British Possessions	328,248	316,454
Total	554,454	501,436

GLASS MANUFACTURES: Other sorts:		
To Denmark (including Faröe Islands)	17,782	15,450
„ Germany	21,189	23,414
„ Netherlands	4,946	3,137
„ France	3,508	3,670
„ Spain	1,704	541
„ Italy	5,344	7,583
„ Turkey	3,460	1,862
„ Egypt	9,483	10,552
„ Japan (includ. Formosa)	4,869	8,109
„ United States of America	51,474	44,932
„ Brazil	5,685	8,866
„ Argentine Republic	33,009	44,655
„ Other Foreign Countries	25,809	22,729
Total to Foreign Countries	188,262	195,500
To Cape of Good Hope	5,070	3,596
„ Natal	2,524	2,959
„ British India	10,253	9,870
„ Australia	22,761	31,634
„ New Zealand	16,178	14,109
„ Canada	122,048	115,667
„ Other British Possessions	9,837	9,270
Total to British Possessions	188,671	187,105
Total	376,933	382,605

Trade Reports.

The Proprietors do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

NOTES FROM THE POTTERIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE holiday spirit still lingers, but its effacement is now almost complete, and its total abolition only a matter of a week or two longer. A few of the employers are heard of in various districts, prolonging the vacation in the hope of another spell of fine weather coming along such as favoured "Wakes" week; but most of them are back home again, and, like their employees, are looking forward to a season of good hard work before the winter sets in. The workpeople seem to have had an exceptionally enjoyable holiday this year. Numbers of them, no doubt, had been putting their savings into "Wakes" clubs for months past in anticipation of the holidays, and others had been saving in their homes, practising the thrift which some ill-informed persons constantly deny that the pottery operative possesses. It is not altogether easy to save money out of the wages many of them get at times when employment is not plentiful enough to find a fairly full week's work all round, and it speaks volumes that so many of the workers, particularly of the women and girls, were able to take a trip to the sea-side after such hard times as we have been passing through. The writer happened to be at Stoke station while the trains were discharging hundreds of sunburnt territorials home from their annual training, and it was pleasant to think that a very large proportion of these were drawn from the ranks of the potting trade. Among the officers are many who are at the head of large concerns in the china and earthenware trades, and they set their employees a splendid example by spending part of their own holidays under canvas. The men, though tired after their long journey, looked fit and well. The benefit to their health must have been enormous, they had had fun as well as hard work, and they came back with constitutions strengthened, spirits invigorated, and ready to tackle their work with zest.

Happily, at the time of writing, the indications are that work will soon be more plentiful; a feeling of greater confidence is abroad, and the opinion is widely held that, before long, a considerable expansion of trade may be looked for. There are still far too many good workmen out of employment, but their number is diminishing, and the general out-look is certainly much more reassuring than was the case three months ago. A good sign was that a much larger number of factories than usual opened their doors during the week following the holidays. It has sometimes been the unfortunate experience of workpeople to find on returning from their "Wakes" festivities, with depleted pockets, that there would be no work for them to do for quite a long period, and, in not a few instances, privation must have followed. This year the general desire to get works running again indicates that orders are more plentiful. The home market makes but a slow recovery, but several other markets show a gratifying improvement, particularly America—North and South—and South Africa. Now that the Union of the South African colonies is within measurable distance of becoming an accomplished fact, an era of prosperity is looked for, and those manufacturers who, in good and bad seasons—mostly bad—have been "nursing" the South African trade, should be able to obtain some return for the outlay which has been entailed. Such manufacturers have had to fight against much more than trade depression; they have been met, at every turn, by strong competition from Germany, and, with not enough business to go round, the fight for what there was has been exceedingly keen. Still, some of them have stuck to their guns with dogged pertinacity, fighting all the way, and, if better times have at length set in, they certainly ought to share well in whatever business may be going. The improved tone which is manifesting itself in trade circles, is reflected in the Board of Trade Returns for the month of July, showing, as they do, an advance of £3,500,000 in the country's general imports, and of £1,750,000 in the exports, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. This, coming on the top of the marked improvement in the figures for June, gives ample ground for the belief that the increase is not a mere flash in the pan, but is the outward indication of a general and solid improvement in the industrial affairs of the country.

The exports of British china and earthenware during July amounted in value to £224,850, which is an increase of £13,022 on the corresponding month of last year, but falls £18,310 below the figures for the year before, the exports of ware in those two years being, respectively, £211,828 and £243,160. Taking the seven months of the year to date, one finds that the exports of British ware have amounted, in value, to £1,287,982, compared with £1,437,106 in the similar period of last year, and £1,508,255 the year before. It will thus be seen that we are still, on the aggregate, considerably behind last year's figures, and still more behind those of the year 1907, but the last two months, at any rate, have "stopped the rot" and have helped to reduce the deficiency somewhat. Analysing the figures quoted above, we find that, during July the ware sent from this country to the United States amounted, in value, to £52,262. This is an increase of £8,642 on the returns for last year, and an even more gratifying feature is that the exports of ware to two other American markets, Canada and the Argentine, showed an increase on the month, together, of a further £11,000, the Dominion contributing £6,000 of this increase. Evidently trade is picking up all over America now that the trouble and uncertainty caused by the evolution of the new Tariff is over. A letter received by a local manufacturer from his American agent a few days ago, stated that the record of July in the United States had been one of progress in nearly every department of trade and industry, "The present position," the letter continued, "is most satisfactory, and, with the increasing prospect of a good harvest, and sustained improvement in the iron and steel trades and elsewhere, the outlook is unquestionably most encouraging." Returning to the Board of Trade figures reference must be made to the improved exports to South Africa already noted. The ware sent from this side to the British colonies in South Africa during the month was of the value of £10,368 during July, as against only £5,002 in the same month of last year, and £8,924 in July, 1907. Throughout the present year, the South African trade has shown a certain buoyancy, and, up to date, the decline in the exports of ware to that market, in spite of general trade depression, has only amounted to about £6,000. As regards the imports, the figures show an increase in the value of the ware of foreign origin sent to this country during July, the values for the last three years being as follows:—1909, £99,801; 1908, £72,796; 1907, £94,240. This year's increase is accounted for by a singular advance in the value of the "porcelain, china and parian" imported, amounting to £49,087 this year against £21,294 last year, and £22,320 the year before. It would be interesting if these consignments could be traced to their source so that it could be seen whence they came, and of what they consisted. Apparently a considerable proportion of the ware was re-exported, for the re-exports during July amounted in value, to £35,628 (of which £33,984 consisted of "porcelain, china and earthenware"), against only £8,655 in the previous year, and £11,403 in July, 1907. This reduces the value of the foreign ware placed on the markets of the United Kingdom during July to the net figure of £64,173, and during the seven months to £405,088. There is an element of mystery about these large imports of china and their subsequent exportation again, which whets the curiosity and makes one anxious to know the explanation. What is it?

The course of the Finance Bill through the House of Commons has been followed with acute interest here, and despite Mr. Josiah Wedgwood's able championship of the proposal to tax ungotten minerals, there was a feeling of relief when the Government announced, a fortnight ago, that the tax in question is to be replaced by a tax on mining royalties and way-leaves. The prospect of taxes on ungotten clay could scarcely be contemplated without uneasiness. In a written answer to Mr. Montgomery, who, on Aug. 17, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to declare that common brick clay was not a mineral for the purposes of the Finance Bill, Mr. Lloyd George stated: "There is no doubt that brick clay is a mineral in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and it is not proposed in the Finance Bill to make any exception in favour of brick clay." If brick clay is a mineral, then, presumably, china clay and the coarse clay used for saggers are also minerals, but how far they may be affected by any of the Budget proposals I have not been able to ascertain in spite of diligent inquiry. It is something, however, to have escaped the tax on ungotten clays, and, for this relief, we are duly thankful.

The past month has been featured by an almost entire absence of trade news. The holiday spirit has held sway to the exclusion of almost everything else, and but for a spasmodic recrudescence of the long-drawn discussion on the federation of the Potteries towns, now drawing so near its consummation, the local gossips would have found themselves quite without occupation. A sign that the great day is fast approaching when the six towns will be welded into one is afforded by the fact that the Local Government Board have just appointed Mr. Eustace Joy as acting town clerk to perform certain duties incidental to the coming into operation of the Federation Act.——The death of Alderman Aaron Edwards, head of the firm of Cartwright and Edwards, of Longton, left that town without a mayor, and at one time it was thought likely that the office would not be filled, since the mayoralty will expire altogether in November. Difficulties were, however, experienced in conducting the town's affairs without a civic chief to exercise a controlling hand, and the Council, at a recent meeting, therefore elected Alderman A. B. Jones as chief magistrate. Mr. Jones is a

china manufacturer, and the head of the firm of A. B. Jones & Sons, of Grafton Works. One of the most far-seeing and enterprising business men in the town, his productions have a wide reputation and his manufactory is regarded as one of the most up to date in the district. Mr. Jones served the mayoralty some three or four years ago.

THE STOURBRIDGE, BIRMINGHAM, AND NORTH OF ENGLAND GLASS TRADES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE state of the glass trade, especially what may be termed the domestic, or "table" branch, remains in an unsatisfactory condition, and it is only where goods of the very highest quality are manufactured that activity prevails. In Stourbridge and Wordsley there has been not a little short time amongst the bulk of the glass manufacturers in this famous centre. High-class work has been most in demand, and the best of it able, because of its merit, to overcome tariffs on the Continent and in the United States of America, meant to be prohibitive. "Price is no object," where the buyers are rich and of educated tastes, and it is gratifying to know that the reputation of the district, world-wide as it certainly has been, is so well maintained. There were active preparations made early in the spring for the flower trade, a variety of vases, bowls, &c., in coloured glass being made and stocked in anticipation of the usual early demand. Orders certainly came in, but they were of less value than usual and the flow was checked by unpropitious weather. The hot snap—if the term may be allowed—that seized this country late in July and remained with more or less constancy till the middle of August, caused a run on these articles, and the warehouse shelves were largely depleted. It cannot be said that this branch of the trade yielded large profits, for cheap imitations of good English patterns were on the market.

In dishes and tumblers there has been some activity. It is stated that in a few instances the size and, therefore, the capacity of these latter has been reduced to enable hotel keepers and publicans generally to meet the charges for beer by the brewers. Is there not some danger of these five-to-quarts being seized by the officers of the Board of Inland Revenue on the ground that they do not hold the Imperial half pint? It has been suggested to us that there is such danger, and we therefore mention the matter. It is well it should be inquired into, both by glass manufacturers and their customers. A great deal had been expected from the movement set on foot with the view of inducing the leading hotel keepers of London and the big provincial cities, as well as those at the heads of leading restaurants, to use British glass, instead of buying cheap Continental-made articles, but the result has by no means answered expectations, and the hope that it will have a measure of success becomes fainter every month. Prospects at present are rather brighter, and it is to be hoped there will be satisfactory fruition.

In Birmingham the flint glass trade, up to the advent of August, was distinctly bad, but since then a change for the better is reported, fair orders having been received and a few more hands are being employed. Exports were somewhat larger in July than in the corresponding period last year. In plate-glass (merchanted, not manufactured) there has been a falling off. In the manufacture of light dishes, toilet, and other fancy bottles, there is no improvement, nor will there be until the silversmiths and electroplate manufacturers give out their season orders. There was almost a general stoppage of work during the August Bank Holiday week, not only in the glass, but in other industries. Probably never since the holiday was instituted has there been such a general stoppage. This was the case not only in the city but in the industrial towns and villages in the district of which Birmingham is the centre. Many firms in the Midlands are in favour of closing their works for an agreed-upon week in the summer rather than have a continuance of a number of single-day holidays. In the glass trade, and in other spheres of work also, employers have suffered loss through men not returning on the day following that on which the place was closed, or "dawdling about" until the holiday feeling, as they call it, had disappeared. United action on the part of employers is required, and how that is to be brought about has not been even semi-officially suggested. Orders for glass, as is often the case, have been unevenly distributed during the past two months. This applies chiefly to the home table trade. Cutters have not been fully employed. Glass bevellers and silverers in Birmingham remain dull and are suffering from a falling off in orders from the big breweries. In the past the managers have placed orders for richly cut plate glass windows in their hotels and saloons, but of late such windows have given place to acid etched panes, or to others in which the patterns have been sand-blasted. Another cause of slackness is that many electro-platers have bought foreign glass and had it cut by their own men. In some cases they had purchased the articles ready cut. The result is not satisfactory in an art point of view; the glass has not the brilliance of the British made article and the cutting is often crude, this spoiling the effect of the silver mountings. The cribs of Birmingham continue to be busily employed on small sauce, medicine and ink bottles, &c., and an almost new line has been struck in cheap flower vases. On the 3rd ult. an outbreak of fire occurred at the glass works of Alfred Arculus & Co., Broad-st., Birmingham, in a packing-room in the basement and the room above, used as a store. The Fire Brigade extinguished the flames in about twenty minutes, but in less than two hours another outbreak was reported. This time a warehouse in a different part of the premises were in flames, and the Brigade had to come with steam fire-engine and tender. They soon got the mastery, but Messrs. Arculus have sustained much loss. Some curiosity has been aroused in Birmingham, as well as in other centres of the glass industry, by the announcement that a firm of glass manufacturers in France has introduced "a burglar-proof glass which is almost unbreakable." It is described as about an inch in thickness, so strong that a heavy weight thrown at one of the sheets will only make a small hole, and that a revolver bullet "will only mark the glass, without further damage." Can the announcement be relied upon? The name of the inventor is not given nor that of the works where the wonderful glass is said to have been produced; and why any reticence? The invention, if a reality, is one of the most wonderful and important of modern times. The table trade of Birmingham, at the time of writing, is moving more briskly. The city, as is well known, has often visits paid to it by important associations holding conferences, &c. On the 20th ult. the Junior Institution of Engineers arrived from Leamington and were conducted over some important works, amongst them F. & C. Osler's crystal manufactory in Freeth and Broad-streets, and were much interested in watching the production and ornamentation of artistic glass.

Touching Lancashire, there is very little alteration in the state of the glass trade to report, so far as table ware is concerned, though there is a rather better demand for pressed and mule tumblers, the former chiefly. The bottle trade of the city is still depressed; the tanks, stated in our July article as having been closed down, are still cold, and there are few signs of the furnaces being relit

at present. Proprietors of cribs making small ink and gum bottles keep fairly busy. In steam-tubing but little is doing, but an early improvement is expected. Machinery glass is quiet and is certain to remain so for some time yet, as the cotton trade remains dull and the mills and factories are only working four days per week.

St. Helens bottle makers are working slack, the trade not having recovered its tone, and a number of hands have had to be discharged. The cold, wet summer injuriously affected both mineral water and ale bottles, for buyers were unable to quit their stocks, and have refrained from placing fresh orders or have much reduced them. Window glass of the ordinary kind and sheet glass remain dull, there being little animation in the building trade, and a revival is not expected for at least a couple of months. The great plate-glass works are not as busy as is usually the case at this period of the year, both home and shipping orders being below the average. Tubing drawers are far from being fully employed. At Warrington the glass trade is only moderate.

In South and West Yorkshire, most glass manufacturers, despite the wretched weather which prevailed in June and July, reducing the demand for effervescing drinks, and therefore for bottles, have little reason to complain, inasmuch as they have received a fair number of substantial orders, which enable them to put their men on full time. The requirements of customers are chiefly for soda-water, lemonade, and ginger-beer bottles. Wine quarts are meeting with ready sale, and at these several "holes" are busy. Screw-mouth bottles in half-pint and pint sizes are also in good request, owing to the fruit season being in full swing. Jars for this purpose are also being made—by machines—the use of which is continually extending. Among the new patents for improving these appliances is one, granted in July, to two gentlemen of Thornhill interested in the manufacture of glass. In addition to the goods already named, confectioners are being supplied with wide-mouth bottles for "sweets." The call for Winchester and other coloured goods for use in the chemical trade is sufficiently strong to show that business in that line is looking up, and there is further evidence that that is so in the new orders that have reached Castleford, and one or two other centres, for vitriol carboys. In Barnsley, and at Knottingley, there is more animation, and the same is the case at Wakefield and Thornhill. Milk bottles —comparatively new articles so far as Yorkshire firms are concerned—are taking well. They are furnished with swing stoppers, and prove not only serviceable, but more cleanly than the old patterns. Makers of proprietary medicines and coffee and malt preparations, and purveyors of sauces and relishes, have given out extensive orders, and these have helped materially to keep both flint and green hands busy. Yet, in more than one district in the kingdom, some leading glass manufacturers have been so slack that their workmen have only had partial employment, and they are still playing more than working—"laking" the men call it. Competition between the different firms is very keen, and it may be that allowances made by one as compared with those offered by another in tendering for contracts, account for the diversion of trade into new channels. Some machines for the production of bottles and jars are lower in price than they were, and certain hand-made goods stand little chance against them. If workers under the old system are not to be ultimately supplanted, it is clear they will have to submit to a reduction of wages. We are informed that the matter has already been under consideration, but up to the present time no definite proposal has been made. At Conisborough there has been some trouble, Mr. Caleb Kilner having had to summon some of his men for absenting themselves from work. They had been put on to make jam-jars under the new method, and feared they would not be able to make sufficient wages, which was a mistake. Each had to pay 10s. and costs.

In the North of England, in the Newcastle and Sunderland districts, where the glass trade in all its branches has been so depressed, there is a revival. At Seaham Harbour the bottle works are busier, and at kindred manufactories there is more doing than for some months past in several instances. Newcastle pressed glass, especially in tumblers of less size than the Imperial half-pint, has shown unwonted activity. Dishes up to 8in. and 9in. have gone better, as also has confectionary ware. Flint and mule wines and tumblers are not moving very fast, but for them this is the between season, and business is expected to be brisk early in October. Glass cutters have had a sorry time of it, and many of them are still short of full employment.

THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN SCOTLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

So far as indications go, within the sphere of these particular industries, there is no improvement whatever to be noted as characteristic of the passing of August. But there have been unmistakable indications of the beginning of a reawakening to activity on the part of the other and bulkier industries of the country. This was more clearly evident directly we knew for certain that the masters and employees in the coal mining industry had come to terms, and that there was no longer the threat of a wholesale stoppage of fuel supplies. All over Scotland, building —both property building and shipbuilding—gives indubitable signs of approaching resurrection from the protracted depression of the past years; and this is true also of most of the prominent industries of the country. The improvement, as yet, attains to no great dimensions, but nothing on any large scale was looked for within so brief a space of time, or, indeed, was at all possible. Movement in the desired direction is there, however, though small of compass, and that is enough for satisfaction in the meantime. The better prospect does not immediately affect the pottery and glass trades, and, indeed, these industries are the first to suffer at the beginning of a time of depression, and are also about the last to come in for any share of the benefit arising from a general industrial revival. There is, however, one immediate good effect which the merchants in the pottery and glass trades cannot possibly miss, and that is the assurance that their turn, if not come yet, is certain to come before very long.

Looking hopefully on the future is, indeed, the only present means of gratification for the china, stoneware, glass and crystal trades in Scotland. The month of August has again been dull to a degree. At the time of writing, the coast and health resort season draws to a close, though, possibly, it may extend over the greater part of September if that month begins with good promise as to weather, and keeps up at all well. As regards trade at summer resorts, the season just ending is pronounced to have been the very worst for quite a number of years. Ordinary retail houses in the cities and towns report a very poor business for August.

It is much the same with the wholesale merchants in these trades. August has been very dull indeed, and travellers are still encountering the greatest caution in the placing of orders. But here, also, confidence in the early future is gaining ground, and they are distinctly more cheerful. Harvest prospects and the week-to-week fortunes of the coast herring and general fishery industry, have a direct effect on the placing of prospective

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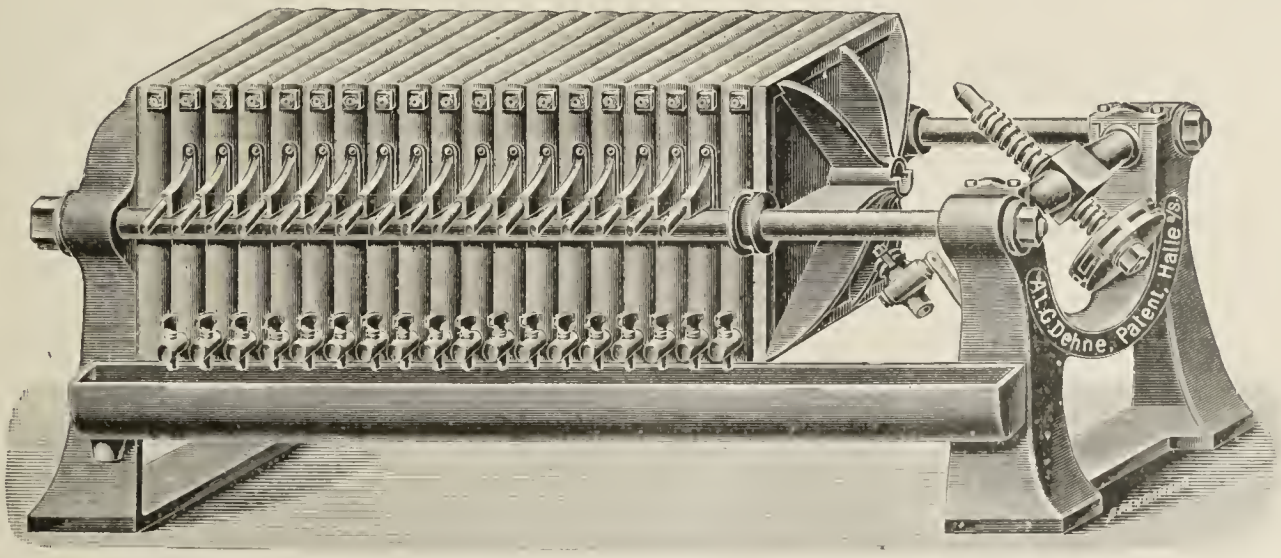
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orders in the stoneware, whiteware, and glass trades, but up to the present these influences have been uncertain of aspect, when not positively unfriendly. Harvest may turn out to be of a medium fairness—not much more by any chance, for the weather has been too capricious—and as for the coast fishing, the results have been disappointing at some points, though not at all bad elsewhere. The Shetland Islands, in the very far north, have done well on the whole, so far as the herring catches are concerned

Quite a number of the chiefs of our industries in Scotland—both makers and merchants—have been taking holidays during August, but September will bring a return to something near the normal. Some notice has been taken of the suggestion made at the close of the report of the "Fragile Club" excursion (THE POTTERY GAZETTE for August, page 911), and it has been remarked that, so far as Scotland is concerned, there is a very friendly spirit abroad generally amongst merchants and makers in the pottery and glass trades, but there is no organised expression of it. No doubt there will be further informal reference to the matter, and possibly some practical outcome.

CANADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, August 16.

THE crop of small fruits has been unprecedentedly large in Southern Ontario this summer, and the canners have all beaten previous records for amounts preserved. This activity on the part of the canneries has demanded an extra large supply of fruit jars. In this correspondence last year I alluded to the lack of jars and the lamentably poor quality of many of those which were on the market. The howl that went up from the grocers and crockerymen handling the jars apparently had a good effect, for there has not been heard a word of complaint so far this season. The manufacturers have packed the jars more carefully, too, so that the breakage which was excessive last year, is not a matter for complain this season. The improvement all around was necessary to save the trade to those who now supply it.

Another year will probably see a more or less comprehensive exhibit of British manufactures at the Canadian National Exhibition, as I have the word of Manager Orr that a building will be erected next summer to accommodate such an exhibit. Earl Grey, present Governor-General of Canada, has interested himself in the scheme, and it is planned that the British Exhibits building shall be free to any British manufacturer—under certain necessary restrictions as to space—who is desirous of showing his wares. Some English pottery is to be exhibited this year. Those who have the matter in hand have promises of specimens from the pottery collections of Josiah Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Doulton, Royal Crown Derby, Royal Worcester, and Grindley's. As these exhibits have not yet arrived, it cannot be stated definitely what will constitute this first British pottery display. If this should be the beginning of a permanent exhibition of British pottery in Canada, it would serve an excellent purpose; but, in any case, it is sincerely to be hoped that there will be a large, handsome, and comprehensive exhibit made by the British potters at the Canadian National Exhibition annually, for a million persons pass through its turnstiles during the two weeks of its duration.

Trade in the crockery lines has been dull this last month. Notwithstanding the heavy fruit crop and the roseate promise of a great harvest of grain, the merchants are not buying freely. Their orders for import were extremely conservative, and wholesalers here are of the opinion that many retailers will run short of holiday goods. This will benefit the stock houses; but it should also serve to clear out a lot of old stock and make room for more import business next spring.

The newly-organised Crockery Board of Trade of Canada has made its first aggressive move. It has issued a circular to the retail trade announcing that no member of the Board will make any allowance in future for breakage. The circular is signed by twenty-two members, and reads as follows:—"All goods are packed by experienced and expert packers, and every reasonable precaution used to insure safe delivery. Carriers receive goods in good order only, and issue receipt to that effect. As practically all excessive breakage is caused by rough and careless handling of packages by transportation companies, it is the duty of every consignee or his employees when receiving goods to inspect them, and if either the packages or contents appear in bad order, to sign for such packages "received in bad order," then, in case of excessive breakage or shortage, the consignee can hold carriers liable and obtain from them compensation for the loss sustained. Every dealer in crockery, china, and glassware, for his own protection, should add to all purchases a percentage of from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent. to the cost of all goods, so as to cover incidental breakages in handling them. This, on the average, will be ample to cover all loss whether in transit or stock." One cannot say much for the literary skill of the framer of the circular, but the meaning is plain. Concerted action was imperatively necessary in the matter of claims for excessive breakage. Had all these claims been honesty made, there would have been little need for such a step, but the abuses were multiplying. Claims that should have been made to the transportation companies were saddled upon the importers, and the brunt of every irregularity laid upon them. Under the new rule the retailer will have to shoulder the responsibility which he has been in the habit of shifting upon the shoulders of others. It is only fair to say that few retailers in the large Canadian towns have been guilty of making unjust claims. Most of them have come from small towns with poor railroad facilities and inadequate equipment for handling heavy packages.

AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, July 7.

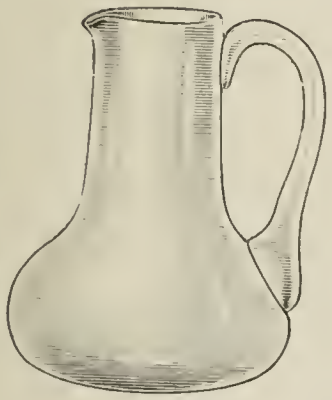
IN further reference to the complaint made against the Victorian Public Works Department by a deputation recently of having used imported instead of local tiles in departmental work, which I reported to you in my last letter, the Inspector-General of Public Works has forwarded to the Minister of the Department for this State a report thereon, which says:—"The deputation which waited upon the Minister to complain that effect was not being given to the resolution of Parliament in respect of manufactures and materials 'to give substantial and effective preference to those manufactured or produced in the Commonwealth' was wrong in its assumption that officers of this department indulged in prejudices in favour of imported articles, thereby ignoring the order of Parliament and the instruction of the authorities. Regarding the use of local tiles, of which an especial point was made, I say again that the reason why they have not been more extensively used of recent years on Government buildings has been the difficulty in procuring them. Herewith I append a table showing results of tests of local in comparison with imported tiles. It will be seen that whereas in the characteristics of weight and absorption 'Marseilles' is actually the superior, it is not so to an

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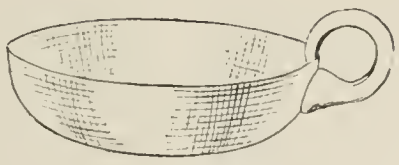
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G 956.

extent which would give an architect any concern when compared with the local 'Emu' tile. My instructions to the architects of the Public Works Department for several years have been to use these tiles wherever possible. One of them intended covering new blocks, which present a very large area, with Victorian tiles, and personally visited the several factories at Brunswick and Malvern, but could not secure the quantity required. It became necessary to allow the contractor to arrange for Marseilles tiles to avert a claim for delay. Again, at a hospital under an enthusiastic supporter of local tiles, from the same cause I was forced to permit the use of imported tiles. Recently, at the Northcote State school, it was intended to use the local tiles at an increased cost of £60, but they could not be obtained. We have arranged for a supply for the Ballarat High School, which is the only building now in hand intended to be covered with tiles. As regards other materials and manufactures I can be equally emphatic." Attached to the report is a detailed table of the results of tests, which show the total absorption of the various makes of tiles after 24 hours' immersion to be as follows:—"Tortoise" (Marseilles), 12½ oz.; "Emu" (Victoria), 13½ oz.; "Kangaroo" (Victoria), 20 oz.; "Lion" (Marseilles), 13 oz.

One of the results of the above agitation may be seen in the following memorandum to the Inspector-General who furnished the foregoing report by the Minister for Public Works for the State, prior to his departure for London last month:—"I desire on the eve of my departure for London to again emphasise my views on this question, and state that in all works carried out by this department locally (that is, Australian) manufactured goods must be used as far as possible, and in cases where they are not so used the officers concerned will be expected to fully justify their contrary action to the Minister."

As regards the absorption tests, one of the local manufacturers has protested against them on the grounds that the tiles used in the tests were not in the same condition as to dryness before being immersed. He argued that the "Kangaroo" tiles had been forwarded direct from the kiln, and consequently had no moisture whatever in them, and asked if same could be said of the other tiles used. He held that the only true test as to absorption that could be obtained would be by putting all the tiles to be tested into a kiln, and when all were thoroughly dry, immerse them for a certain time, to ensure the accurate various degrees of absorption, and then compare them. He claimed for himself the right of being present at such an important test. He also complained that in the tests differently-sized tiles were used, and states his intention to hold a test himself, at which he invited officers of the department to be present.

A deputation was the other day introduced to the federal Postmaster-General representing a Melbourne company, recently formed for the purpose of manufacturing telegraph and telephone insulators from Victorian clay. The speakers informed the Postmaster-General that an excellent deposit of clay had been found at Ringwood, about 15 miles from Melbourne, and that suitable insulators could be made at a price varying from 4d. to 7d. They asked that they should be given an opportunity of competing for the supply of insulators to the department, and protested that there was no necessity for the whole of these articles to be imported, as was at present the case. The Postmaster-General, in the course of a sympathetic reply, said he knew of other good clay deposits and mentioned the localities, also asserting that his department would be calling shortly for tenders for 100,000 insulators, and that Australian makers would undoubtedly be given a chance to tender, further adding that a comparatively small difference in price would not prevent preference being given the local article, provided, of course, that it met all requirements.

The manufacture of bricks locally from sand and lime is about to be undertaken here, a company having been formed for that purpose under the style of the Victoria Sand Lime Brick Company, Ltd. The nominal capital is £25,000, in 25,000 shares of £1 each, of which 12,000 are offered to the public for 15s. each, payable 2s. on application, 5s. on allotment, and the balance as required within six months. The vendors receive 5,000 fully paid up shares for the Victorian rights of the International Sand, Lime, Brick and Machinery Company's process, and 8,000 shares are reserved for future issue. The bricks are manufactured out of sand only, to which about 5 per cent. of lime is added, and although the process is novel to Australia, it is stated that it has been proved a commercial success in the United States. The present office of the company is at 450, Collins-st., Melbourne.

The Gazette.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTE.—*When two dates are given in the following announcements, the first is the date of the dissolution. The date in parentheses that of the official advertisement.*

LESTER E. & Co. (Eli Lester and Hy. Hainsworth), 25 Northgate Bradford, glass merchants. July 20. Debts by E. Lester, who continues. (July 27.)

Limited Companies: Appointments of Receivers; Resolutions and Notices as to Winding-up; Petitions; Orders and Official and other Notices.

ALCOCK (HY.) & Co., LTD., Burslem.—F. Geen, Stoke-upon-Trent, apptd. recr., July 17, 1909. Petition presented Aug. 11 by the Executors of Thos. Malkin, Legal & Dalehall Mills, Burslem. Hearing, Town Hall, Hanley, Sept. 15 at 10. Llewellyn & Son, Tunstall, sols.

LIVERPOOL GLASS Co., LTD. Resolved June 30, confirmed July 16: — That the company be wound up. J. W. R. Punch, 35, Albert-rd., Middlesbrough, sol., liqr.

TRERICE CHINA CLAY Co. (1908), Ltd., Plymouth.—B. Bagnall, 11, Princess-square, Plymouth, apptd. recr. Aug. 11, 1909. Resolved Aug. 9:—That the company be wound up. F. C. Willoughby, 28, Westwell-st., Plymouth.

Notice of Intended Dividend.

WALTERS DAVID, 6, Horeb-st. Treorky, china dealer. Claims, Aug. 31, to E. Owen, Pontypridd, O.R.

Appointment of Trustee.

JEWANJI ARDESHIR and PIROSHAW JEWANJI, trading as Ardeshir & Co., 22, Oxford-st., and 53, Addison-gardens, Indian art dealers. Tr., F. S. Salaman, 1, Oxford-court, Cannon-st., E.C.

Order made on Application for Discharge.

SAMUELS ELIAS, china and hardware dealer, 94, Chapel-st., Islington, N. The order of adjudication in this case was made in September, 1900, and the bankrupt applied to Mr. Registrar Linklater, sitting at the London Bankruptcy Court, on July 27, for his order of discharge. Mr. Egerton S. Grey attended as Official Receiver, and reported that proofs of debt had been admitted of £332 19s. 5d., in respect of liabilities returned by the bankrupt at £419 11s. 6d. The assets, which were estimated to produce £61 10s., realised £40 13s. 6d., and a first and final dividend of 1s. 6d. in the £ was paid. The bankrupt formerly acted as manager to his mother, who traded as a china and glass dealer. In March, 1897, with a cash capital of £50 and stock of the same value given to him by his mother he started business as above. During the first twelve months the trading paid its way, but subsequently the business resulted in a continuous loss. He carried it on with the aid of borrowed money. Creditors, however, began to press him, and ultimately, the pressure having become very severe, he filed his petition. The bankrupt attributed his failure to loss in trading and to his household and personal expenditure. Since his bankruptcy he had been employed in the china and glass trade as a traveller, and had acquired no property, nor incurred fresh debts. He had not applied for his discharge before as he did not think that it was necessary, and he was now applying as his friends had made it a condition precedent to setting him up in business again that he should obtain his discharge. He became aware that he was insolvent about October, 1899. After

JAMES HANCOCK & SON,

LTD.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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FOR

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WORKS: **DIGLIS CERAMIC ART COLOUR WORKS, WORCESTER.**

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TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, FURNITURE, &c

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67 & 69, Park Place, New York.

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P. de Courcy & Mitten,
6, Cité Paradis, Paris.

then he continued the business, and contracted the greater part of his trade debts. In regard to eleven of the unsecured creditors returned in the statement of affairs, they were in respect of new accounts opened after he became aware that he was insolvent, and in consequence of his having exhausted his credit elsewhere. As offences, the Official Receiver reported that the bankrupt's assets were not of a value equal to 10s. in the £: that he had omitted to keep proper books of account, and that he had continued to trade with knowledge of insolvency. His Honour upheld the report, and suspended the discharge for two years.

Extract from the Registry of Deeds of Arrangement.

The following Deeds of Arrangement with Creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. Under this Act it is necessary that private arrangements other than those executed in pursuance of the Bankruptcy Act shall be registered within seven clear days after the first execution by the debtor or any creditor.

** These figures are taken from the Affidavit filed with the registered Deed, but may be subject to variation on realisation. In some cases the estimated assets are not stated.*

(The following lists are taken from the Official Gazette information, and we are not responsible for the mis-spelling of the names of any of the creditors.—EDS. P. G.)

BLOOR JESSE, 9, Wellgate, and Market-hall, and 15, James-st., Rotherham, glass and china merchant. Dated, July 14. Filed, July 21. Liabilities unsecured, £332. Property, after deducting secured claims, £145. Tr. H. G. Liversidge, Main-st.-chambers, Rotherham, I.A. The following are creditors: Faudels, Ltd., London, £11; — Gray, Birmingham, £10; Shaw & Sons, Rotherham, £16; E. Humphrey, Rotherham, £31; K. W. Fieldsend, Rotherham, £130; Shaw & Sons, Sheffield, £11; Stenton & Priee, Sheffield, £22; Rotherham Corporation (rates), £12.

Bankruptcy Proceedings.

DE CLERMONT JOHN ARNOLD ROBERT, lately pottery manufacturer, Totton, near Southampton, and Lime-st., E.C. On July 27, at the London Bankruptcy Court, the adjourned first meeting of creditors was held under this failure. Mr. E. Leadam Hough, Senior Official Receiver, presided. The debtor had carried on business as above in partnership with others under the style of the Hank Art Tile and Pottery Co., but a private meeting of the creditors was held in December last and a deed of assignment executed. He attributed his failure to loss in connection with the business and to losses in connection with companies which he promoted and of which he acted as a director. His statement of affairs showed labilities £21,072 19s. 11d., of which £3,472 19s. 11d. were returned as expected to rank, and assets £6,050, consisting of the estimated surplus from securities in the hands of fully secured creditors. The Chairman reported that the meeting had been adjourned in order that the debtor might have an opportunity of submitting a proposal. None had, however, yet been lodged. On the debtor's behalf it was stated that certain people were likely to come forward to assist him, and, upon his solicitor's guaranteeing the costs of another adjournment of the meeting, the proceedings were further adjourned for a month. The debtor's public examination was opened on Aug. 3 and adjourned to Oct. 22.

HUMPHREYS JOHN PITCAIRN, manufacturer of pottery, Scholar-green, Chester, late Park Pottery, Tunstall, and Russell-st. Works, Longton, Staffs. This debtor attended the Town Hall, Hanley, on July 28 for his public examination before Mr. Registrar Tennant, the deficiency being stated at £4,876. The debtor had been requested to furnish the Official Receiver with cash and trade accounts and also to amend his deficiency account. That request had, it was stated, not been complied with, and the Official Receiver asked that the case be adjourned. The case was adjourned, debtor being ordered to supply the necessary information. The adjourned public examination of the debtor was to have been held on August 25 at the Town Hall, Staffs, but the deputy Official Receiver stated that certain accounts necessary to the examination had not been filed, and the case was therefore again adjourned. The deficiency was stated at £4,876, and the assets were of the estimated value of £557.

LILLEY RICHARD SAMUEL, residing at 46, Gough-rd., Edgbaston, and carrying on business at 320, Bradford-st., china dealer. The public examination was held at Birmingham Bankruptcy Court at the end of July before Mr. Registrar Whitelock, and in answer to the Official Receiver (Mr. A. S. Cully), debtor said he commenced business in February, 1907. He was formerly assistant to his father, who was a china dealer at 68, Smallbrook-st. His father left him the business at his death. It was then prosperous. It ceased to be prosperous under his management owing to bad trade and losing a hiring contract with certain caterers. The loss on the contract meant about £400 a year. In June last he believed he could have paid all his creditors, but in September he was pressed, and had to pay out an execution amounting to £90. To do this he had recourse to money-lenders. A sale took place, but the amount realised was not sufficient to meet his liabilities. No cash-book was kept. The examination was closed.

RABNETT LEO JAMES (lately trading as Grainger & Co.), late earthenware and pottery manufacturer, 41, King's-rd., Gravelly-hill, Birmingham, late Trent Works, Joiner's-square, Hanley, Stafford. The public examination of this debtor took place at the Court House, Corporation-st., Birmingham, on Aug. 5, before Mr. Registrar Lowe. The liabilities amounted to £1,284 10s. and the only assets were doubtful book debts £50, which were not expected to yield anything. The debtor attributed his failure to bad trade and bad debts in connection with the partnership business of Grainger & Co., into which he put nearly £800 borrowed from his relatives. Examined by the Assistant Official Receiver (Mr. G. H. Acheson), the debtor said he was unemployed at the present time. In March, 1908, he entered into partnership with two others who were carrying on business as earthenware and pottery dealers at Hanley. He did not know at that time that shortly before he entered it the business had failed. He introduced £791 as capital, which he borrowed from his wife and brother-in-law, and he had since borrowed further sums from them. Under the terms of the partnership agreement debtor was entitled to draw £3 per week and to receive half the profits. The partnership continued until June, 1908, when one of the partners retired receiving from the debtor £50 for his share. The business was carried on by the remaining partners until April, 1909, when the whole of the effects were sold under a distress for rent. The examination was concluded.

WALTERS DAVID, china dealer, 6, Horeb-st., Treorky, Glam. The first meeting of the creditors in this case was held on July 27 at the Official Receiver's offices, Pontypridd, and on the same day the debtor attended the Court House, Pontypridd, for his public examination before Mr. Registrar Spickett, who allowed debtor to pass. The following are creditors:—Joseph Humphries, Tunstall, £14; Joseph & Co., Cardiff. £13; Sharp Bros. & Co., Treorky, £27; Sandlands & Colley, Ltd., Hanley, £10; Charles Waine, Longton, £10.

Private Meeting.

These Lists in some instances refer to Meetings of Creditors called by, or on behalf of the Debtor, with a view of laying his affairs before his Creditors, or refer to Statements of Debtors' Affairs, and do not in all cases refer to failures.

SHAW JOHN, glass and china dealer, 18-20, High-st.-arcade, Cardiff. The following are creditors:—John Brock, London £42 10s. 10d.; Dixon & Co., London, £21 7s. 8d.; M. Levien, London, £55 1s. 3d.; H. Mayer & Co., London, £61 8s. 6d.; Rowe & Edwards; London, £24 0s. 8d.; United States Glass Co., London, £ 24 Wuidart & Co., London, £29 10s. 3d.; Pountney & Co., Bristol, £13 2s. 4d.; Till & Sons, Burslem, £25 7s. 5d.; J. Maddock & Son, Burslem, £15 2s. 10d.; Tooth & Co., Burton-on-Trent, £19 5s. 10d.; H. B. Croueh, Cardiff, £25; Fieldings, Cardiff, £40 5s. 1d.; Morgan & Co., Cardiff, £14 5s. 11d.; J. Bourne & Son, Denby Pottery, £19 10s. 1d.; Bishop & Stonier, Hanley, £11 10s. 2d.; J. Aynesley & Son, Longton, £48 10s. 10d.; R. H. Plant & Co., Longton, £13 14s. 4d.; Redfern & Drakefold, Longton, £48 4s. 2d.; Taylor & Kent, Longton, £18 2s. 4d.; H. M. Williamson & Sons, Longton, £47 5s. 9d.; George Warrilow & Sons, Ltd., Longton, £24 14s. 2d.; Wileman & Co., Longton, £53 17s. 4d.; Wedgwood & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent, £56 14s. 1d.; Thomas Webb & Sons, Stourbridge, £16 12s. 8d.; L. & S. Hingley & Sons, Stourbridge, £12; Worcester Royal China Co., Ltd., Worcester, £27 4s. 8d.

New British Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for "THE POTTERY GAZETTE" by Messrs. G. F. REDFERN & Co., Chartered Patent Agents, 4, South-street, Finsbury, E.C., and 21, Southampton-buildings, W.C.

Applications for Letters Patent.

AERATED WATER BOTTLES, No. 16,869.—W. Teanby. Improved bottle or vessel for aerated waters. July 20, 1909.

BED PANS, No. 17,366.—L. L. Grimwade. Improvements in bed pans. July 26, 1909.

BOTTLES, No. 16,519.—T. E. Sellers. Improvements in bottles and the like. July 15, 1909.

BOTTLE MANUFACTURING APPARATUS, No. 16,730.—Improvements in apparatus for manufacturing bottles and the like. July 17, 1909.

CLAY PROCESS, No. 16,942.—R. Rupp. Process for the production of thin slabs of clay of large dimensions. July 20, 1909.

CLAY TREATMENT, No. 16,935.—J. Martin. Improvements in the treatment of clays for the manufacture of pottery and other articles. July 20, 1909.

DECORATIVE GLASS, No. 16,762.—T. Pfister. Improvements in decorative glass. July 19, 1909.

DINNER PLATES, &c., No. 16,907.—Improvement relating to dinner plates, dishes, and similar table utensils. July 20, 1909.



AT the **DAILY MAIL "HOME" EXHIBITION**, voting papers were given out by the *Daily Mail* to the public, **and our "JULES" Jar was voted the best Jar on the market.**

There is a big demand for **White Flint** Preserving Jars for home use. Private people now do their own preserving. **Glass to Glass** is our method, the contents do not touch metal or rubber.

Write for Wholesale Prices and Illustrated Booklet written by "**Madge,**" of **Truth,** Lady Editor of Illustrated papers.

In any case write for particulars and prices, even if you do not buy.

Many Glass and China Dealers are handling this line and find the large profits pay them well. **Cheaper than any Jar on the market.**

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Estab. 857. **Factory—Eu, near Dieppe, France.**

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THE WEST OF ENGLAND CHINA STONE & CLAY CO. LTD.

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China Stone and Ground China Stone of the Finest Qualities.

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American Agent—
JOSHUA POOLE, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Managing Directors · T. M. STOCKER & HENRY STOCKER, St. Austell, Cornwall.

Telegrams: "STOCKER, ST. AUSTELL." Telephone: No. 21.

Earthenware Decorating Means, No. 17,222.—Improvements in means for use in the process of decorating earthen and other ware. July 24, 1909.

Electric Furnaces, No. 18,118.—M. Sauvageon. Improvements in electric furnaces for the continuous manufacture of glass. Aug. 5, 1909.

Glass Bottle Machines, Nos. 16,771 and 18,562.—F. W. Knowles and G. W. Inman. Improvement in machines for making glass bottles and the like. July 19, 1909.

Glass Blowing Machines, No. 16,920. B. D. Chamberlain. Improvements in glass blowing machines. (Date applied for under Section 91 of the Act, July 24, 1908.)

Glass Blowing Machines, No. 18,544.—J. Forster. Improvements in glass blowing machines. (Date applied for under Section 91 of the Act, May 27, 1909.)

Glass Manufacture, No. 18,323.—J. J. Quertinmont. Improvements in the manufacture of glass. Aug. 9, 1909.

Globes, No. 18,139.—R. Bradley. Improvements in globes and chimneys for gas and other lights. Aug. 6, 1909.

Lavatory Basins and Fittings, No. 18,148.—James C. Wilson, trading as W. Cassels & Co. Improvements in lavatory basins and fittings. Aug. 6, 1909.

Mixing Machines, No. 17,676.—W. J. Baker. Improvements in and relating to mixing machines. July 29, 1909.

Preserving-Jars, No. 17,365.—J. Sayer. Improvements in preserving-jars. July 26, 1909.

Sanitary Appliances, No. 16,684.—M. J. Adams. Improvements in sanitary appliances. July 17, 1909.

Securing Capsules to Necks of Bottles, No. 16,322.—C. B. Smith. Improved means for applying and securing capsules to the necks of bottles and similar receptacles. July 13, 1909.

Specifications Published.

1908.

21,858.—Arbenz. Manufacture of dished or hollow glass plates.

21,260.—Salamon, Grace, & Exploration Co. Preparation of china clay.

12,974.—British Thomson Houston Co. (General Electric Co.). Machines for forming porcelain ware.

1909.

73.—Muller. Stand or holder for carrying plates, dishes, and the like.

6,020.—Brauer. Apparatus for delivering or transfering bottles and the like to annealing furnaces. (Date applied for under International Convention, March 13, 1908.)

11,982.—Evans & Warrington. Overflow of lavatory bowls and the like.

12,364.—Harris. Overflow of lavatory basins, sinks, and the like.

5,311.—Clark (Meinecke & Co.). Bed and douche pans.

Designs.

528,828.—A. Bishop, Ltd., 48, Spelman-st., London, N.E.

539,472.—Eclipse Boiler Furnace (London and South), Ltd., 82, Victoria-st., London, S.W.

543,652.—Oates & Green, Ltd., Horley-green, Halifax.

544,653.—S. W. Hemingway, Springfield, Hipperholme, Halifax.

544,199.—J. Kent, Old Foley Pottery, Longton.

544,372.—C. Quitman, 3, Cloth-st., Long-lane, E.C.

544,385.—Anglo-Foreign Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 1, Paper-st., E.C.

544,485.—Crown Staffordshire Porcelain Co., Ltd., Fenton.

544,633.—Chemische Werke Vorm, Dr. Heinrich Byk, Windscheidstrasse, 23, Berlin Charlottenburg, Germany. Address for service, Newburn, Ellis & Pryor, 71, Chancery-lane, W.C.

544,691-7.—Armorduct Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 6, Farringdon-avenue, E.C.

544,237.—C. T. Maling & Sons, Ford Potteries, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

544,302.—E. B. Martin Pottery, Havelock-rd., Southall.

544,807.—W. T. Copeland & Sons 3, High-st., Stoke-upon-Trent.

544,880-3.—Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd., Worcester.

545,022.—A. Arculus & Co., 295, Broad-st., Birmingham.

545,117.—Richmond Gas Stove & Meter Co., Ltd., Academy-st., Warrington.

545,118.—J. Kent, Old Foley Pottery, Longton.

543,863.—Lieutenant C. A. Bettington, jun., United Service Club, Piccadilly, W.

544,005.—Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., Battersea, S.W.

545,119.—H. Alcock & Co., Ltd., Waterloo-rd., Burslem.

545,120.—E. S. de Bobinsky, 32, Colchorne-rd., Earl's Court, London, S.W., and Dr. H. Wienand, 10, Tannenstrasse, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany. Address for service, c/o, Edward Evans & Co., 27, Chancery-lane, W.C.

545,204.—T. Rathbone & Co., Newfield Pottery, Tunstall.

545,211.—Scientific Glass Blowing Co., 12, Princeton-st., W.C.

545,273-4.—Robinson, Smith & Co., 68, Spencer-st., Birmingham.

545,285.—J. Marshall, 9, The Craiglands, Tunstall-rd., Sunderland.

545,291-2.—Doulton & Co., Ltd., Nile-st., Burslem.

545,294.—Parke, Davis & Co., 59, Beak-st., London.

545,330-2.—J. Kent, Old Foley Pottery, Longton.

545,339.—"Shark" Grip Opal Tiling Co., Ltd., 70, Newman-st., W.

545,381.—Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd., Worcester.

545,437.—S. Davis Nicholls, Ltd., 56, City-rd., E.C.

545,438.—Broad & Co., Ltd., 4, South Wharf, Paddington, W.

545,486.—S. Fielding & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.

545,501.—British and Foreign Bottle Co., 107, Cannon-st., E.C.

543,183.—J. Dowell, 88, Bishopsgate-st. Within, E.C.

545,295.—Johnsen & Jergensen, Ltd., 26 and 27, Farringdon-st., E.C.

545,380.—Wiltshaw, Robinson & Son, Stoke-on-Trent.

545,567.—R. D. Roberts, 19, Russell-rd., Liverpool, and H. H. Hendrick, 39, Liscard-grove, Liscard.

545,654.—G. Helps, Izons Croft, Ansley, Atherstone.

545,657.—T. Rathbone & Co., Newfield Pottery, Tunstall.

545,658.—Furnivals, Ltd., Cobridge.

545,693.—Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.

545,694.—Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.

545,702.—C. Damey, 24, Upper Marylebone-st., London.

545,703.—Molassine Co., Ltd., Tunnel-avenue, East Greenwich, S.E.

545,855.—Wiltshaw, Robinson & Son, Stoke-on-Trent.

545,913.—J. Baker, Red Lion Hotel, King's Heath, Worcs.

545,914.—J. W. Walsh, Lodge-rd., Birmingham.

545,921-2.—Siemens Bros., Dynamo Works, Ltd., Caxton House, Tothill-st., S.W.

545,977.—Grimwades Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.

546,049.—Booths, Ltd., Tunstall.

546,076.—G. & D. Musgrave, Ltd., Pearl Brook Works, Horwich.

546,086.—Davies, Kent, & Stewart, Ltd., 17, Berners-st., W.

546,087.—J. Bourne & Son, Denby Pottery, near Derby.

546,163.—J. J. Hicks, 8-10, Hatton-garden, E.C.

546,206.—Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd., Worcester.

546,207.—W. T. Copeland & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent.

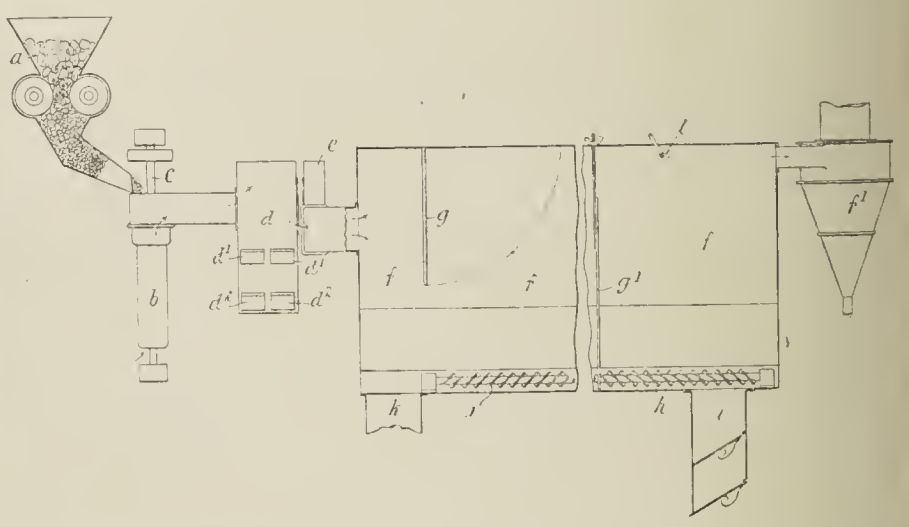
546,208.—Doulton & Co., Ltd., 28, High-st., Lambeth, S.W.

546,213.—British and Foreign Bottle Co., 107, Cannon-st., E.C.

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Glass Facing Tiles for Walls.—H. J. Beaurain, of 56, rue Drapers, Brussels, Belgium, claims:—A process for the manufacture of wall facing tiles consisting in applying to the back of the glass one or more coatings of ordinary colour, sprinkling thereover with a suitable powder adapted to melt when heated to a temperature of from 50 to 80 deg. C., sprinkling over the said powder a coating of cinder waste or the like, and thereafter gradually raising the temperature sufficiently to melt the said powder, substantially as described.

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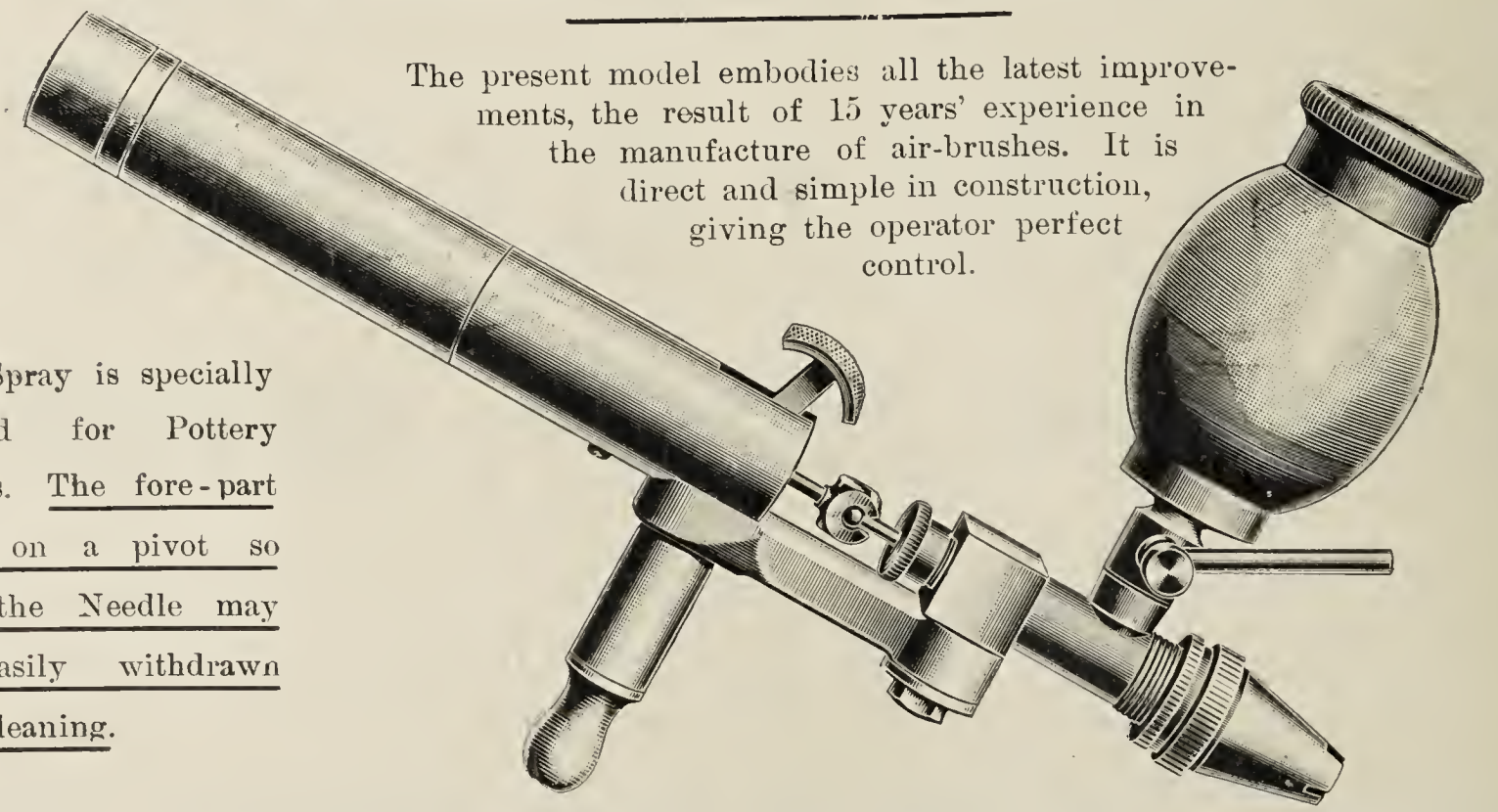
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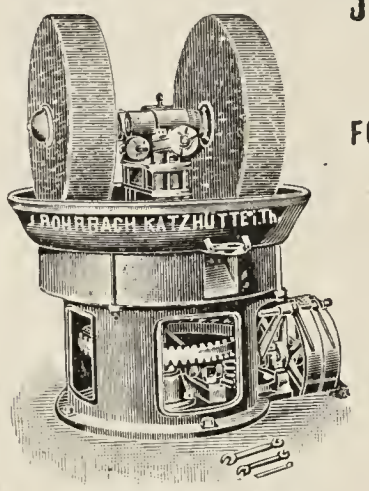
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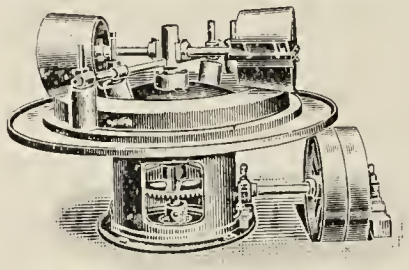
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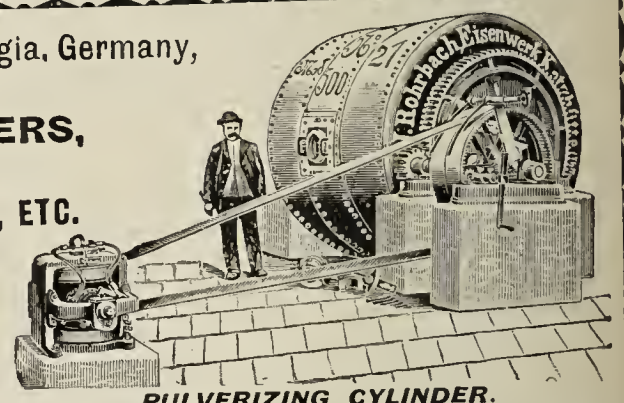
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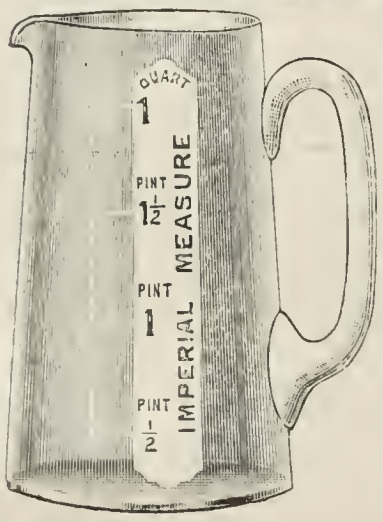
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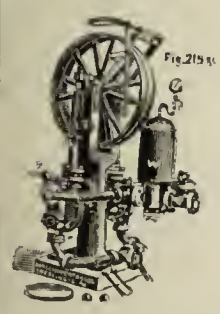
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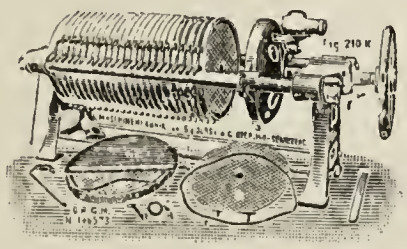
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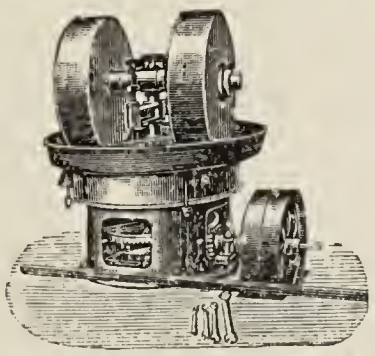
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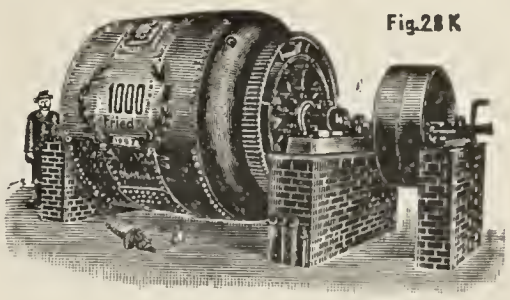
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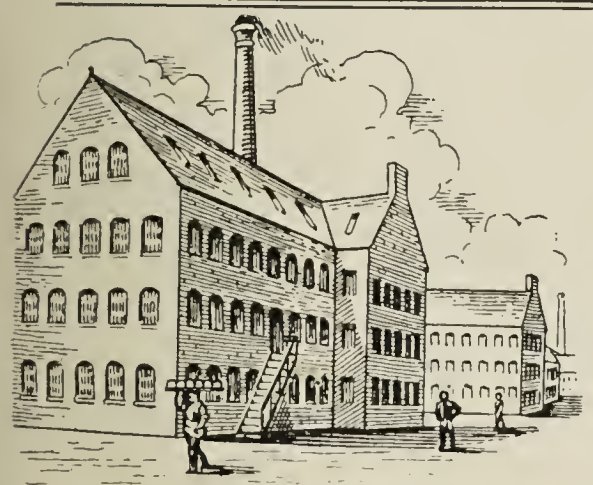
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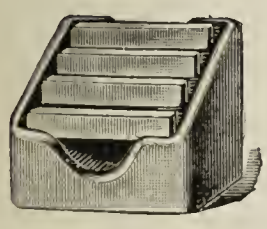
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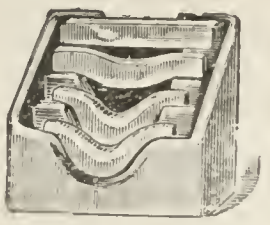
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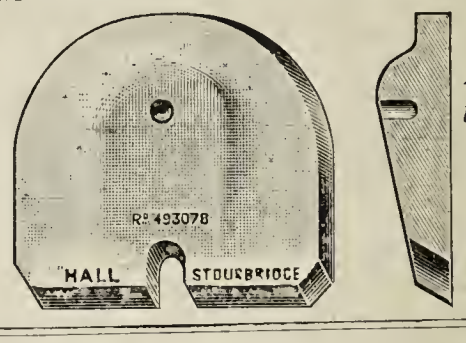
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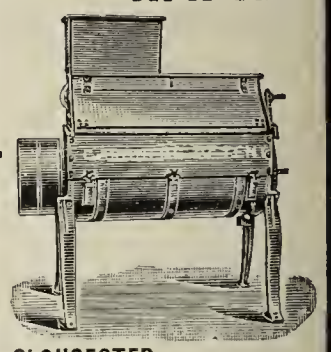
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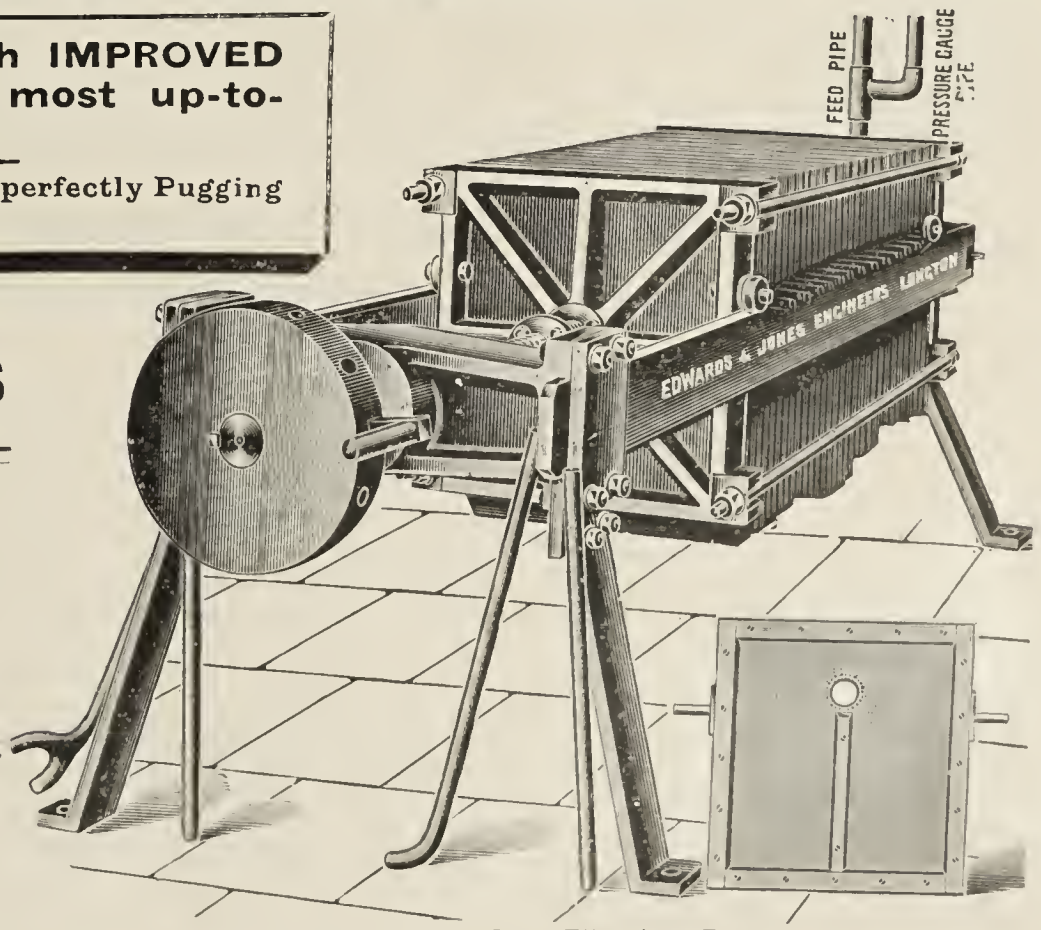
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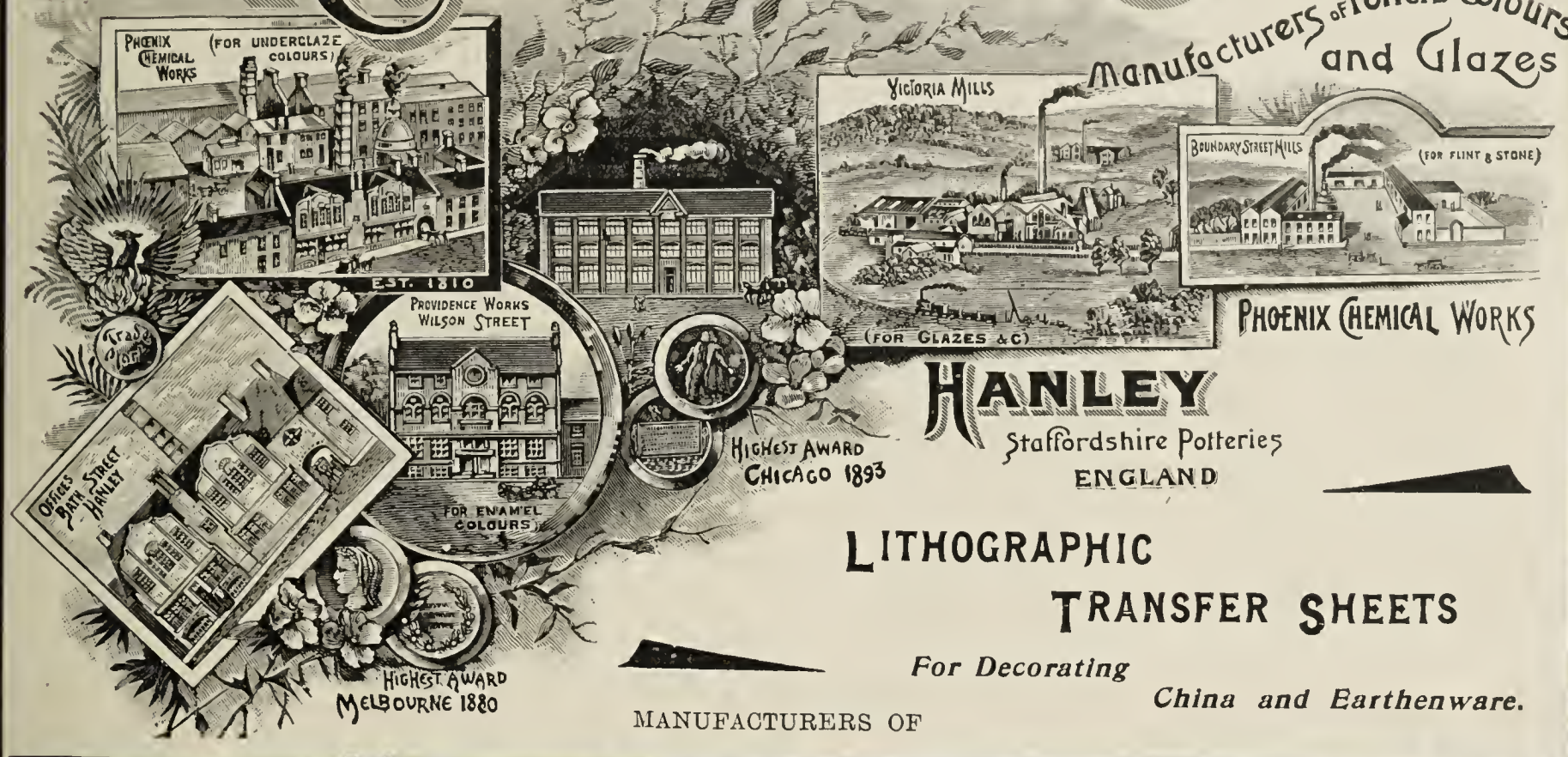
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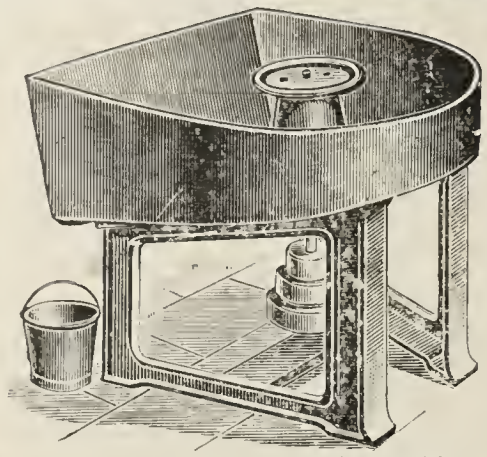
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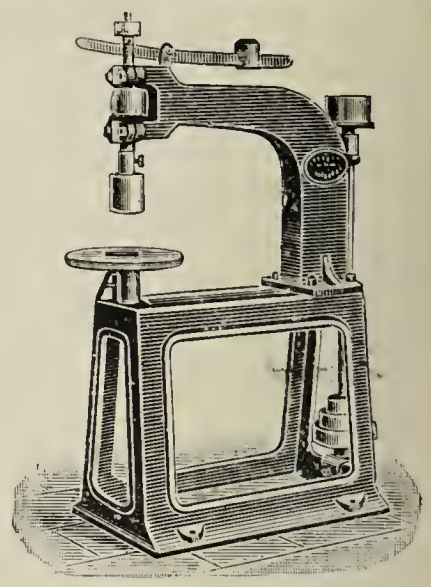
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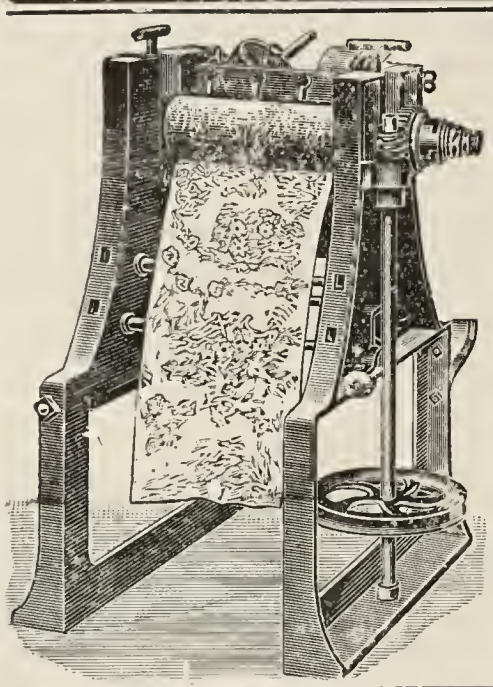
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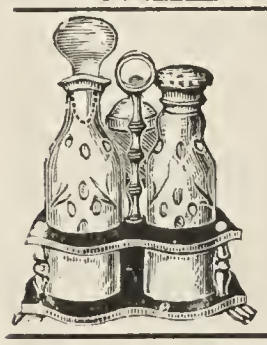
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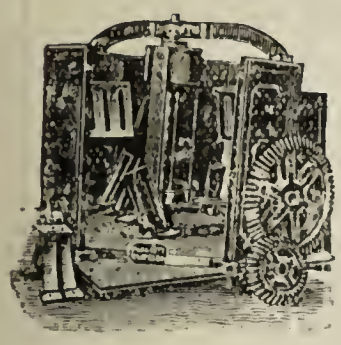
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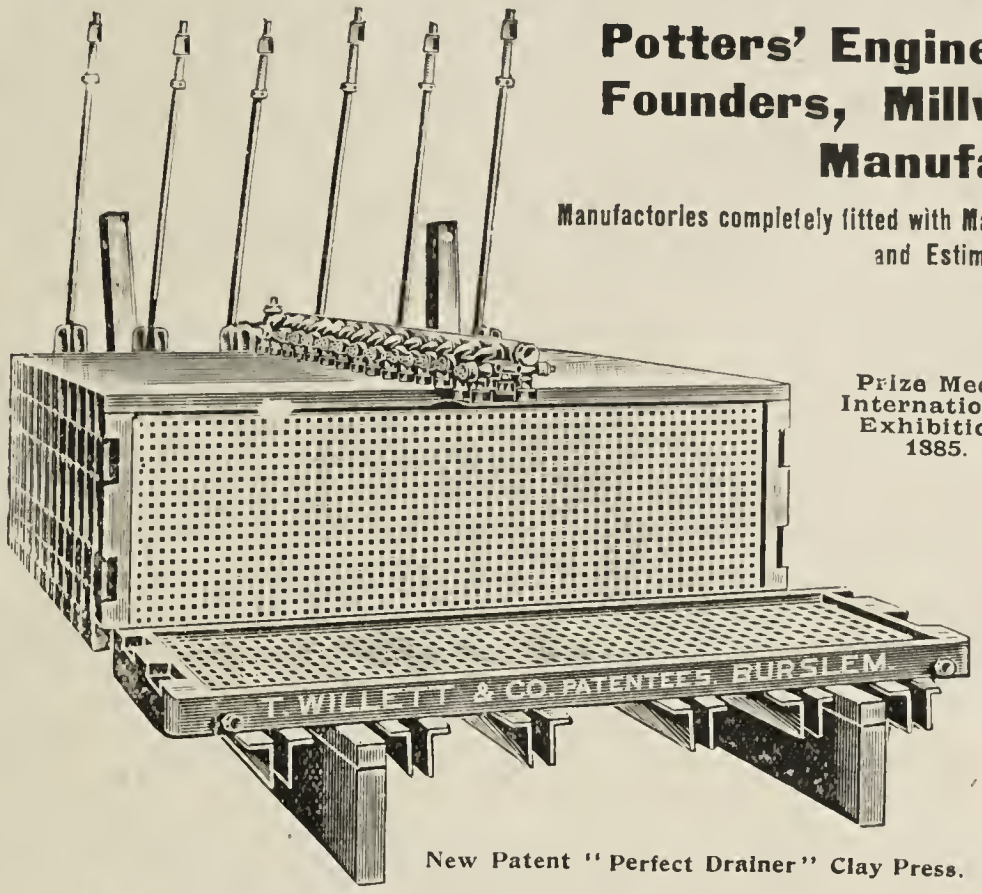
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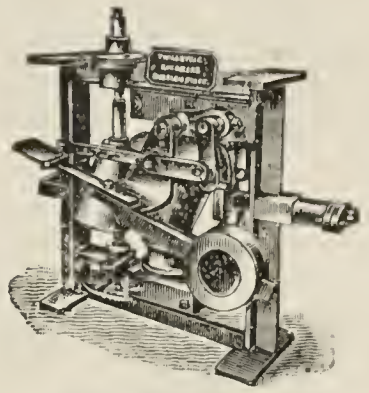


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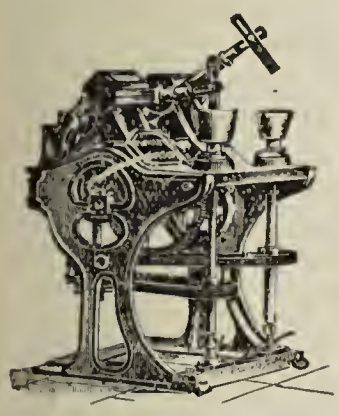


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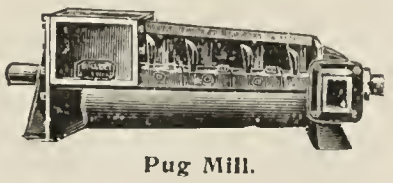
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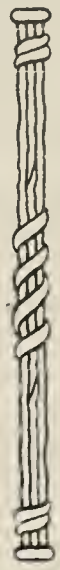
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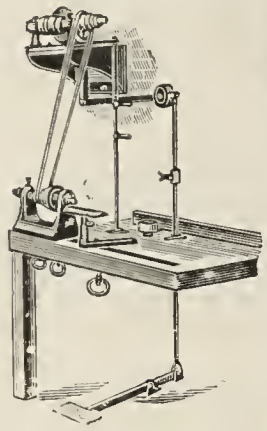
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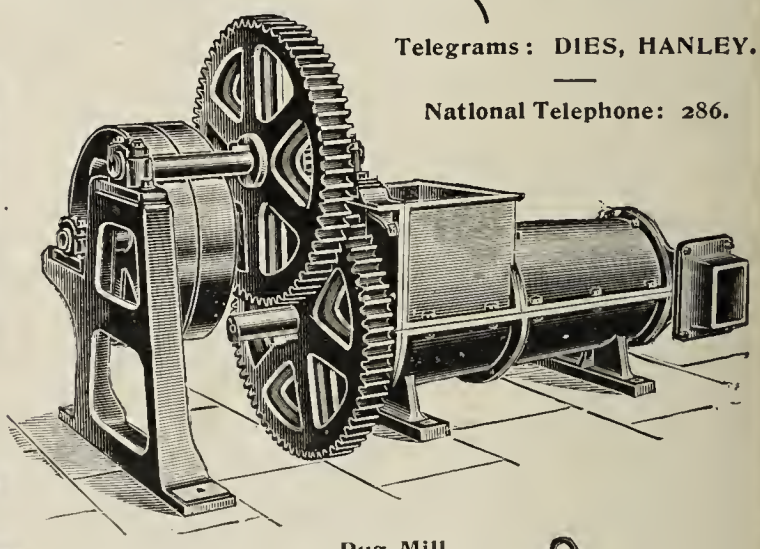


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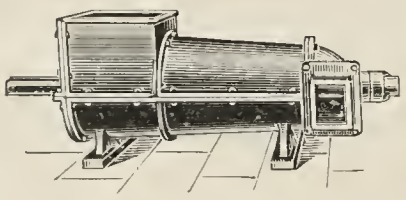
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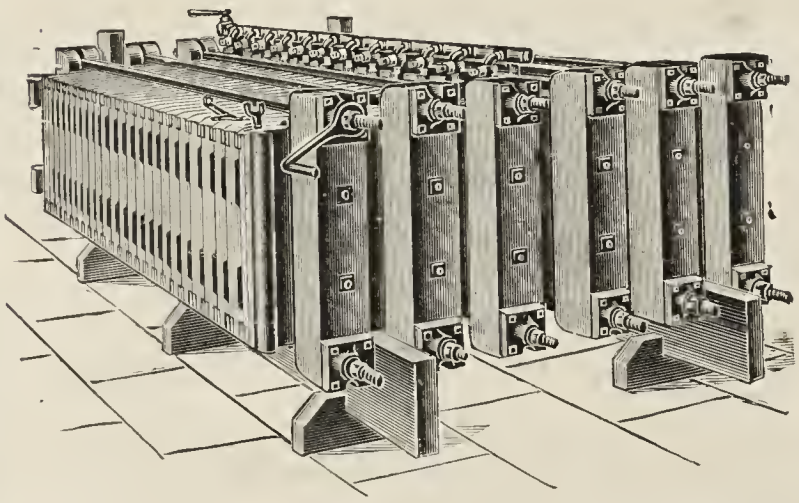
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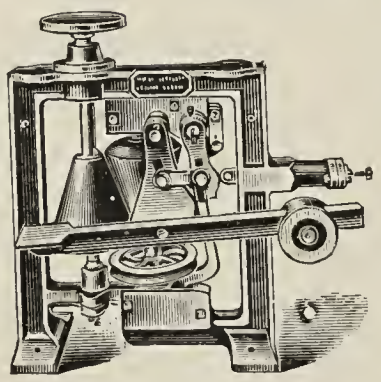
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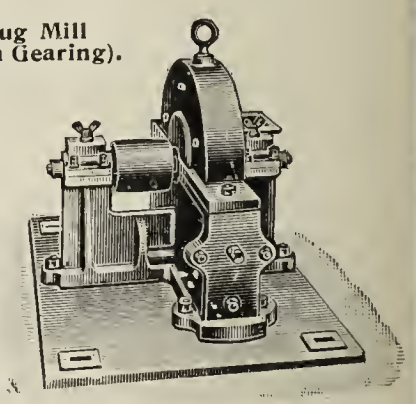
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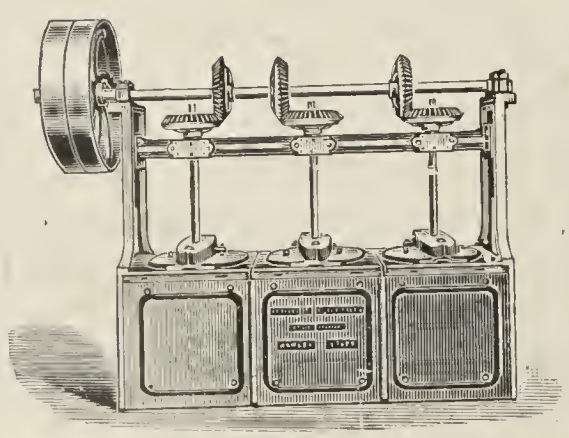
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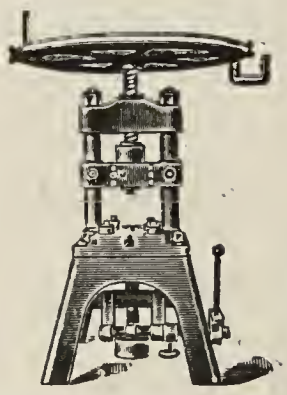
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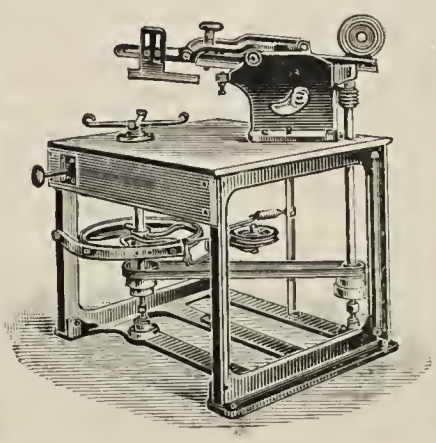
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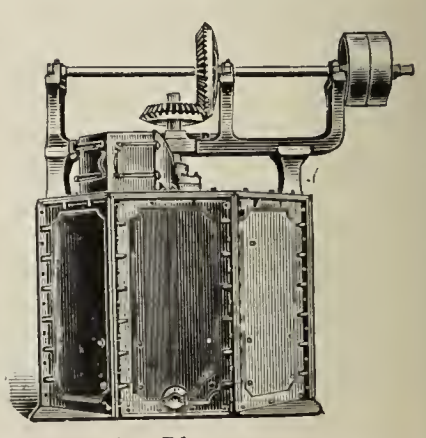
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CONTINUED ON PAGE 1092.

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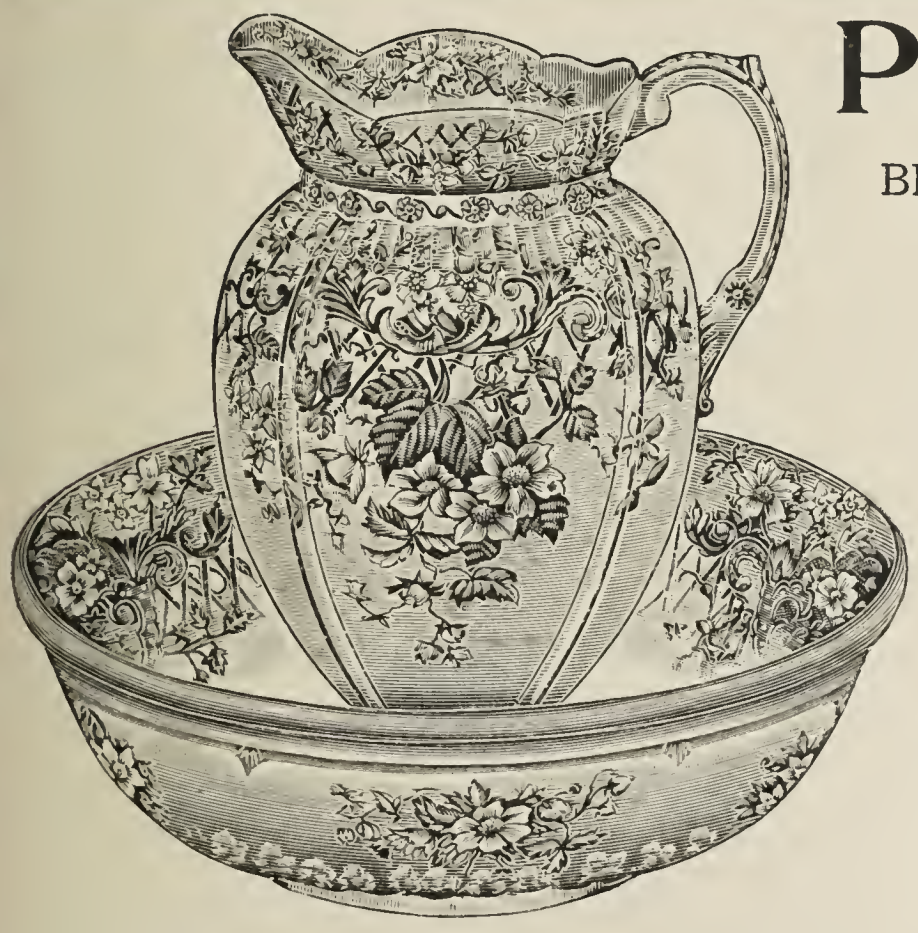
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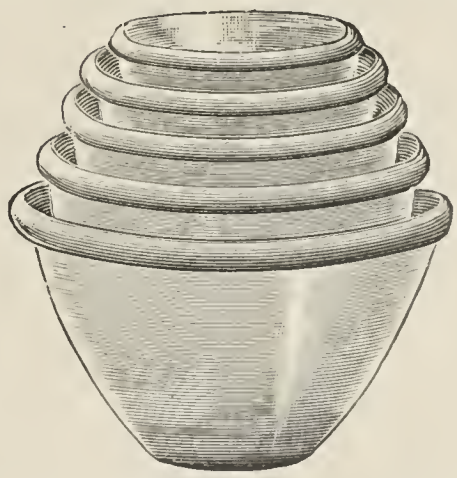
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continued from page 1090.

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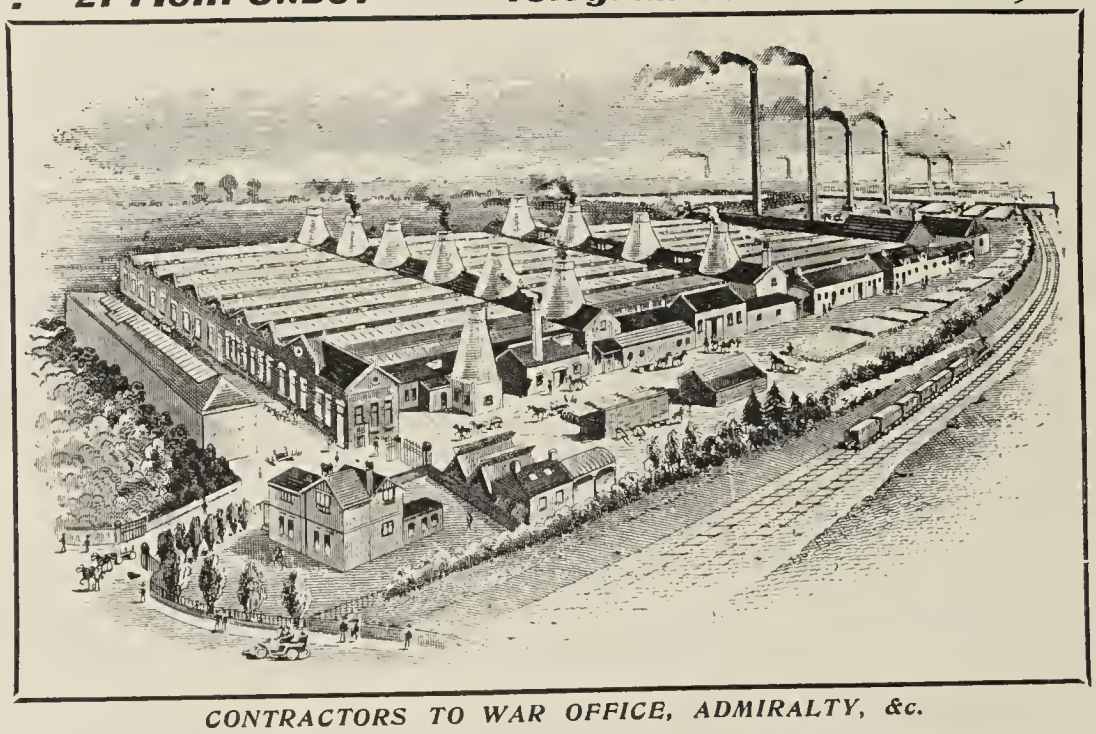
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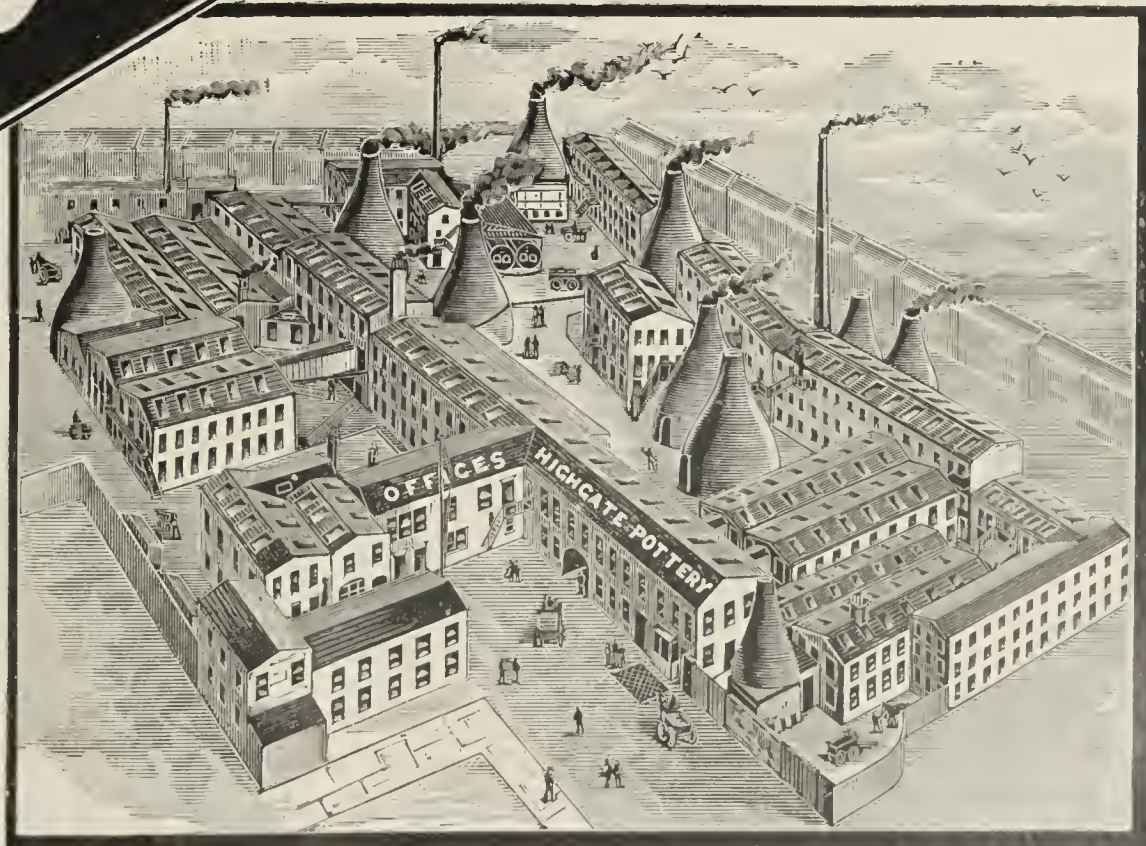
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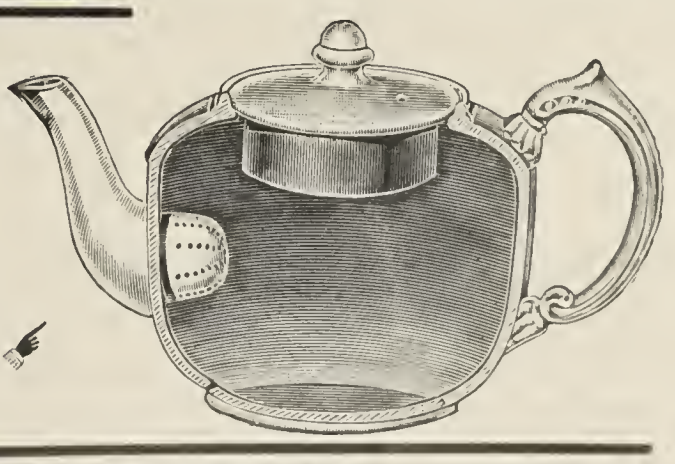
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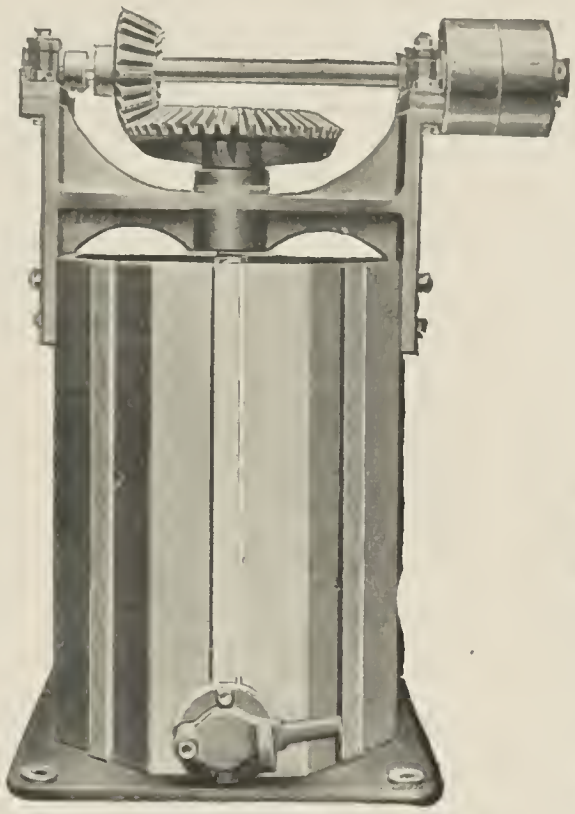
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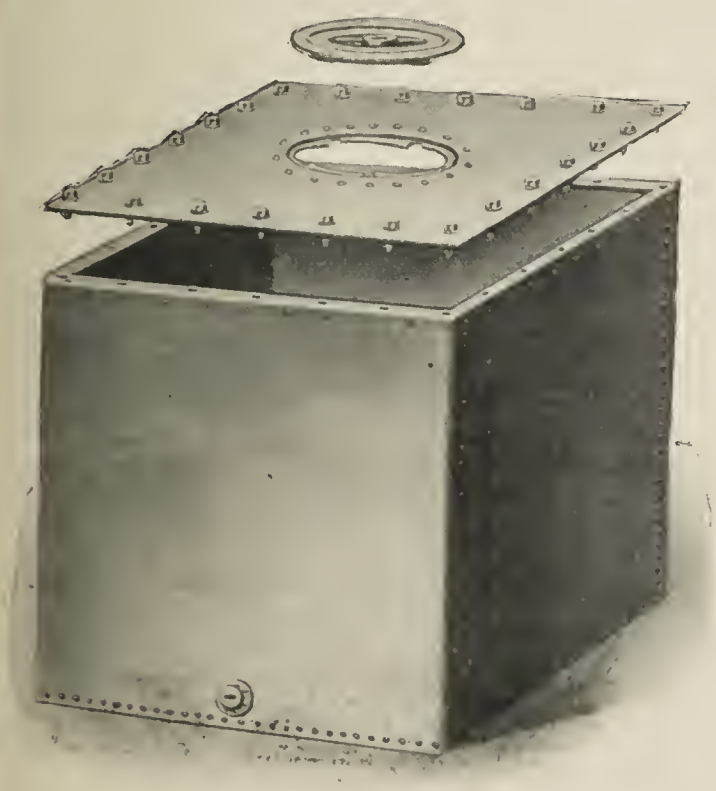


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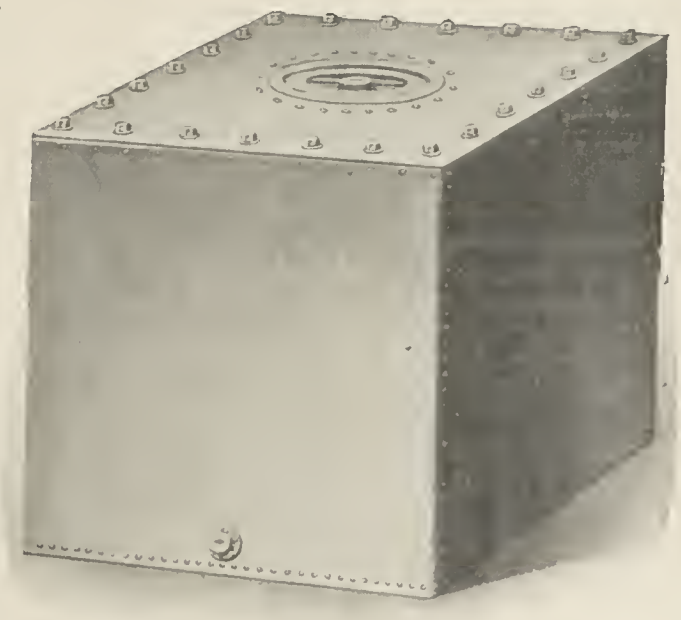
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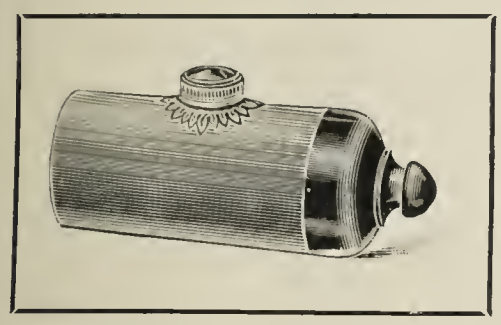
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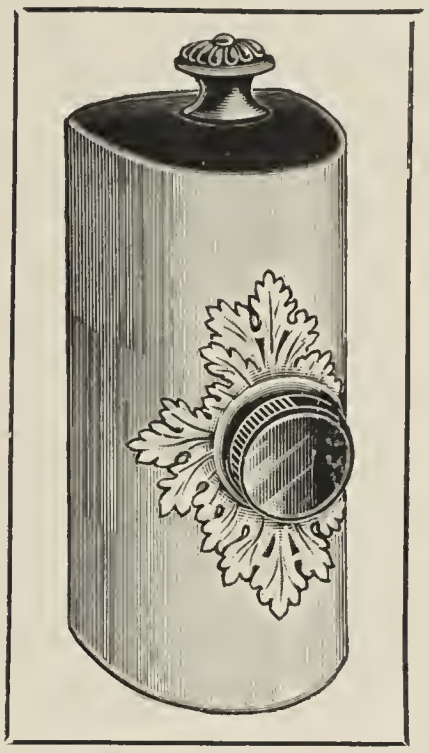
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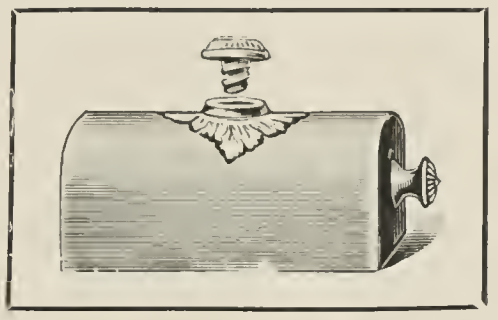
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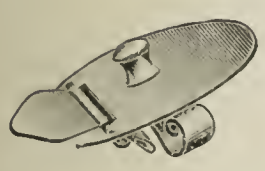
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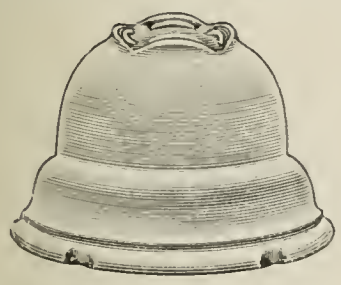
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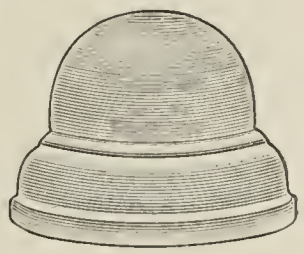
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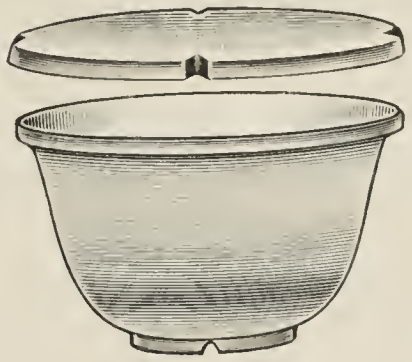
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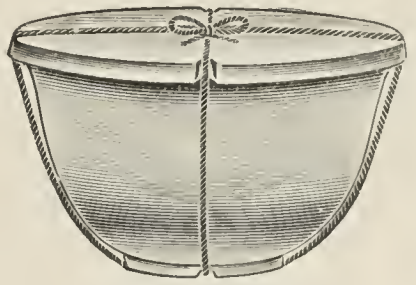
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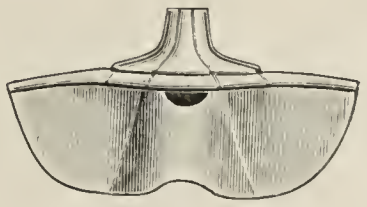
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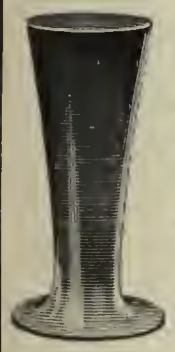












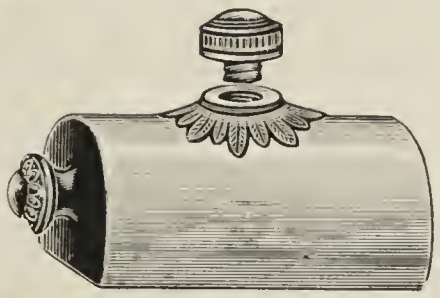


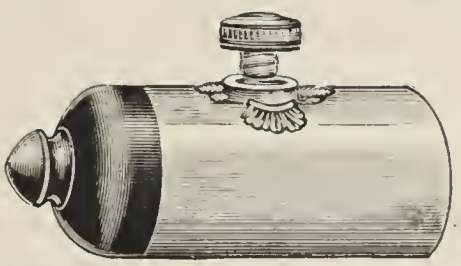
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Great inconvenience is caused in the use of ordinary Teapots by drops of tea running down the front of the spout, and so on to the tablecloth. The Patent Non-drip Teapot has a small projection which intercepts these drops, and causes them to fall free of the spout and into the tea cup. Thus any number of cups of tea may be poured out without spilling a drop.

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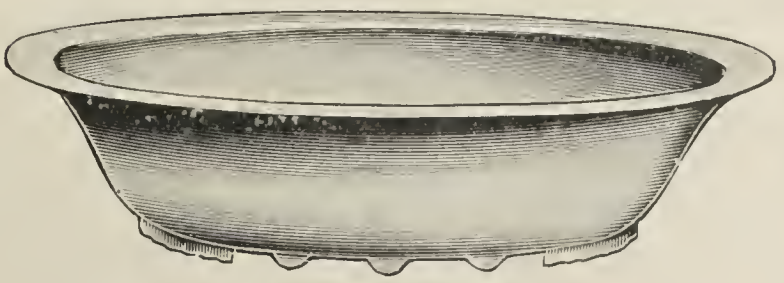
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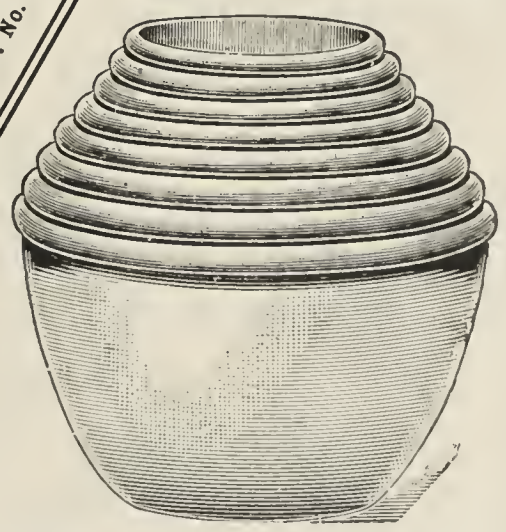
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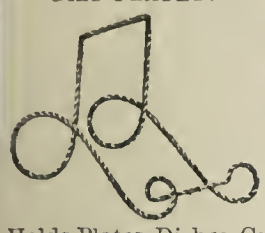
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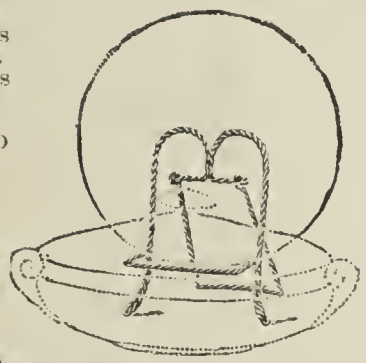
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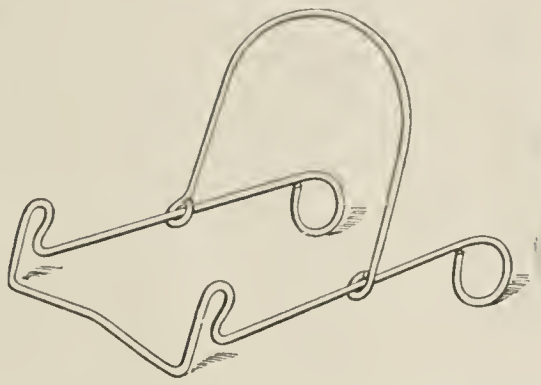
Holds Plates, Dishes, Cups, and Saucers firmly. Back Adjustable.
No. 21, **3 6** doz. ; **39** - gross
Larger and Stronger Size.
No. 22, **6**/- doz. ; **66** - gross

"Facile" Princeps Easel.
GILT PLATED.



An effective device for displaying Cover Dishes and Plates together.
No. 29, **6**/- doz ; **66**/- gross

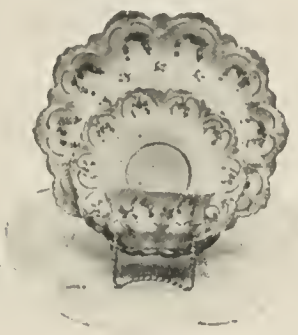
"Climax" Easel.
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Useful for everything in a China and Glass Store. Adjustable to any degree.
No. 20, **2**/**9** doz. : **30** - gross

Specially large size, for holding Ewer and Basin complete.
No. 20A, **4 9** doz. ; **54** - gross

"Effieient" Easel.
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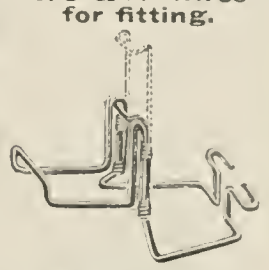
For displaying Cup, Saucer, and Plate
No. 14, **4 6** doz. ; **48** - gross

"Protector" Easel.
Rubber Covered.



Designed specially for use with finest ware.
No. 8, **6 6** doz.: **72** - gross
Larger and Stronger Size
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C. S. & P. Wires for fitting.



As used on the "Gloria" Tea-Set Stand.
No. 50, **30** - gross

"Dennis" Plate Handle.
GILT PLATED



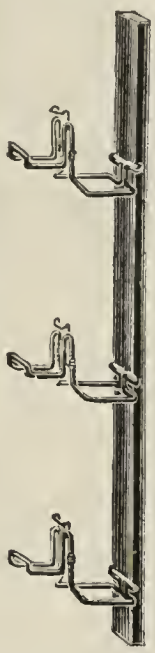
Very Serviceable. Worth HANDLING.
No. 18, **3 3** doz. ; **36**/- gross

"Quad" C. & S. Easel.
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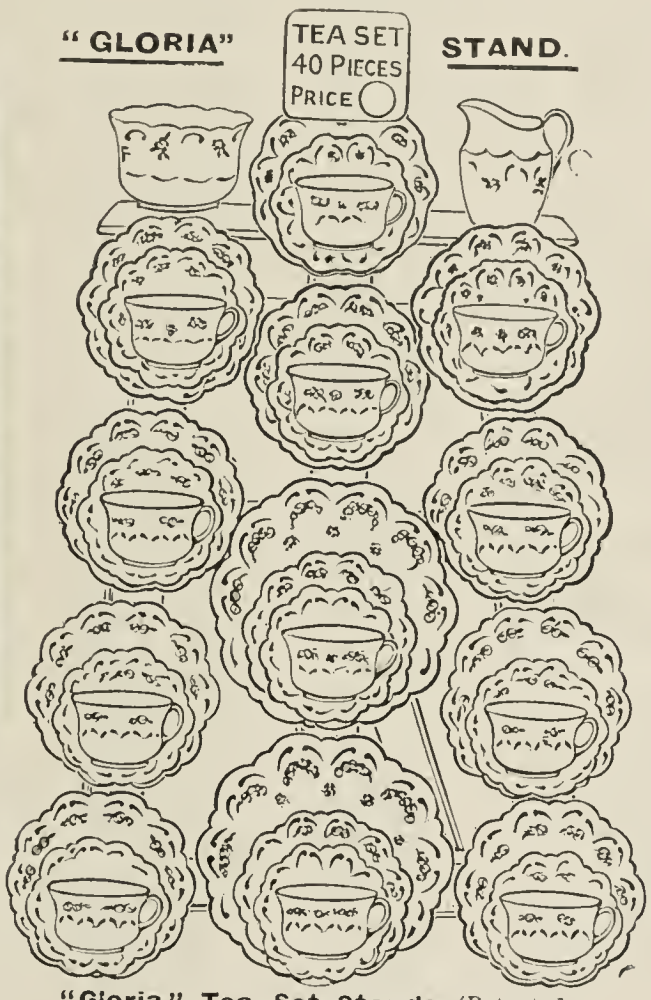
A very safe and striking way of displaying Tea Cups and Saucers.
No. 12, **2**/**6** doz. ; **25**/- gross.
For Breakfast Cups and Saucers
No. 13, **2 9** doz. ; **30** - gross

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Each Strip can be suspended on a nail and will hold three sets of Cups, Saucers, and Plates.
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130 - gross

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No. 47, 40-piece (as above), **3**/**9** each
No. 48, 66 - piece, **6 6** each

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Holds a Price Ticket in a prominent position on a Cup, Vase, &c.
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"Sensible" C. & S. Hanger.
GILT PLATED.



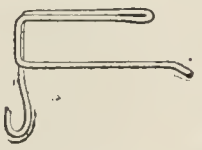
Constructed so that it may be used singly or in strings. Very useful for difficult corners, &c.
No. 23, **3**/**9** doz. ; **40** - gross
For Plates only
No. 1, **2**/**9** ; **30** - gross

"Dainty" Easel.
GILT PLATED.



For displaying Plates, Cut Glass Dishes, &c.
No. 19, **2**/**6** doz. ; **27**/- gross

"Excelsior" Shelf Hook.



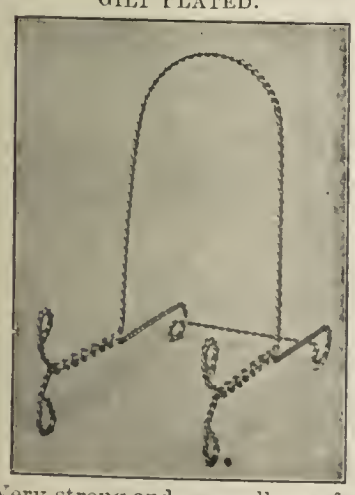
For use on Glass Shelves to suspend Sweets, Cups, Creams, &c.
No. 16, **1**/- doz. ; **9**/- gross

"Derby" Plate Handle.
GILT PLATED.



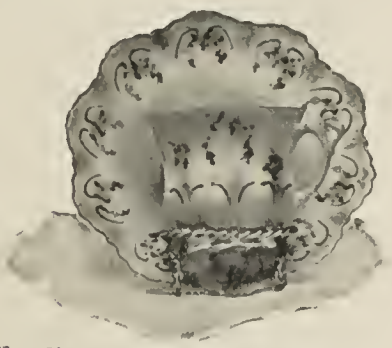
Handle and Stand combined.
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Very strong and generally useful.
No. 10, **4**/**6** doz. : **48**/- gross
No. 11, **7**/**9** doz. ; **84** - gross

"Simplex." GILT PLATED.



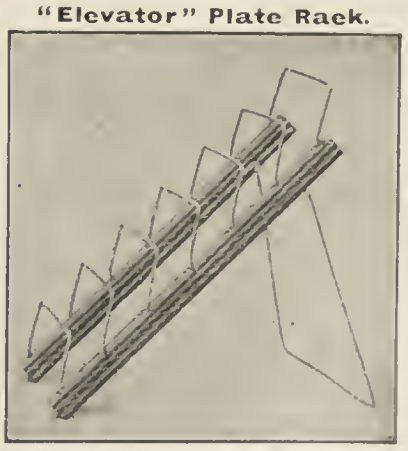
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No. 25, **2 3** doz. ; **24**/- gross
For Breakfast Cup and Saucer
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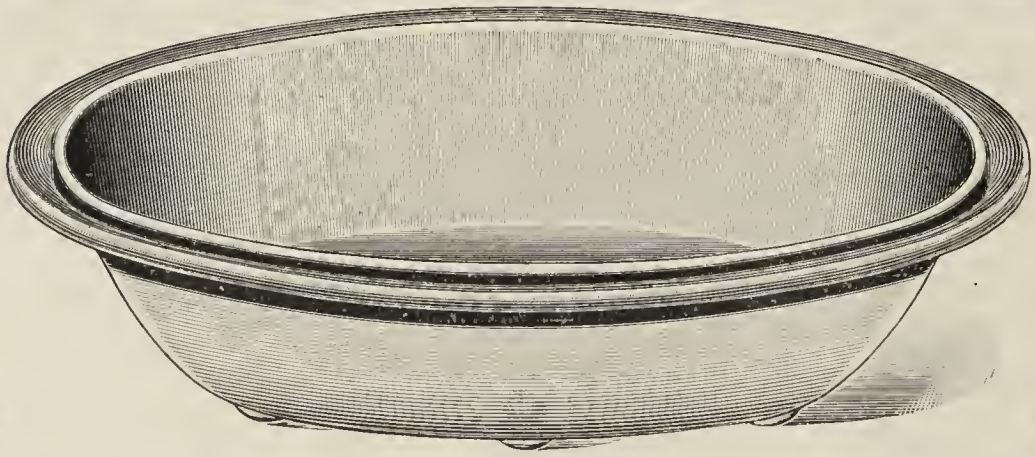
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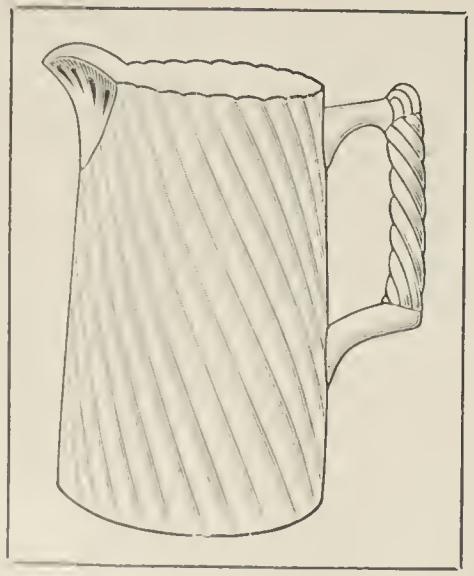
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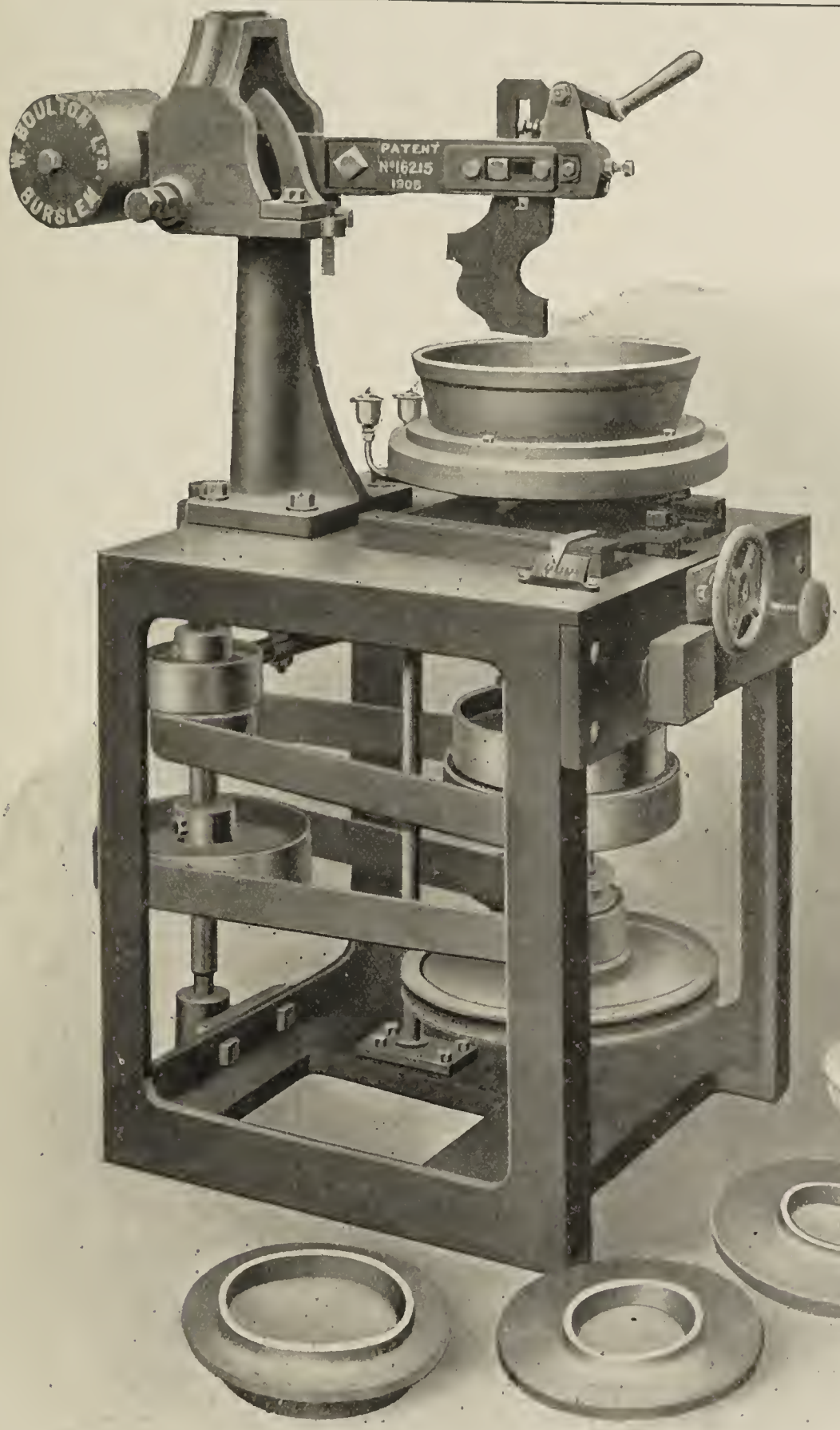
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"THE POTTERY GAZETTE"

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All enquiries must be accompanied by **Three Penny Stamps,** and replies are sent ONLY TO SUBSCRIBERS to "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

When a registered mark and number, such as [RD. NO. 228586] appears on any article, particulars of this (without any further explanation as to style of ware or design) will enable us to trace the makers. It is important that the figures be correctly given.

Occasionally we require pieces of Ware to assist us in identification, but these must not be sent unless at our request. When a pattern is submitted, the name and address of sender should be affixed, and a tie-on label bearing the necessary stamps for return postage enclosed.

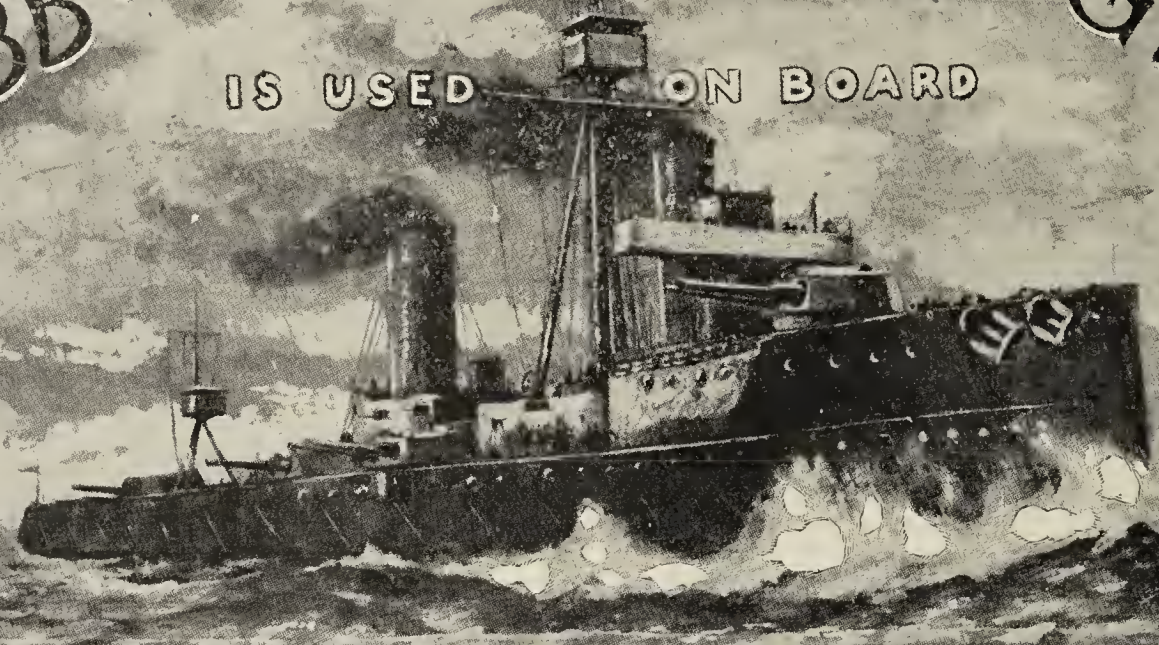
We cannot undertake to value or identify old china.

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In Tea, Breakfast, Dessert, and Dinner Services, &c., for Home and Export.
ORNAMENTAL GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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Editorial Notes.

GIVE BRITAIN THE PREFERENCE.

THE National Flint Glass Makers' Society, with an energy and persistence which deserve commendation, and which merit success, has put in operation a system of protection for the British glass trade which should receive the hearty support of all political parties. It is a form of "Protection" with which Free Traders must agree and to which Tariff Reformers cannot object. The Society has taken steps to demonstrate to large users of glass the fact (which, of course, should appeal to smaller users as well) that in the end they will find it more advantageous to themselves to use British made glass than glass of foreign manufacture. Mr. Husselbee, the secretary of the Glass Makers' Society, knows that if all, or nearly all, the glass used in this country was made here, the members of his Society—the working glass makers—would never be short of work at good wages. Since the money they would thus earn would necessarily be spent in this country, bakers, butchers, drapers, and tailors would benefit proportionately. They also spend their money here, so the country would benefit materially by the money paid in wages for making the glass we use being circulated here, instead of in another country. There is nothing new in this plea for the encouragement of British industries; everyone knows the advantages to the country of doing so, and some persons are willing to pay a little more for commodities that are British made. But the executive of the Flint Glass Makers' Society are endeavouring to prove more than this. They are pointing out to users of glass that it is to *their* advantage, as well as to that of the glass makers, that the glass they use should be made in Great Britain. On another page will be found particulars of the steps being taken to induce licensed victuallers (*in their own interests*) to use British made glass. It is the duty of glass and china dealers in all parts of the kingdom to use exactly the same arguments to their customers for domestic glass. They should instruct their assistants how to explain to customers that British made glass is not only the best but the cheapest in the end. The public do not yet understand that price is no criterion of cheapness. They want to be told repeatedly that the lowest priced goods are seldom the cheapest—in glass they never are.

WOMEN'S WORK AND WAGES.

THE proceedings of the recent Trades Union Congress were illogical on the subject of women's work. It is an awkward question for trades unionists to discuss, since they cannot come to any agreement as to women's wages without undermining the very foundation of trades unionism. A resolution was moved instructing the Parliamentary Committee to obtain an amendment of the Factory Act, preventing the employment of women in certain trades, and requiring that in trades where the occupations are fitted for women workers, they shall receive the same rate of wages as are paid to men. Miss MacArthur (secretary of the Federation of Women Workers) "protested against anything that would interfere with women being placed on the same conditions as men," and Miss Varley said, "You have no right to close any trade against us." These ladies

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" " "IVORY, LONDON."

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Ornamental and Useful.

WORCESTER SEMI-PORCELAIN
AND.
ROYAL WORCESTER VITREOUS
DINNER WARES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES are not issued; but Visiting Buyers are invited to inspect the large display of

NEW MODELS & DECORATIONS

in the Sample Rooms at

THE ROYAL PORCELAIN WORKS, WORCESTER,

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did not mean what they said, for we are sure neither of them would like to see women working in coal mines again, though many would do so if they were permitted. The arguments about equal wages for women were just as thoughtless. Employers engage women and girls for certain light work because their labour is cheaper than that of men. If the wages were equal, men would be preferred because they would perform heavier work and more of it than women could. Trades Unionists, to be consistent, had better leave this question alone. If they consent to a lower wage for women than for men, they will be charged with encouraging unfair competition; while, if they insist on equal wages for men and women, they will certainly abolish women's work. If the equality in the treatment of the sexes which the ladies we have quoted insisted upon, is ever secured, men will be freed from a competition they have often objected to, and fewer women will find industrial employment.

THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

THE Board of Management of the Pottery and Glass Trades' Benevolent Institution have been seriously hampered in carrying out the objects of the Institution by reason of increasing demands on the funds without any addition to the income. The Board have at different times arranged concerts, entertainments, and dinners, and in each instance good results have followed in the shape of additions to the funds of the institution. But these can only take place occasionally, and do not furnish, what is sadly needed, a fixed addition to the annual income. What is really wanted is a large accession of new members, whose annual subscriptions will form an income to be depended upon. The Board are making a special effort to obtain new members, and they earnestly appeal to manufacturers, merchants, and dealers in all parts of the country, to assist them by recommending their employees to join the Institution. The Institution is doing excellent work in relieving members in reduced circumstances, and widows of members. The usefulness of the foundation is only limited by the want of funds. It is hoped that with the co-operation of friends in the trade a substantial sum may be raised. Meanwhile the Board are curtailing expenses in every way possible. The rent of an office has long been a heavy item in their expenses, but the Board have not seen their way to carry on the work of the Institution without one. A room for the transaction of the work of the Institution and a fixed address for correspondence are indispensable. The Board, therefore, have especial pleasure in announcing that, with the view of relieving the Institution of office rent, Green Bros., of 49, Hatton-garden, E.C., have most generously offered one of their rooms for its use, without any charge for rent. This is a very timely and graceful act on the part of Messrs. Green, who have always manifested a warm interest in the Institution for which their late respected father, Mr. Thomas Allen Green, did so much in its early days. It will be remembered that Mr. T. A. Green not only gave the Board free use of one of his offices in Ely-place for many years, but assisted the Institution in other ways. The Board thankfully accept the use of Messrs. Green's office, and they will now be glad if some other generous firm will provide them with funds for maintaining it. The office of the Institution will henceforth be at 49, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. The Board draw attention to the Festival dinner on behalf of the Institution, to be held on the 11th of November, and trust the Stewards will use their best endeavours to make it a success. They respectfully but earnestly invite members of the trades, in all parts of the Kingdom, to forward to the Secretary contributions to the Special Fund now being raised to extend the usefulness of the Institution.

MECHANICAL PRINTING ON POTTERY.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

THE development of mechanical printing for the decoration of pottery has been very rapid during the last few years, and the old hand-press—the one-armed Nelson, as some of the pottery printers used to call it—has been almost superseded. Accompanying this change there has necessarily been a complete alteration in the work of the engraver, as now nearly all the patterns are cut upon copper cylinders instead of upon flat plates.

Two things have made for this rapid change in methods, viz., the simplifying of the manner of applying the copper cylinders and the utilising of the old copper plates by making them into useable cylinders instead of their being discarded as so much waste copper.

In the early stages of mechanical printing of patterns to transfer to pottery, the preparation of the cylinder used on the new printing machine was a very formidable affair. On a core with the necessary bearings was hammered a copper plate, which was securely fastened to the core and then turned. Upon the smooth surface thus obtained the pattern was then engraved. It is obvious, when each pattern necessitated one of these complicated cylinders with a core of its own, that the first expense of a new pattern was a serious matter, and unless there was a reasonable expectation of a pattern having a "good run" manufacturers hesitated to put it on the machine, and so printing on flat plates in the old way was preferred.

As in many other industrial developments, an accident led to a great improvement; the copper face on one of these cylinders became loose, and a local engineer thought he would re-affix the loosened copper to the core. But while engaged in this task the thought came, why not make all the round copper surfaces separate from the core, but so that any engraved cylinder could be attached to one permanent core, to be removable when another pattern was required to be printed? And so it comes about that the copper engravings are easily interchangeable, as a slot in the core or mandril, and a corresponding ridge or projection in the inside of the copper cylinder, enable such cylinder to be attached to the core so as to revolve with it when the printing machine is working. It was but a step to the next development, and again the inventor's ingenuity solved the difficulty. Manufacturers were naturally reluctant to cast on one side all their old engraved copper plates, and now the flat plate is made into a cylinder and old patterns can be put upon the machine without being re-engraved.

This development of mechanical printing does not meet with the approval of every practical potter, for some hold the opinion firmly, and with some basis of reason from their experience, that printing from a cylinder cannot give the same clear expression to the fine lines and incisions of the graver that can be obtained from printing from a flat plate. But as other clever potters say they can get all the results they desire in good and cheap production of prints for pottery ware, it is clear that the printing machine has become a permanent feature in the decorations of pottery ware.

An Important Apostrophe.—We saw an advertisement the other day which looked like "Potters' Asthma Cure." Thinking it hardly possible that potters' asthma was so prevalent as to support a special patent medicine, we looked closer and then saw that the advertisement referred to "Potter's Asthma Cure."

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FORD POTTERIES, ::
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In the latest and most effective styles of decoration.

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WATER-GROUND FLINT OF THE FINEST QUALITY

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Table and Fancy Glass,
Glass for Silversmiths,

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Always open.

Agent :
Mr. Jas. H. Service.

POTTERY SHOPS AT LOWESTOFT.

A MEMBER of our staff spent his holiday at Lowestoft, and, in view of the reputation it has, he could not well have selected a healthier or quieter place in which to forget all about London and POTTERY GAZETTES. Lowestoft is practically free from fogs; it has less rain than many places in the north, and, compared with other seaside resorts, it has more than its share of sunshine. There is ample provision for vigorous, healthy recreation, and for those who want to take things easily there are two piers and a delightful sea front. He enjoyed himself very comfortably for some time, but in an evil moment he decided to look at the shops—as though he had not the opportunity of seeing plenty of them in London. However, he turned his mistake to good account. He noticed two or three glass and china shops (the very places he might have been expected to avoid when off duty), and being an amateur photographer, he resolved to snapshot some of them—just for amusement. He did so, and on his return developed the negatives and showed the results to our Editor. That gentleman did not regard the incident as amusing, but displayed the serious view he took of the matter by appropriating the photographs, saying he should reproduce them in THE GAZETTE. He wished, however the circumstances under which they were taken to be explained in order to prevent adverse criticism of them. In case there happens to be a dealer in Lowestoft who thinks he has been slighted, it should be explained that these three shops were not selected, but were "snapshotted" casually in the course of a stroll and without any communication with the proprietors.

MR. W. B. COOPER, whose head offices are in Mariner-st., is a general merchant. He has a many-sided business in which several industries are included, and amongst them glass and china. He has two shops in our trade, one in Mariner-st. and the other in London-rd. North, the latter practically a new one. It was the attractive window of the latter which our representative "snapshotted," and of which we give an illustration. This shop is in the main thoroughfare of the busiest quarter of the town. 96, London-rd., is one of six, known as "Constitutional Buildings," and, as will be seen from our illustration, has a fine window, especially adapted for the display of pottery and glass goods. The whole of it is enamelled in white, with silvered glass panels. The arrangement of the interior of the shop (we have ascertained since) is admirable, and no space is wasted. The sides are fitted with artistic and light shelves and stands, with a large oblong stand in the centre of the shop. The stock is very comprehensive, and includes the latest forms and decorations in glass, china, and earthenware—British and foreign. Dinner, toilet, tea and breakfast ware, with every description of domestic glass ware, is displayed. By way of attraction a prominent position is given to a model lighthouse, standing 40 inches high. It is a realistic representation, with life-like figures in various positions. This is very appropriate to a seaside town, and is an object of interest, especially to visitors. This branch of the business has only been opened about eighteen months.



The death of Mr. W. B. Cooper, the founder of the business, is referred to elsewhere. The business is now carried on by his son.

MR. JOHN BUCK has a shop in the High-street, with a good frontage and a wide entrance. The business is apparently principally in medium class and lower priced goods. We understand a wholesale as well as a retail business is done. The shop is well situated for both branches of business. The name "John Buck" was once one of the most familiar in the wholesale trade in London. The use of the name leaves us to infer that some members of the late Mr. Buck's family have been, and perhaps are still, associated with the business here.



CROSS & CO. have a good "China, Glass, and Fancy Repository" in the London-rd., opposite the general post office. The position is very central, quite near the Central and Great Eastern stations, the fish market, and the Great Eastern Company's pier. The firm evidently do a high class trade, for they show the productions (amongst others) of Royal Worcester, Royal Crown Derby, Royal Doulton, Coalport, and Carlton, and the Foley china and "Bisto" ware. They also display a good selection of very fine British cut glass. They also stock medium class and cheaper goods, and have a very large stock for a town of the size of Lowestoft. But they do an extensive good class family trade, and that alone necessitates a heavy stock of all useful goods for domestic purposes. We have since learnt that they are a very enterprising firm. They must be, for they have made the fine business in a comparatively short time. Sixteen years ago they signed the lease for the shop before a brick of it was laid. Twelve years ago they commenced business in another shop in the town, and we understand that also is doing well.



Porcelain Tableware to the value of £538,750 and weighing 10,944 m.tons was exported from Germany during the first six months of the current year. The figures show a sharp decline.

China Clay in Greece.—The U.S. Consul-General at Athens reports that kaolin is found in large quantities in the island of Melos, but at what price it could be sold in case there were a large demand for it is not at present known.

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Do You Want Novelty?

SEE OUR DISPLAY OF

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NEW SHAPES
NEW PATTERNS
NEW DECORATIONS

ROYAL FLUTE WHITE WARE.

A FULL RANGE OF EXCELLENT QUALITY.

FANCY SUITES in Great Variety.

OUR ORIGINAL SPECIALITY.

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AUSTRALIA: 51, Palings Buildings, Sydney, Messrs. T. W. HEATH & CO.
NEW ZEALAND: 41, Fort Street, Auckland, Messrs. THOMAS WEBB & CO.

Buyers' Notes.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVES.)

F. & C. Osler, Ltd., flint glass manufacturers, Freeth-st., Birmingham, have appointed Mr. James H. Service to represent them in London, and have opened a fine City show-room at 21, Charterhouse-st., E.C. The business has been established upwards of a century, and has remained in the hands of the family all the time. The name of "Osler" stands very high in the best cut glass trade to-day, while some of the early productions of the firm may properly be described as historical. My present purpose is to speak of what they are doing to-day, so that, however tempting it may be, I must resist the inclination to refer to the splendid work they have carried out in the past. From a small beginning the firm has become one of the most extensive in the manufacture of high-class glass in the kingdom. The progressive spirit seems to have been inherent in the firm, for they have always been quick to adapt themselves to the ever changing conditions of business. The opening of their new London show-rooms may be accepted as another indication of this. In Charterhouse-st. they have a spacious and light room which they have had fitted up expressly for their samples. The appointments are of the best and in every detail the most suitable for the effective display of the firm's pure crystal glass. The table board round the room, and the tables in the centre of it, are covered with silvered plate glass, so that the samples all stand on mirrors. A plate glass shelf runs round the room, and between it and the table board there is silvered glass on the walls. There are plate glass shelves to each of the tables, resting on handsome glass supports, the pillars of which are cut and polished. The shelves round the rooms rest on similar glass supports, and are not fixtures. Mr. Service has been furnished with a complete and entirely new range of samples, including the principal productions of the firm in useful and ornamental table and other domestic glass-ware. Members of the trade who are familiar with Osler's glass only by name will do well to call and see the beautiful collection of it that will henceforth be always on show in Charterhouse-st.—the centre of the manufacturers' quarters. Mr. Service will be in attendance on Tuesdays and Fridays, and will keep appointments for other days, but the room will be always open during business hours, and the samples may be inspected. I recently visited the room, and have no hesitation in saying it is one of the finest show-rooms in London, while the firm's beautiful pure glass ware, with its rich cut, etched, intaglio, and rock crystal ornamentations must be classed amongst the finest glass in the world. British hand-made glass has interesting features not found in the glass of other countries. It does not present the eccentric (though beautiful) varieties in form that are the chief character of Venetian glass, nor the gaudy enamelling and gilding peculiar to German glass, but, as shown in Messrs. Osler's rooms, the pure crystal glass, with its wealth of rich, chaste ornamentation in graceful forms, cannot be surpassed for artistic refinement. There is remarkable beauty combined with simplicity in the plain glass table suites shown.



FIG. 1.—F. & C. OSLER, LIMITED. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

But glass has long been recognised as a most suitable medium for artistic decoration, and Messrs. Osler demonstrate the fact by a really magnificent display of richly ornamented glass for all useful and decorative purposes. In addition to complete suites of table glass, they are showing bowls, vases, jugs, celeries, water sets, ice pails, sugars and creams, carafes and ups, pickles, spirit bottles, claret jugs, toilet services and trinket sets to match, rose bowls in great variety, and flower stands—all these are decorated in the various phases of the glass cutter's art. They also present an interesting assortment of samples of fancy rose bowls in various sizes, and flower stands for table decoration, with brass or electro-plate fittings. Then there are beautiful examples of heavy cut patterns in bowls, spirit decanters, &c. Antique forms and cuttings are in demand just now, and Messrs. Osler have a number of reproductions of them on show. We give illustrations of some of their choice pieces. Fig. 1 includes a flower stand as centre-piece for a table. It has five bowl-shaped vases on brackets, with E.P. fittings. With corner pieces and side pieces in the same style, but, of course, smaller, a pleasing effect is secured. The two-handled vase is a graceful form with rich intaglio decoration, and the large vase on foot is a fine example of intaglio

"KRYS-TOL"

THE GLASS OF QUALITY



Orders Tell the Story

The number of "repeat orders" received from our many customers so thoroughly convinces us that CHIPPENDALE "KRYS-TOL" is pre-eminently the finest, most attractive and best selling table glassware on the market that we make the following offer:

¶ To any dealer who will give CHIPPENDALE "KRYS-TOL" an equally prominent display with any other line of AMERICAN glassware in his store we will pay freight charges both ways if CHIPPENDALE does not prove the better seller.

The way to know a thing is to try it

Write us to-day for particulars of sample assorted package.

"CHIPPENDALE glassware is distinctively different from all others"

QUALITY AND FINISH UNSURPASSED

TRADE "KRYS-TOL" MARK



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Follansbee W.Va.



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C. J. PRATT (NATIONAL GLASS CO)

GAMAGE BUILDING 118-112 HOLBORN, LONDON E.C.

cutting, full of detail. Fig. 2 illustrates a spirit bottle, a taper vase, and a bowl in intaglio, and a claret jug in rich cutting. The pieces we illustrate are typical of a large number of beautiful shapes and artistic ornamentations. While Messrs. Osler justly pride themselves on the superlative quality of their high-class glass and the artistic excellence of their decorations, they are not unmindful of the requirements of the times, and so they produce a large selection of inexpensive table ware and miscellaneous useful and ornamental glass. These are all in good flint glass, but with less costly decorations. Retail dealers who do a good medium class trade will find many of the firm's productions suitable for their stock.

C. T. Maling & Sons, Ford Potteries, Newcastle-on-Tyne, are manufacturers of dinner, tea and toilet services in a brilliant and durable semi-porcelain, and in the latest and most effective decorations. The firm are represented in London by Mr. G. G. Macwilliam, whom I had the pleasure of meeting at the sample rooms, 20, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn-circus, E.C., a few days ago. It is some time since my last visit to the London showroom of the firm, and as in the past, so now I found considerable developments coupled with improvements. They do not believe in going in a well-worn track; they prefer to strike out new lines of their own, and are noted for the number of specialities they have brought out, and all protected by patent or registration. For instance, the firm has just registered an improved sick-feeder, which is called the "Cleansable," because of the easy way in which it can be kept sweet and clean. It is nice and light for the nurse to handle. Since tea has become such a popular beverage, infusers and strainers of many kinds have been brought out. Messrs. Maling have introduced one that they claim possesses the essential features of the best of them, with a decided advantage not found in any. Their "Globe" teapot has its infuser so constructed that the hostess can charge it with tea, put it into the pot, and at the proper moment remove it again, without her fingers once coming in contact with it. In the decoration of their wares they depend largely on their own original chromo-litho designs, to the production of which the late head of the firm devoted many thousands of pounds and so much labour and care. Their lithos maintain the same high standard of close resemblance to hand-paintings, which they had at first. The firm are introducing a protected improvement in the baby saucers that are now so extensively used. The outside of the saucer is curved up slightly all round the base of it so that should the little one draw any of its food over the edge of the saucer, it is caught in the curve, thus preventing the table cloth being soiled. This is one of the firm's specialities, which can be seen at the London showrooms, which are always open.

S. Fielding & Co., Ltd., Railway Pottery, Stoke-on-Trent, have appointed Mr. A. Hooper their London representative. The company will still have their showrooms in Gamage-buildings, though on a different floor from that of those hitherto occupied. Mr. Hooper has had a long and varied experience in the trade, and is already known to many buyers and dealers in London. The company are sending up an entirely new range of samples. Their special lines are toilet ware, dinner ware, flower pots, miscellaneous ware table, art vases, and fancy pieces. I have included dinner ware, in which they are making a new departure, and intend to develop this branch of domestic pottery. They are now using a hard fired semi-porcelain body for dinner and miscellaneous table ware, and the results are satisfactory so far, and are likely to be much more so. For this special body they have provided quite a new range of patterns that exactly meet the better taste that prevails. The demand just now is for neat and tasteful ornamentations on graceful shapes. I have seen the new samples of dinner ware that came up to Mr. Hooper only last Friday, and they answer these requirements fully. I was the first to see them in London, but in a short time the company will have a full range of them in the London rooms. We give illustrations of a covered dish and dinner plate in two patterns on two shapes. Fig. 1 shows the "Queen" shape decorated with "Cecil" pattern. This is a round vegetable dish, though the illustration has somewhat the appearance of an oval. The "Queen" shape is a good model, and the plain round vegetable dish is a pleasing variation on the oval form that has held the market so long. The plain surface (free from embossments) makes it suitable for a great variety of decorative treatments. The "Cecil" pattern shown is a dainty border pattern. Our illustration, Fig. 2, shows the "Ely" shape—a



FIG. 2.—F. & C. OSLER, LIMITED. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

full size oval vegetable dish—and the "Adam" pattern. This is an artistic ornamentation. This is a high-class design on the lines of the great architect. Another new dinner set is the "Royal" shape, with "Carlton" decoration, an exceedingly neat service. The "Carlton" is a conventional border design in which great care has been bestowed on the small details. All the new decorations on dinner ware are artistic, and they are produced in various printed and enamelled and gilt designs. These will all be supplied in a variety of patterns printed in numerous colours. There are new decorations on fancy



"Queen" Shape (Round), Cecil Pattern.
S. Fielding & Co., Ltd.

goods en suite, and on flower vases and art vases in new shapes. One very pretty suite has decorations in green, with shadings on vellum ground. Some of the art vases have a band of apple-green at the neck and another near the base. Jugs, sweet dishes, cheese stands and covers, butter dishes, and other table goods are shown in new shapes. The same improvement is seen in toilet ware, of which there are many novelties, both in shape and decoration. The "Lion" shape has a tall graceful jug and a good-sized round basin, shown in the new "Elta" and other decorations. The "Dundee" toilet set has a squat



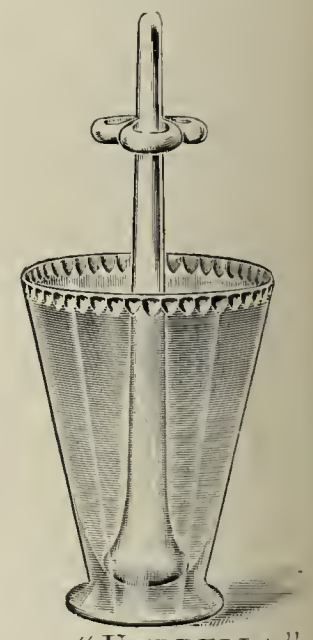
"Ely" Shape, "Adam" Pattern.
S. Fielding & Co., Ltd.

ewer, full size, and round basin. The "Dorie" shape is prettily decorated with Chelsea roses, a simple, neat, but attractive ornamentation. The company are showing art flower pots and vases, and pedestals and pots in many sizes, good shapes, and attractive decorations. The innovations, as regards dinner ware and fancy lines, to which I have referred, will not interfere with the lines with which the company have such a high reputation. The "Royal Devon" is an old production of the company, but it is one of the best, and as it remains a favourite with their customers, they still give it a prominent place in their samples. When the company are settled in their new quarters, they will make a better display of samples than they have ever had in London.

Mr. John Walsh Walsh, Soho and Vesta Glass Works, Birmingham, and 4, Holborn-circus, London, E.C., are as energetic as ever in the production of novelties. Go when you will to the London show-rooms, Mr. R. H. Wood, their representative, has always something—often many things—new and interesting to draw attention to. Just now he has displayed a great number of rich and heavy cut designs on quite new forms. Many of Walsh's shapes are registered—a proceeding quite as beneficial to the dealer as to the manufacturer. It is not encouraging to makers who go to the trouble and expense of producing novelties when they find their latest designs reproduced in cheaper styles. On the other hand, a dealer who does a select trade will not care about stocking a shape, however good it may be, that can be seen (in a cheaper grade) in the windows of his fellow tradesmen. Walsh Walsh do their best to prevent this by protecting their forms and decorations by



Cut Glass Flower Vase.



"Umbrella" Flower Holder.

registration as far as possible. There are many of these registered designs now on show. We give an illustration of one of them—a very graceful flower vase on a square stand. The body is tulip shape, with a deep edge turning completely over to the outside. Round the top of the vase, and just under the edge, are several cut circles, while there are similar circles round the lower part of the vase. The body of the vase is divided into six panels, each filled with a deep cut design. The vase stands on a square plinth or foot in three tiers. It will be seen from our illustration that the shape is a graceful one. It is made in three sizes, and, if desired, can be supplied with different ornamentations. Walsh Walsh have just registered an entirely new method of holding cut flowers in position when placed in an ornamental flower vase or other receptacle. This is called the "Umbrella" flower holder—a registered name and shape. A plain flint glass vase, something like a light thin tumbler, has a stem in the centre so arranged as to present the appearance of an open umbrella. The stem of course answers the purpose of a handle. Near the top of the handle, about where the ribs would reach to in an umbrella, there are three or four loops or rings, through which the flower stems are passed into the tumbler-like receptacle containing water. This

umbrella holder, with water, and cut flowers arranged, can be placed inside a flower vase and taken out again without disturbing the flowers or wetting the ornamental vase. We give an illustration of the registered "Umbrella" flower holder, side by side with a vase in which it can be easily placed and as easily removed for renewing the water or flowers. This is what American ladies would call a pretty "notion." British ladies are becoming increasingly fond of these notions, and Walsh Walsh have from time to time introduced several. This umbrella holder is made of clear flint glass throughout, so that when it is placed inside a cut or otherwise decorated glass vase it is not seen at all. It is supplied in two or three sizes, and it can be used in any kind of vase—china, majolica or glass. There are many other beautifully cut vases suitable for the reception of this convenient "notion." Walsh Walsh are showing a large assortment of rose bowls in several sizes and decorations, including "mother-of-pearl" and other fancy lines. They are experts in mother-of-pearl, and present it in a number of forms. The firm have been famous for table ornaments for a very long time. Commencing with their popular "Rustic" ware (which, by the way, is still selling), they have produced a long sequence of table decorations in glass, each one an improvement on its predecessor. They have just introduced a new one for this season, which naturally surpasses all the others. This is the "Florentine" table ornament, which consists of a number of tall trumpet-shaped vases of different sizes. There is a tall one in the centre and three different smaller sizes on each side, the whole being linked together by chains of flint glass. These are exceedingly pretty for side pieces and end pieces, while for the centre of the table the tallest vase is placed in the middle and a number of smaller sizes ranged all round it and linked to it by the same glass chains. Mr. Wood is showing a large number of old-style shapes and cuttings. Heavy cut glass, especially in decanters, spirit bottles, and water jugs, is in great demand, and a surprising variety of old-time patterns is on show. I am informed that an old book of sketches that has not seen the light for sixty years has recently been accidentally discovered at the works, and many of them are now reproduced. In the case of some excellent models it is conjectured that they have not been fashioned before. Walsh's, like other houses of long standing, make use of those antiquated conceptions, not from any want of originality on the part of their artists to-day, but because old styles are, for the time being, preferred.

Young and Hodgson, Ltd., manufacturers' agents, wholesale merchants, and importers of all kinds of glass, china and earthenware, and of fancy lines, have their extensive show-rooms and warehouse at 60, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. They make it a rule to be well in advance of the trade requirements. They keep very large stocks, as so many dealers defer ordering until they really want the goods that Young & Hodgson find it necessary to be prepared to meet a sudden demand at any time. On the other hand, there are many prudent dealers who look ahead and make their arrangements in good time. To meet the requirements of these, the firm do the same, and that is how it happens that they are already showing some of their novelties for the Christmas season. At present goods in regular demand have prominence in their show-rooms, but Christmas lines are there for those who wisely want to order them early. They show a good assortment of toilet ware, dinner ware, cheese stands and covers, triple trays, asparagus or cucumber dishes, cress dishes, bulb or salad bowls, and other miscellaneous table ware in china and earthenware. They are showing an excellent and very complete line in white "Rustic Ware"—useful and fancy lines. Salad bowls, dessert services, plates, dishes, baskets, fern pots in all sizes, and a variety of fancy articles. Some special sets of jugs and hot-water jugs to match are made expressly for them, and cannot be obtained elsewhere. These include some good and new shapes, variously decorated and shaded. The company are noted for their trinket sets, of which they keep a number of good stock lines in original cases. The samples of these show a nice variety in decoration and some novelties in the shapes of the trays. Every kind of glass ware for household use is represented in their show-rooms. Suites of table glass, wines and tumblers, custards, pickles, sweets, dishes, round, oval, and square, honey jars and covers. A new decoration consists of birds on shaded grounds. This is very effective on vases, but is also applied to plates, jugs, flower-pots, and other fancy goods. A range of views of London buildings on cups, plates, jugs, and other articles is shown. The representations are good and are nicely shaded. A series of Welsh costumes is also applied to plates, dishes, jugs, &c. One of the best of their novelties for the season is the new range of harvest vases. Harvest scenes are shown on light ground—dark at the foot, shaded to light at the top and gilt. We give an illustration of some pieces of this very pretty decoration. Young & Hodgson are specialists in bulb bowls and flower tubes; of each of these they keep a large and varied stock. Their assorted cases of flower tubes are very popular; they are packed in such conveniently assorted varieties, two or three shapes and several sizes of each shape being packed in a case. The



[*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

"HARVEST SCENES": YOUNG & HODGSON, LTD.

company are agents for Heinrich Kralik, manufacturer of Bohemian glass of all kinds, and for the Osborne China Company, Longton.

Mr. Charles J. Pratt (National Glass Company), 118-122, Holborn, London, E.C., is the sole agent in this country for a number of well-known factories for the manufacture of American pressed and blown glassware. Mr. Pratt has had an extensive experience in this ware, and is handling a very large selection of it that is especially suited for the British markets. He has fine showrooms at Gamage-buildings, where he is showing a most inclusive collection of fine pressed glassware for domestic purposes, both useful and ornamental—the former prineipally. Amongst the several manufactories he represents, there are the Cambridge Glass Works, Cambridge, Ohio, the Jefferson Glass Company, Fallansbee, West Virginia, and the Fenton Art Glass Company, Williamstown, W. Va. The productions of each works have merits of their own and between them they present a variety of characteristics that is probably not to be met with in any other showroom of pressed glassware. For instance, the Cambridge Glass Works produce every description of useful table ware—bowls, dishes, sugars, creams, butters, &c. The Jefferson Glass Company's samples are very diversified, the principal line being the Chippendale glassware with the significant trade mark "Krys-tol." The company claim this to be the highest grade of pressed glass produced, and the nearest approximation to cut glass. Mr. Pratt has certainly a splendid collection of samples of "Krys-tol," that is well worth the attention of buyers of American glass. The originality of the designs is a striking feature of the ware, all the forms of which are on Chippendale lines, which are easily recognised, more especially in the tall pieces such as high foot bowls, candlesticks, vases, punch bowls on stem, comports, &c. The square handles on the sugars, creams, jugs, bottles for various purposes, spoon holders, and sweets, on foot are very characteristic. The square-handled Chippendale design has been patented. The great charms of the "Krys-tol" productions are their simplicity and originality. The Fenton Art Glass Company's samples are of a different character, but are equally successful in their way. They include a number of art forms and fancy shapes, suitable for presents. The coloured examples are bright and cheerful without being gaudy, while some bowls and other pieces in golden iridescence and in green iridescence are very effective. Vases and art shapes are shown treated in this way. Amongst several fancy lines a set of "silver" tea ware is a good imitation of the metal. Mr. Pratt's showrooms are always open.

Edwards & Sons (Burslem), Ltd., earthenware manufacturers, Burslem, are represented in London by Mr. Thomas J. Usher and have their showrooms at Gamage-buildings, 118, Holborn, E.C. They are manufacturers of dinner ware, toilet ware, and jugs, and they are showing samples of all these in various shapes and decorations at the London rooms. The samples of toilet ware are numerous, including many excellent shapes. The "Antique" shape is a modern form on old lines, as its name indicates. There is nothing antiquated about the decorations, which are quite up to date. The ewer has a globe-shaped body, and the round basin is a good size. The "Victor" is a new shape, with a tall nicely modelled jug, with plain surface, that adapts itself to many styles of decoration. It has a serviceable round basin. All the toilet sets shown are pleasing, both in shape and decoration. As to the former, there is variety, without eccentricity, and the latter are bright and attractive, without being gaudy. The company show a nice selection of dinner ware. The "Victor" has a good oval vegetable dish, and the set is supplied in many decorations—printed, and printed and enamelled. The "Premier" dinner-set has a pleasing oval cover dish with foot. The patterns on the dinner ware are very neat, especially the "Cairo" and other border patterns. The "Cairo" is an excellent design, supplied in many colours, and on many of the shapes. It looks well on the "Victor" shape. The company have a variety of jugs in sets—



[*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

CHIPPENDALE GLASS WARE: Mr. C. J. PRATT.

many shapes and decorations. The "Bromley" jug is a useful shape, decorated in printed and litho patterns. The "Tankard" shape jug has the "Malta" pattern in several colours. It is a pretty decoration. They are showing some useful sets, a teapot and stand and hot-water jug to match. They make a good range of flowerpots—attractive shapes, embossed and shaded—also printed and litho patterns. A full range of white fluted ware is one of the special lines shown.

Muckley & Co., Ivy House Glass Works, Stourbridge, are represented in London by Mr. Thomas J. Usher, who is showing samples of their goods at Garnage Buildings, Holborn Circus, E.C. The firm manufacture all kinds of flint glass wall brackets, candelabra, &c. Flower stands are one of the leading lines, and they are showing some very pretty combinations of flower holders in various colours. Other fancy goods are on show in flint, ruby, blue, and green. The company always have a large stock of goods on hand, and can deliver quickly. Mr. Usher is expecting some new samples from the works soon.

R. Floyd & Sons, earthenware manufacturers, Lovatt and Hall-street Potteries, Stoke (London agents, J. Murray & Co., 24, Bartlett's-buildings, E.C.), have just brought out some new lines, which are sure to find a ready sale. The old lines have been taken out of their showroom at Stoke and replaced with the new goods. Of these new lines the leading one is styled "Ye Old Dutch Ware"; this is of a neat and artistic appearance. The ware is supplied in vases, flowerpots, clock sets, jugs, marmalade jars, biscuit jars, teapots, and stands, plaques, tobacco jars, &c., in all sizes and shapes. It is quite a new thing, and I was informed that it is selling remarkably well. Floyd & Sons will be pleased to send photographs of the ware to any dealer applying for them. Another novelty introduced by Floyd & Sons is "The Royal Castele Ware," whose tasteful decorations consist for the most part of scenes from old English country life. Some of the ware is hand-painted throughout, and some is treated by an entirely new process, and in both cases the effect is excellent. The ware is to be had in similar articles to the Dutch ware already described. Each customer is supplied with an attractive show-card, bearing the name of the ware. The firm are just about to introduce a strikingly new feature with their imitation "Old Oak" ware. A set in this ware shown me consisted of a grandfather's clock and candlesticks, and it presented an exceedingly pretty and effective appearance. The new lines in question are calculated to appeal to those desiring an artistic but inexpensive pottery. Floyd & Sons manufacture all kinds of domestic articles in leadless glaze, such as butter coolers (oval and round), nests of fluted basins, bacon dishes, piedishes, jugs, teastands, milk-bowls, &c. The firm is an old-established one, and they make a speciality of the manufacture of jugs, vases, clock sets, flowerpots, &c.—useful, cheap, domestic—and they do a very large bazaar trade. Their prices throughout are reasonable.

Messrs. Brooke, engravers and designers, Sutherland-chambers, Stoke-on-Trent, have produced a large number of designs for the home and American market, and with their high-class engraving, these have become very popular. Judging by the patterns they have cut during this last twelve months, they are well able to meet the requirements of the varying tastes of the public. The patterns designed and produced for leading and smaller firms alike, are most original and tasteful. It seems that reproductions of some of the best of the antique forms still find favour. The excellent photos. and views turned out by Messrs. Brooke (Mr. Harry E. Moss, partner in the firm), have resulted in very many compliments from American houses, and all such work is now signed with their name. They execute work for every class of pottery from the small heraldic ware to large sanitary goods. The "Lothair," "Cornflower," and many other dinner sets, illustrated and noted in recent issues, have been engraved in their large and up-to-date workrooms.

Parliamentary Notes.

(FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.)

Lead in Pottery Glazes.—In the House of Commons, on Aug. 30, Sir Charles Dilke asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he could inform the House of the reason for the considerable reduction in the number of pottery glazes sent for analysis and the determination of the amount of lead present and proportion existing in the soluble condition, recorded in the report of the principal chemist of the Government laboratory for the year ended March 31 last? Mr. Gladstone replied: No rule has been laid down as to the number of samples to be sent for analysis, and it necessarily varies from year to year. In 1906-7 only six or seven samples were sent; in 1907-8 the number was 97 (including samples of glazed pottery); and in 1908-9 it was 26. In the five months since March 31 last, 47 samples have been taken for analysis. When the Lead Committee has reported it may perhaps be possible to lay down some rule as to how many samples should be taken, but it is obviously desirable that it should be done at uncertain intervals and not at stated times.

The Taxing of Clay.—In the House of Commons early in September, Mr. Lloyd George, in reply to Mr. Young, said that the new mineral taxes applied to clay a few inches under the surface used for the manufacture of bricks. In the House of Commons, on Sept. 22, Mr. Mackarness asked whether it was proposed to impose a tax upon the estimated royalty value of common surface clay excavated by the owner of the land and used by him for carrying on his industry of brick and tile making; and, if so, how it was intended to estimate the value of the royalty. Mr. Hobhouse replied:—The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, the value of the royalty will be estimated on the basis of what a tenant would give for the right to work the clay. Replying to a question by Mr. Boulton on Sept. 24, Mr. Lloyd George gave the following written answer:—Brick-clay has often been held to be a mineral by the courts of law. Questions have arisen as regards land consisting of clay taken by a railway company as to whether the provisions governing the taking of land by a railway company or the taking of minerals by a railway company are to apply, and under certain circumstances it has been held that the provisions as to taking of land and not the provisions as to taking of minerals are applicable. Whether brick-clay is to be exempted or not from the mineral rights duty is a question which will come up for consideration on the new mineral clauses.

Pottery and Glass in Crete.—Owing to the poverty of the inhabitants the demand for finer chinaware is limited: the supply is obtained from Bavaria, North Bohemia and Germany. There is, however, a considerable demand for cheap tableware (delft), which at present is supplied from Germany and the United Kingdom at low prices, also from France and Italy. Hollow-blown and ground glassware is exclusively supplied by Austria. Large dark green bottles holding $1\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 okes (1 oke equals $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.) come from Bohemia. Brandy bottles from Germany. Aerated water bottles are brought in increasing quantities from the United Kingdom. Window glass from Belgium.

A VISIT TO PILKINGTON'S TILE AND POTTERY WORKS.

(BY A "POTTERY GAZETTE" SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

THE works of Pilkington's Tile and Pottery Company, Ltd., are close to Clifton Junction station, with sidings connecting with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway on one side and the London and North-Western on the other, while the canal skirts the boundary of the premises. As I walked to the works my first impression of them was that they were small for the extent of business I knew was done there, but I found that there is ample room in all parts of the premises, while there is still abundance of land around them for the extension of the premises whenever that is required. Indeed, some additions were being made at the time of my visit. The works are very compact, and it is this feature that makes them appear comparatively small, seen from outside. I found that they are in reality very extensive, but the excellent arrangement of all the departments, and the systematic way in which every operation is carried out, makes it possible to do the greatest amount of work, in a given space, with the least labour and in the shortest time. I understand that Mr. William Burton was responsible for the design of the pottery. Whether this was so or not, the ground plan, which I saw, indicates beyond doubt that it was the work of one who fully understood exactly what is required in the manufacture of pottery.



FIG. 1.—MOSAIC STAMPING ROOM.

THE WORKS.

All raw materials are brought by canal and delivered at the wharf on the company's premises, or are carried into the works on trucks from the railway sidings. When finished goods are sent out, they are loaded by overhead travelling cranes into railway trucks direct from the packing rooms, so that there is no cartage either into or out of the works. The most improved modern arrangements and appliances have been adopted throughout the premises—a result only possible by the construction of new works. The company prepare all their raw material themselves, and are so self-contained that they are practically independent of outside aid, except, of course, for the supply of raw materials. They calcine their own flint and then grind it; they have mills for grinding the various minerals they use, and smaller mills for grinding colours and enamels. They are thus able to depend upon the absolute purity of all their materials. The company make their own "saggers"—indispensable requisites in pottery manufacture. I was taken to the "sagger" house where I found two men at work—father and son. With my experience of other potteries, I was surprised when told that these two made all the "saggers" used in the pottery, but they are experts at the work. They do not use any machine—every box is made by hand, and when the weight of them is considered, it is more extraordinary that two men, however clever, are able to turn out enough "saggers" for works like these. The explanation is found not in the number they make, but in the quality of them. The long life of the "saggers" they make so reduces the number required to be made that these two specialists are not only able to supply the demand, but to make other articles of fire clay that are used on the premises. How they do it is their secret, but I am told that the saggers they make last on an average three times as long as those ordinarily made.

TILE MANUFACTURE.

After special preparation, drying, and storing, the clay for making tiles is ground to the finest possible powder, and at the conclusion of the process it is allowed to absorb a small amount of moisture. In that state (called "dust") it is pressed into tiles by being brushed into a die box under a powerful screw press, which, by a turn of a wheel, brings the top die down on to the die box. When this top die rebounds, a lever raises what was dust, but is now a tile,

which is liberated. The process is repeated far more rapidly than I can describe it, and the tiles as made are placed ready for conveyance to the drying stove. There are long rows of these stamping presses, of various sizes, according to the size of tiles required. The presses are easily operated by men, the lighter ones for small tiles and mosaics by young women. The work is not too heavy, the rooms are light and well ventilated and scrupulously clean, the clothing of the girls is protected by overalls, and their whole appearance as I saw them at work was neat, healthy and happy. I had not time to see all the processes, but I was taken through one of the drying "stoves" as they are called. I was astonished to find it comparatively cool, although the thermometer registered 78 deg. It was explained to me that this was due to the absence of moisture—it was a dry heat in which men could move about and work with comfort. After remaining some days in these "stoves" the tiles are taken to the ovens where they are placed in saggers, and fired. When they are drawn from the oven they are sorted according to size, shape, and pattern, and those that are perfect are stored. The sizes, shapes, and embossed patterns are so numerous that large warehouses are required to keep the stock.

The company, however, do a larger business in artistic tiles than in the plain ones. Their productions include all descriptions of decorated tiles, including particularly printed, embossed, painted, enamelled and mosaic, and small pieces used for fine artistic mosaics, made from plastic clay of different colours. Our illustration Fig. 1 shows the mosaic-room, in which the small presses, operated by girls, are seen at work. A strip of mosaic in course of construction is displayed on the floor, and smaller examples are seen on the tables between the presses. The illustration, reproduced from a photograph taken for us, will confirm my description of the bright and cheerful appearance of the room and its occupants.



FIG. 2.—ARTISTS PAINTING TILES, ETC.

ART TILES.

It is, however, in the production of decorative tiles of artistic character that the Pilkington Tile and Pottery Co. excel. The art of making encaustic tiles was lost for several centuries, but it was revived early in the last one, and made good progress. During the last fifteen or sixteen years it has experienced a remarkable development, to which the Pilkington's works at Clifton Junction have largely contributed. Mr. W. Burton and his brother, Mr. Joseph Burton—both enthusiastic chemist-potters—have steadfastly endeavoured to encourage the taste for decorative art in the home in two directions. First, by supplying tiles on the lines of the mosaics at Hadrian's Villa, at Pompeii, for those who were willing to pay reasonable prices for true artistic decorations of a high class; and in the next place by meeting the wishes of those who have acquired a taste for beauty in their homes, but cannot afford to spend much money in procuring it. The Messrs. Pilkington have succeeded in producing art tiles of an inexpensive character, the public have not been slow to take advantage of the opportunity, and the use of tiles for the decoration of the home is rapidly increasing. The advantage of tiles for hotels, clubs, and restaurants, where cleanliness is so desirable, and for the entrances to public buildings of all kinds, are now self-evident, and we are beginning to realise the advantage of them in private houses. We do not want our homes to be gloomy—we like to see something cheerful on our walls, and Pilkingtons are providing it in enamelled tiles and panels at prices that place them within the reach of most of us.

But, as I have said, Pilkington's greatest success is in the production of luxurious, artistic, decorative effects. In these, they have had the advantage of the advice and co-operation of Walter Crane, Lewis F. Day, M. Mucha, J. R. Cooper, C. F. A. Voysey, and others, who have supplied designs for friezes, panels, slabs, and tiles. They have on their permanent staff a number of capable artists who carry out these designs with great ability, and also execute designs of their own. They have succeeded in imparting to the productions new colours, glazes, lustres, and original glaze effects of great beauty. The charming lustres and glazes now shown on the latest productions of the company have only been produced after years of patient labour and countless experiments by the scientific staff. I have not space here to give even a brief account of the investigations of these indefatigable experimental chemists. I can only refer to the results of them. These have culminated in the production of the company's now famous

LANCASTRIAN "LUSTRE" POTTERY.

I have always considered this beautiful art ware as the outcome of a series of fortunate circumstances. The company were fortunate in having two such skilled chemists in charge of their tile works. The Burtons were equally fortunate in being associated with a strong company, willing to give them such a free hand in carrying out their plans. Lancastrian pottery was not a sudden inspiration

nor an accidental discovery. For ten years, during which he had been discharging onerous duties at the potteries and elsewhere, Mr. Wm. Burton had devoted time that might have been well spent in rest and recreation to experimenting with glazes, in the hope that he might produce the wonderful effects for which the Chinese have been so much praised. (It has transpired that other potters



FIG. 3.—MR. EDWARD RADFORD, THROWER.

were simultaneously doing the same, but it is beyond question that they did not know of Mr. Burton's experiments, nor he of theirs.) This quest of the lost art of the Chinese potter was no part of Mr. Burton's duty at the Pottery—it was "overtime"—spare time laboriously, but voluntarily, occupied in what was then a sort of scientific hobby. The hobby, however, was pursued on scientific methods. Like Josiah Wedgwood, Mr. Wm. Burton recorded the results of his experiments and kept all his trial pieces of those experimental years. I saw them in glass cases at his office—silent witnesses to years of skill and labour. During these years Pilkingtons had been producing goods with marvellous, but mysterious glazes—mysterious, that is to say, to all but the brothers Burton. Ultimately the secret came out, and the object for which Pilkingtons had waited, and the Burtons had laboured so anxiously, was attained, and a display of Lancastrian ware was made to show that they *had* attained it.

suitable forms, so that the peculiar Chinese effects are carried out on true Chinese forms. Walter Crane and other well-known men have contributed designs, and a number of very clever artists on the company's staff have materially assisted with their pencils and their brains. Original applied designs of the most varied artistic character and beautifully painted are seen in abundance, but the chief charm of the ware is due to the brilliant pearl-like iridescence and rich metallic glow of the wonderful glazes applied by the chemist-potters.

"Lancastrian Pottery" represents an intelligent application of chemical science to the industry. I realised this in the laboratory and in the fine show-room. The fully equipped laboratory at Clifton Junction—one of the finest "chemists' workshops" I have ever seen—is the pivot on which "Lancastrian Pottery" turns. It was there the beautiful crystalline, opalescent, texture, and transmutation glazes were evolved. It is probable that some of the best of the early crystalline effects were purely accidental, and could not have been repeated. "Lancastrian" effects, though they cannot be repeated with exactness, are the results of carefully studied colour schemes, fired under different experimental conditions.

Lancastrian Pottery is decorated with painted designs by artists of great and original ability. I had the pleasure of seeing several of them at work in large, light and healthy rooms, one of which we illustrate in Fig. 2. Mr. W. S. Mycock and Mr. R. Joyce are seen painting vases and other art forms, and Mr. T. F. Evans, Mr. A. Barlow, and Mr. Albert Hall are in the foreground painting tiles in Persian and other Oriental designs, which will appear in rich lustres when the ware is fired. I was greatly interested in the work of the youth seen seated at the first table. I do not know his name or I would give it. Mr. Burton addressed him as Charlie, and asked him to complete a section of some work on which he was engaged in order that I might see it done. "Charlie" proceeded to portray a leafage design. He works with his left hand, and displays considerable artistic ability (he would not be there if he did not!). More will be heard of Mr. Charles —— in the not distant future. In one of the other rooms I saw the well-known artist, Mr. Gordon M. Forsyth, painting a large plaque in silver lustre. He also completed a section of the design for my edification. I am familiar with the work of most of these gentlemen from examples I have seen in the showrooms in London, and in shops in different parts of the country. Every piece of Lancastrian lustred pottery bears the mark of the factory impressed in the clay, and the painted cipher or monogram of the artist responsible for the design or the execution of it. These marks are in themselves exceedingly interesting. For instance, Mr. Walter Crane uses a large letter C, inside which stands a crane with V on each side of the bird. If these V's were not divided by the bird they would form the letter W. Mr. Lewis F. Day, Mr. W. S. Mycock, Mr. J. Chambers, and Mr. R. Joyce ingeniously weave their initials into monograms, while Mr. Gordon M. Forsyth arranges four scythes so that their blades



LANCASTRIAN "LUSTRED" POTTERY MARKS.

Lancastrian ware, as produced at Clifton Junction, and as displayed in their showroom there, and at Shoe-lane, London, E.C., is a veritable triumph in which many must share. To the Messrs. Burton is due the credit for producing the rare effects of colour seen on old Chinese pottery, while Mr. Lewis F. Day assisted with designs of the most

pointing in one direction form a circle, and their handles cross each other in the centre of it—a very clever cipher. The mark of the firm, as most of our readers know, is the capital letter P with two bees—one fluttering on the wing in the loop of the P, and the other resting on the foot of the letter. These two "bees," of course, stand for the

brothers Burton. We give reproductions of these marks, believing they will be interesting and useful to our readers.

Considerations of space compel me to pass many of my notes without transcribing them here, but I must mention, though not in its proper sequence, my pleasing, but too short, interview with Mr. Edward Radford, the expert thrower. I was privileged to see Mr. Radford at work, and am able to give our readers in Fig. 3 an excellent view of the famous potter as I saw him, deftly fashioning a vase of graceful outline from what had only a few minutes before been a ball of clay similar to the three which are seen on the board before him waiting to be similarly—honoured. Mr. Radford is a prince among craftsmen in the most ancient and most beautiful of all arts. He must have been born with the gift for potting. Such a talent for imparting grace and beauty to plastic clay may be developed and improved, but I do not think it could be imparted. It must be innate.

The company's premises and plant are deserving of far more notice than I have given them. The block containing the general and private offices is a handsome one admirably arranged, and the offices themselves are fitted with the most convenient and improved modern facilities, so that the clerical staff, like the artists and the artisans, work in the midst of pleasant surroundings. The company have studied the comfort and convenience of every one they employ as far as possible. The separate mess rooms for male and female workers are as conveniently and comfortably appointed as a public restaurant. There are large cooking ranges, and hot water is always available. The mess rooms, cloak rooms, and lavatories are quite detached from the works, and are as comfortable as thought can make them. They are provided by the company without any charge to those who use them.

The health and comfort of every one is provided for all through the pottery in the same liberal manner. The regulations and appliances for protecting the health of the workers are far in advance of those stipulated in the "special rules." Those who work where there is dust do so without inconvenience even, not to mention danger. Powerful exhaust fans for carrying away dust wherever it occurs are in constant operation.

The Showroom.

The large and light showroom has been specially fitted. "Method," the conspicuous feature in every department of this model pottery, is seen in perfection in the arrangement of this room. Decorative panels and slabs, mantelpieces, fireplaces and curbs, with tiles for walls, floors, and other purposes, are all adequately displayed, while at the other end of the room Lancastrian pottery—art forms in the numerous glazes and lustres which have so often been described in The Pottery Gazette—is here seen in its perfection. It is essentially art pottery, but in its production utility has also been kept in mind. A certain amount of mystery surrounds the original and beautiful glazed effects shown, but simplicity and usefulness have been considered in fashioning the many shapes to which they have been applied. Whenever it was possible to make them serve some useful purpose they have been adapted to that purpose; and so the showroom contains not only art vases and classical forms, but flower vases, jardinières, bowls, trays, candlesticks, paperweights, scarf-pin heads, and buttons for ladies' dresses, all shown in glazes of beautiful colour, the smaller pieces presenting quite a gem-like appearance. In the large art forms no attempt is ever made to decorate two pieces alike. These are of necessity costly, and possessors of them will appreciate them the more from the knowledge that they are, and will remain, unique.

Lancastrian Pottery is a wonderful production, due for its inception to the scientific research and resourceful ability of Mr. Wm. Burton and his brother, Mr. Joseph Burton, and for its development to the energy of the same fertile brains, supported by a band of skilled artists and trained workers in every department, whose industry, loyalty, and wholeheartedness in their work have placed the Pilkington Tile and Pottery Company in the front rank of art potters.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES.

The Pottery Trade.—Employment in the Pottery trade continued bad in August, but showed some improvement as compared with a month ago. It was worse than a year ago. Employment in Staffordshire continued bad, and was worse than a year ago; short time was general; it was fair in Devonshire and in Scotland. Employment was good in Bristol with earthenware potters, but slack with stone potters. In the South Yorkshire and River Aire district it continued bad. At Newcastle it was fair. It continued dull with clay tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow.

The Glass Trade.—Employment in the glass trade in August was bad and worse than a month ago and a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 7,487 workpeople in the week ended Aug. 21 showed a decrease of 6·2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 9·4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, the number employed showed a decrease of 6·4 per cent., and the amount of wages paid of 11·2 per cent. Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire continued bad, and was worse than a month ago and a year ago. It was quiet at Leeds and Castleford, slack at Wakefield, and bad at Mexborough, where a marked decline is reported as compared with a month ago. In the North of England employment declined; it was moderate in Lancashire. At Bristol it continued good; at Dublin it was slack. It was quiet with medicine bottle makers at Rotherham. It was good with decorative glass workers at Sheffield and Manchester. Employment was fair with flint glass makers at Wordsley and at Birmingham. It was good with flint glass cutters at Stourbridge, but bad at Birmingham. It was moderate with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens. There was a decline in employment among pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear, with some short time. It continued slack with bevellers at Birmingham. It was dull with glass-blowers in London.

Table showing the number of persons employed and the amount of wages paid them in the week ending Aug. 21, 1909:—

Branches.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
Glass bottle	4,718	£5,247
Plate glass	678	854
Flint glass ware (not bottles) ..	1,763	1,970
Other branches	328	391
Total	7,487	£8,462

The number of persons employed in each district, and the amount of wages paid them in the week ending Aug. 21, 1909:—

Districts.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
North of England	740	£827
Yorkshire	3,823	4,260
Lancashire	659	711
Worcester and Warwick ..	1,202	1,472
Scotland	731	871
Other parts of United Kingdom	332	321
Total	7,487	£8,462

TYPICAL GLASS AND CHINA DEALERS.

(BY A "POTTERY GAZETTE" SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

MR. THOMAS ABBOTT.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.

MR. ABBOTT could not possibly have been more congenially located than he is at 35, High-st., Kingston-on-Thames. He is a typical glass and china dealer (if he will excuse me saying so) of that good old-fashioned class that seems to be growing less every year. He has an old fashioned business conducted as it was in those good old-fashioned times when a tradesman was greeted by his customers by name, and when he waited upon the best of them personally. He carries on his business in quaint, old-fashioned premises, in one of the oldest of the "ancient and Royal" boroughs. Kingston dates back to the time of the Romans, and its importance in those days is indicated in the fact that it was one of the few places in which Roman coins were struck. It has been associated with Royalty since 902, when Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great, was crowned there King of Wessex (just 1,000 years before King Edward VII. was crowned at Westminster). On my way to Mr. Abbott's shop I passed the Coronation stone on which Edward and six other Anglo-Saxon kings were crowned. It is now an object of interest in the Market-place, where it is exposed to view, protected by an iron railing.



[*Photo. by Lombardi & Co., Brighton.*

MR. THOMAS ABBOTT.

To come nearer our own time, King John had a residence at Kingston, and an old house in High-st., not far from Mr. Abbott's shop indicates the spot on which it stood. Formerly many substantial houses were built in High-st., and one of them is now Mr. Abbott's shop. The proximity to the river no doubt made it a desirable place of residence, and, as Mr. Abbott is within a short distance of Kingston Bridge, that was probably the fashionable end of High-st.

When I say that Mr. Abbott is a china dealer of the good old-fashioned type, I do not wish to imply that as a tradesman he is behind the times, for he is about as shrewd and up-to-date a man of business as there is in the trade. The "old-fashion" to which I refer (and with which I associate Mr. Abbott) was the active part taken by the principal in his business, and his personal acquaintance with his customers. A very short conversation served to place us on the most cordial terms, for he soon remembered that we had had many business transactions together in his early association with the shop. We exchanged some interesting reminiscences which were pleasant to me, and I have reason to think to him also, but I must not digress by recording them here.

THE PREMISES.

The shop is a double-fronted one, two or three steps leading to the door in the centre, which has an old fashioned bow-window on one side. It is easy to see that originally there were two parlours or sitting-rooms facing the street, and two rooms in the rear. The rooms on the left have been converted into one good-sized and well-stocked shop, while the room on the right is utilised as a show room and workshop with a glass partition through which those engaged in it can see customers who enter the shop. After I had explained the particular object of my visit, I inquired of Mr. Abbott if he had thought of giving his premises a modern and more stylish appearance. He said he had no intention of doing so, though some of his friends had suggested it to him. He admitted he should be glad of the convenience some structural alterations might give him, but in his eyes any such changes would spoil the character of his shop. It suits him and suits his customers, and he prefers to keep it as it is. It is a complete contrast to the modern high class glass and china shop, yet the windows display high-class goods, well arranged. There is a fine show of "Spode" in one of them, and I find that "Abbott of Kingston" has been the sole agent in the district for Copelands, ever since the business was founded in 1850. He has also the sole agency for Wedgwoods and for Coalport, and as choice specimens of the wares of both these famous houses are seen in his quaint old-fashioned bow-windows as can be met with in any of the West End stores. The shop is well fitted and well stocked. Some additional head room would be an advantage, otherwise the shop is a good one. The other parts of the premises have not been modernised as the interior of the shop has. On going over them with the proprietor, I gathered that he liked them as they are. They are certainly interesting, with their massive oak beams a foot square, and their walls panelled in oak, and Mr. Abbott is not only content with them as they are, but is proud of them. The room over the shop was used as a sitting-room until recent years. Its large panels



SHOW ROOM WITH OLD OAK PANELLED SIDES.

in oak would harmonise exactly with the old style furniture now in vogue, but it is used solely as a show-room. Other rooms, small and irregular, have been living-rooms in the past, but they are also converted for business purposes, and valuable stock is stored in them, for Mr. Abbott does



SHOW ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, AND OLD STAIRCASE.

a high-class trade that some larger and more elaborately arranged shops I could mention would be glad of.

THE PROPRIETOR.

Mr. Thomas Abbott may be said to have been born into the trade. The business was founded by his father in Kingston in 1850, and is consequently the oldest china and glass business in the district. He was educated at the local grammar school, and, having been brought up amongst crockery and glass, he manifested a liking for the trade quite early in life. As a youth he seems to have devoted himself assiduously to acquiring all the knowledge he could about pottery and glass, more particularly high class china. His interest in the business was always more than that usually displayed by youths of his age, and I learn he was often found long after the regular business hours indulging his taste for good china. Even as a young man china became his hobby, as well as his business. He does not seem to have given more than a passing attention to anything else. When I asked him what his favourite amusement or recreation was, he surprised me by saying "china." This is the more remarkable because he comes of a musical family. His brother and eight near relatives are organists of more than ordinary ability. One uncle was at Richmond Parish Church for over 50 years. I asked him if he was fond of music, "Yes! very," he replied, "but I could never spare from the china shop the time necessary to become proficient on any instrument." Mr. Abbott is an excellent example to young tradesmen in one respect (perhaps in many). It would be well if all retail dealers would take the trouble to master the details of the business as he has done. He is conversant with the manufacture of pottery and can talk to customers on the subject with the fluency of one who has had a long and practical acquaintance with it, and yet he tells me that a quite recent visit to Josiah Wedgwood & Sons' works at Etruria, which he very much enjoyed, was the first he had ever paid to the Potteries. He admits that it has been his knowledge of the trade that has enabled him to secure so many customers for best goods. The business has developed considerably since he acquired control of it, and I asked him to what he attributed his success. He said to his close application to his business (which he took pleasure in, having worked for 36 hours at a time on more than one occasion) and to his determination to give his customers satisfaction even in little things. In these days it does not do to consider anything in the way of business a trouble. He has always been willing to get things matched and repaired for customers, even though it sometimes entailed considerable trouble. Some customers are fastidious and even unreasonable, but it is better to submit to it than to resent it. When he was a youth he became interested in the repairing of china for customers, and as an amusement he did some riveting himself with success. Later on when articles came in to be repaired he undertook the work himself, instead of sending it out. He did not like the idea of paying others to do what he could do himself.



REPAIRING ROOM: MR. ABBOTT, JUN.

and as he thought he saw good business in it, he spent many of what otherwise would have been leisure hours in perfecting himself in the art of riveting. The work fascinated him and he became so interested in it that he would probably have pursued it as a pleasant hobby, even if it had not proved so useful in his business. The result of this is that Mr. Abbott is

AN EXPERT REPAIRER OF CHINA,

with few equals in the trade. He has a very high-class connection, and he frequently has delicate and costly pieces of china to repair. Quite as frequently he has articles brought to him that are intrinsically not worth the amount charged for repairing them, but are highly prized by their owners because of sentimental associations. His son is associated with him in the business, and has inherited some of his dexterity in the skilful work of repairing china. Father and son both turn to this work in their spare time. There are two rooms equipped with



JUG IN 289 PIECES, REPAIRED BY MR. ABBOTT, SEN.

lathes, drills, and a multitude of small tools and accessories, to which I cannot give names. One of these is the room I have referred to adjoining the front shop and separated from it by a glass partition. I saw Mr. Abbott, Jun., at work in this room, from which he commands a view of the front shop. There is another repairing room in the rear, where an assistant is employed and where Mr. Abbott himself, when so disposed, keeps his hand in practice. I was shown some beautiful examples of repairing, indeed I have never seen finer work of the kind. Mr. Abbott has had many valuable family relics entrusted to him for repair, not only by his regular customers, but by friends of theirs whom they have recommended to him. This is how it happens that Mr. Abbott has customers in nearly all parts of the Kingdom. He has some amusing incidents to relate of ladies who bring a cherished vase or bowl to be repaired, and seem almost afraid to leave it with him. He says most of the best pieces he has repaired have been brought to him by the owners who would only leave them with him personally.

Mr. Abbott gave me proof that he really likes riveting china. When a man takes a genuine and deep interest in his work, it is astonishing what attractions it has for him. We all remember the apocryphal story of the omnibus driver, who, when he had a day off duty, spent it in sitting on his own bus by the side of the driver who was doing duty for him. "Who's Who" tells us that the favourite recreation of the late Sir Henry Irving was—acting! So I was not greatly surprised when, in answer to my question, Mr. Abbott told me that by way of recreation he occasionally did a little—riveting! He pointed to a toilet ewer he has under a glass shade. This was a piece he had riveted "just for the fun of the thing," twenty years ago. The jug was broken into 289 pieces, and was restored by Mr. Abbott in the condition shown in our illustration, a reproduction of a photograph of the jug Mr. Abbott had taken for us. In this work, 613 rivets were used, a work of patience and skilful dexterity it would be difficult to surpass. After such evidence of Mr. Abbott's ability we need never speak of a piece of pottery as hopelessly broken.

Another remarkable vase under a glass shade also attracted my attention. I found on inquiry that it was another proof that when Mr. Abbott wanted a little recreation he did not go outside his trade to find it. The vase I was looking at he calls a "Crazy Patchwork china vase"—built up with no fewer than 1,540 small odd pieces of china, parts of decorated cups, saucers, plates, jugs, and probably many other remnants of useful and ornamental china. A large two-handled vase and cover was constructed of pulp, and the pieces of china were fixed round it and united with putty, as the stained glass in an ecclesiastical window is held together by lead. The putty is gilded so that when new the vase must have presented a bright mosaic appearance. Though the vase may not serve any useful purpose, Mr. Abbott has reason to be proud of it as a triumph of patience, ingenuity, and skilful workmanship. He has acquired a wide reputation for his clever work in china riveting and repairs, a department he has made peculiarly his own. He gained the very unusual award of a certificate of merit for china riveting at an exhibition at Vauxhall in 1882. A man who will take such pains with a hobby may be trusted to give satisfaction when he pursues it as a business.

Mr. Abbott is a good type of tradesman—industrious, energetic, painstaking, and full of resource. The results of his courtesy and thorough knowledge of every little detail of his business are a good object lesson to glass and china dealers who are making a connection.

EMPIRE NOTES.

Canadian imports of earthenware and china have increased in value from $611,755 in the year ending March 31, 1874 to $1,716,887 in the year ending March 31, 1909.

Proposed Winnipeg Glass Factory.—A model glass factory is to be erected at Winnipeg. A tract of 480 acres of sand has been purchased, and glassware of all kinds will be made, with plate glass and tableware, pressed and blown, as specialities.

Indian Pottery and Glass Imports.—During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909, earthenware and porcelain to the value of £282,523 was imported into British India, showing an increase of ·4 per cent. Glass and glassware, £779,553, decreased by 19·1 per cent.

Contract for Porcelain Insulators.—Tenders are invited for the supply and delivery at the Departmental Stores, Melbourne, of 100,000 porcelain insulators. Tenders should be addressed to the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, by whom they will be received up to 3 p.m. on Nov. 9. Tender forms, specifications, &c., may be obtained, and preliminary deposits paid at the Commonwealth Offices in London, 72, Victoria-st., S.W.

SOME CHINA SHOPS IN SUSSEX.

(BY A "POTTERY GAZETTE" SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

SUSSEX, the pleasant and picturesque county in the South of England, with its irregular coast line, has a frontage of about ninety miles to the English Channel, and can boast of a greater number of popular seaside resorts than any other county. It has suffered greatly from incursions of the sea, which are still going on, though means have been taken to arrest them in some places. The extent to which the sea has encroached upon the land cannot be accurately estimated, but it may be conjectured since it is known that the site of the ancient city of Selsey is now a mile from the shore. St. Wilfrid founded the See in 681, but in 1075 it was transferred to Chichester. The chalk hills, known as the South Downs, divide the county into two unequal sections with very different characteristics. The climate to the South of the Downs is mild, equable and dry, while that of the Weald (the district North of the Downs) is colder, extreme, and rainy. The influence of the sea in modifying the temperature of the coast district is specially noticeable in the autumn months, and no doubt that is the reason why the period from September to November (and even later) has been selected by fashion as the Brighton and Hastings "Season." Sussex had its chance when sea bathing was introduced in the middle of the eighteenth century. This, with the pure fresh air along its coasts, turned the stream of visitors seeking health from Bath, Tunbridge Wells, and other inland watering places into the Southern portion of the county, and made it famous. The poor but populous fishing town of Brighthelmstone developed into the fashionable town of Brighton, the new town of Worthing sprang into existence, the fishing village of Eastbourne rose into a handsome town of great importance, the small Cinque Port town of Hastings became the health resort of some of the best families in the land, and soon developed its fashionable suburb of St. Leonards. The opening of the railway from London to Brighton in 1840, quickly followed by coast lines from west to east, accelerated the growth of the coast towns, and now almost the entire coast—all of it in fact, except its steep chalk cliffs—possesses a line of fashionable seaside resorts unequalled for beauty in any other county. I recently paid a short visit to three of them, and called upon some of the glass and china dealers in each.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS,

one of the most charming resorts of fashionable society, constitute between them the municipal borough of Hastings. Those who have never been there are apt to conclude that Hastings and St. Leonards form two separate and independent towns. They were so originally, but the space that divided them has long since been covered by handsome streets, squares, and palatial buildings, until they are now one, without any visible line of demarcation between them. St. Leonards, however, retains the distinction it early acquired, as the specially fashionable quarter. The streets connecting them are continuous, and together they present a handsome sea-front upwards of three miles long, St. Leonards enjoying the appellation of the "West End," or the "Belgravia" of Hastings. Hastings abounds in historical interest of the kind every schoolboy is acquainted with. Everyone knows that William the Conqueror landed at Pevensey Bay, and encamped at Hastings on the eve of the great battle, by which he won the English crown. Even then, Hastings had a castle, and was one of the famous five ports which played such a prominent part in the defence of the southern coast. The town seems to have had several periods of prosperity and depression, for in the middle of the eighteenth century it was little more than a fishing village, frequented by smugglers. Sea bathing, however, not only rescued it from oblivion, but brought it fame. It has been extensively patronised by royalty. The Duchess of Kent and her daughter Queen Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales (now our King and Queen), the Dowager Empress of Germany, Napoleon III., and the Empress Eugenie, have each visited Hastings. Fashionable residences were erected at St. Leonards in 1828, and a fine open space separated them till street extensions from each of them towards the other effectually united them—to the advantage of both. Hastings and St. Leonards have many attractions, which appeal to visitors of the better class, whether they are invalids in search of health, or healthy and wealthy desiring an invigorating change of air. In June, 1872, they were incorporated as one borough, and the municipal authorities and the local tradesmen displayed great energy and enterprise in developing the advantages and attractions of the resort. The former in providing fine streets, and numerous accessories to the comfort and enjoyment of their patrons, and the latter by opening handsome retail shops that are equal to any in the United Kingdom. In our own industries

JAMES NOTCUTT AND SONS

24, Grand-parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea, have a fine frontage in one of the best positions in the fashionable quarter—the West-end—and their ornate art china and glass galleries are amongst the very finest in the trade. In making this statement I mean exactly what I say. The upper classes and the monied classes are credited with a partiality for dealing at the "Stores." Since many of them are as frequently in Hastings as in the West-end of London, I see no reason whatever for such partiality—if it exists. There is none of the "Stores," nor self-be-praised departmental houses in London that can show an assortment of high-class pottery, porcelain, china, majolica, and glass, more extensive, more varied, more artistic, more costly, or better value, than that presented by Notcutt & Sons. The large and really brilliant display I had recently the pleasure of inspecting, is the development of the determination of the senior partner, Mr. James Notcutt, when he founded the business in 1872. Although his premises were then not nearly so extensive as they are now, he resolved upon doing a high-class trade. It was business foresight which enabled him to anticipate that the enterprise of the newly formed corporation was calculated to draw the best class of visitors to the town, and as he had a good position in the most fashionable promenade, he had every inducement to cater for a high-class trade. He made an attractive display of the best porcelain and glass for use and ornament, and was careful always to have on show the latest and best productions of the principal pottery and glass manufacturers. He had reason to be well satisfied with his decision, for his business steadily increased. In course of time his two sons were taken into partnership, and as they had both been well initiated into the numerous details of the trade, their assistance and experience proved of great service. They brought with them new ideas and modern methods, but they pursued the same course their father had followed from the beginning, and continued to cultivate the best class of trade. In this they have been continuously successful, with the result that it has twice been necessary to enlarge their premises. What I must call the "shop" is now one hundred feet long, and twenty-one feet wide. It consists of three spacious art saloons, stocked for the greater part with art ware, and high-class domestic china and glass. There is always a large demand in the best households for less expensive goods, and Messrs. Notcutt wisely lay themselves out to supply it. They do not keep the lowest-priced goods, but their large stock includes almost every useful and ornamental requisite in pottery and glass for mansions, villas,

hotels, and boarding houses, and numerous specialities for visitors who want to take away souvenirs of their visit and presents for their friends. Strangers are always interested in the large collection of "Sussex Art Pottery and Rustic Ware," for which this is the only depôt in St. Leonards and Hastings. This pottery is a quaint and interesting local production in a great variety of designs, the body, a rich mottled brown, is decorated with naturalistic clusters of raised hops and leaves, acorns and leaves, variegated grass, &c. It is also made in a pale green body, with raised ivory decorations, richly glazed. These, and other lines suitable for presents, are useful for bringing visitors into the shop, who frequently become purchasers of other things. The firm have a number of special forms and



FRONT SECTION, ART GALLERIES: NOTCUTT & SONS.

decorations in useful ware, produced expressly for them—many of them to their own designs and which, of course, cannot be obtained elsewhere. The principals take an active part in the business as far as possible, and strangers, pleased with the intelligent attention they receive, become regular customers. I am informed the firm regularly receive orders from customers at a distance and many from abroad. In fact, in addition, to sales made on the premises, they do a large mail order business, but of a more satisfactory character than what is usually implied by the term. Messrs. Notcutt understand the value of a judicious arrangement, and their shop affords an object lesson in showing goods. I was desirous of having an illustration of their fine premises, but it was not possible to take in the whole length in one view. Mr. Edward Notcutt, however, has kindly furnished us with two photographs taken by himself. We have reproduced them, and are thus able to give illustrations of two principal sections. One shows the front portion of the shop, which contains a choice selection of high-class ornamental goods in pottery, china, faience, and glass. There are specimens of tea, breakfast, dinner, toilet, and dessert ware, by all the principal makers; flowerpots, vases and pedestals, and many examples of glass table services, beautifully cut and engraved. The other illustration is a view of another spacious section, containing many very large pieces of pottery and china ware, while beyond this is a third section given up to beautiful glass of all descriptions. The photographs sent us were excellent, but the illustrations do not do the splendid show anything like justice, as they lack the beautiful harmony of colours resulting from the effective arrangement of the decorated china and glass. There is an elegant glass screen stretched across the back part of the premises, which does not show in the illustration. It is an appropriate addition to such an artistic display. The screen is divided into six panels, illustrating different processes in the manufacture of pottery and glass. Four were designed by Doulton & Co., and illustrate "The Potter's Wheel," "Modelling," "Painting," and "Firing" pottery. The other two panels were designed by Thomas Webb & Sons, Stourbridge; one illustrating "A Glass Furnace and Glass Blowing," and the other "Glass Cutting." These are always objects

of interest to visitors, especially to those who have not visited the manufactories. When we remember that St. Leonards is comparatively near London, and that most of its visitors and inhabitants visit the metropolis periodically, we may congratulate Messrs. Notcutt upon having built up such a high-class business in so short a time.

Mr. F. C. White, the Eversfield China, Glass and Art Gallery, 67, Eversfield-place, Hastings, has an admirable corner position on the front. The shop itself (which is an extension of the premises, and has no second story) presents an attractive appearance, and is easily recognised from a distance, with its two handsome windows—practically all glass. The external window frames are white enamel and all the fittings of the shop stained green, polished, and covered in plush, which gives a very rich effect, and is light and tasteful in structure. It will be seen from our illustration, Fig. 1, that the window display is a particularly good one. It is not too crowded, so that visitors in passing can see samples of useful tableware in china and pottery, and a nice selection of ornamental and fancy goods. Mr. White makes his window display suggestive rather than fully comprehensive. The pieces shown in the window are representative of a larger assortment in each line on show within. Mr. White has only been at this address about eighteen months, though the large stock he has so conveniently stowed away in reserve indicates a much older business. There had not been a china business at this address until Mr. White came here in March, 1908, from Ilfracombe, but his shop, showrooms, and stockrooms present all the appearance of an old-established business. Although new to Hastings, he was not new to the trade, nor to manufacturers in our trades. They will remember him in his very pretty shop at 34, High-street, Ilfracombe, which was remarkable for the fine collection of Devonshire pottery arrayed in it. Mr. White conducted a high-class business in artistic pottery, china and glass at Ilfracombe for nearly fifteen years, and when he removed to Hastings it was with the intention of doing business on the same lines. He is quite satisfied with his decision, and has already larger and better stocks in all lines. The interior of his premises is very conveniently and handsomely fitted according to Mr. White's personal instructions. The shop proper, the portion shown in Fig. 1, is



Centre Section, Art Galleries: Notcutt & Sons.

supplemented by a long show room, which is a continuation of it, running to the rear of the premises, over 100 feet in length. We are able to give an illustration of this fine showroom in our Fig. 2. The table on the right, running the whole length of the room, is devoted to useful and ornamental glass, while on the left of the room there is a wide stand, with drawers and underboard beneath, and shelves on the wall behind. A really large stock is displayed, but the things are so nicely arranged that there is no appearance of crowding. The other side of the room behind the table of glassware I have referred to, there is a row of glass cases in which the more costly goods are shown, such as Coalport, Worcester, Derby, Wedgwood, Minton, &c. There are offices and additional stockrooms at the end of the showroom, and packing-

rooms at the rear of them. Mr. White understands all the details of his trade, while his knowledge of the manufacturing of both pottery and glass gave me the impression he had had practical experience at manufactories. He, however, says he has had no training in the making of either pottery or glass, but he has been over several factories, and so gained a good general idea, which he has improved by reading, and by his intercourse with representatives from the works. He has already made a fairly good business in the face of considerable opposition—particularly from drapers, who make a practice of selling job lines of china and glass at the most ridiculous prices. These cheap lots do not interfere with Mr. White's trade directly, but, he says, wherever cheap goods are offered to the public, the sale of goods of higher grade is affected. He says the London stores and other catalogue houses must interfere with his trade, perhaps without his knowledge; but, at the same time, he has the satisfaction in return of, in many cases, interfering with theirs. He says he has always held his own, both at Ilfracombe and Hastings, against these interlopers. Mr. White thinks there is no doubt that all towns within 100 miles of London find the London stores hit them badly, because so many ladies make the excuse of running up to town "to buy" in order to have "a good time." "But," he says, "the seaside dealer can hit back by showing up-to-date goods at fair prices, and by packing free." He says the summer visitors, and even the week-enders, have more time to notice things than they have in London—at least he has found it so, for large numbers have bought from him and have had the goods sent to their London addresses. I have heard so often lately that it is absolutely necessary for a china dealer to keep side lines, that I asked Mr. White: "Do you think it possible for a dealer in china and glass only to make headway now?" His reply was emphatic: "Yes, it is—but he must know his trade, and not merely imagine that he does; he must be careful in buying, must have up-to-date stock, and give good value for money." These are Mr. White's own words, and I commend them to glass and china dealers who contend that they cannot get a living without they stock fire-irons and brushes. Mr. White relies solely on selling china and glass to private customers. He undertakes no contract work, and does no wholesale trade. He is making a good connection, and no doubt will be able to keep it, and to extend it. He does not give much credit yet, but thinks it probable he will be required to do so by some customers.



FIG. 1.—EXTERIOR: MR. F. C. WHITE.

BARKER & RATHBONE, 13, York-buildings, Hastings, have a fine shop in one of the best thoroughfares in the business part of the town. It is well stocked with a good selection of everything in china, earthenware, and glass required in an ordinary household. How numerous those requisites are is proved by the contents of this shop, for, many as they are, there is nothing superfluous, and, as far as I could see,



FIG. 2.—SHOW ROOM: MR. F. C. WHITE.

there is nothing wanting. Few housekeepers are aware how greatly they are indebted to pottery and glass in the course of their every-day lives. There is not a room in any house that does not depend upon our trade for some of its contents. Even in those rooms in the best houses, in which no meals are taken, and no domestic duties are performed, you will find china and glass, perhaps both, for ornamental purposes. I had the pleasure of a short interview with Mr. Rathbone, and found him a genuine china and glass dealer, well informed in every detail of the distributing trade, with the additional advantage that he had had considerable experience in the Potteries, having been associated for some years with a manufactory. I have frequently said that to be a really capable dealer in china and glass, practical acquaintance with the means and methods of production is indispensable. Barker & Rathbone can speak with authority about the goods they sell, and when a dealer can do this, he stands a much better chance of building up a regular connection than he would if he knew little more than the price of his goods. For a casual passing trade, a little knowledge, with ordinary courtesy, may suffice, but they do not contribute to the making of a family business. Householders in selecting a shop—in any branch of trade—where they can deal regularly with confidence will, for preference, go to one where the proprietors understand their business. Barker & Rathbone keep all grades of goods, from the least expensive to the most costly, the good medium qualities predominating. They cater for permanent residents, visiting residents, what are called "week-end" visitors, and for excursionists. For the latter, goods suitable for presents are displayed in great variety, while for the former there is a large assortment of dinner, toilet, tea, breakfast, and dessert-ware, and a really excellent selection of ornamental goods. They show a number of new shapes and patterns, including some of the very latest productions. I noticed many attractive lines in domestic ware at reasonable prices, and was informed later on, that the firm are noted for their moderate prices. I do not mean that they are what we call a "cutting" house, but as they understand how to buy right, they are able to sell on reasonable terms. They have a good business in licensed victuallers' requisites, and go into this branch of trade thoroughly, stocking everything the trade requires, and many special lines reserved exclusively to particular customers. The licensed victuallers' trade requires a considerable amount of attention—there are so many lines (especially in glassware) that are used by the trade only, and are not in demand by the public. The firm have a large stock of goods suitable for hotels, restaurants and boarding houses, including tumblers, grogs, wines, of all kinds and sizes, ale glasses on foot, flasks in various sizes, and Government-stamped tumblers. They also keep Government-stamped earthenware jugs and mugs. These are very different goods to those used in private houses, and as Barker & Rathbone heep a large assortment of both, their stocks are very heavy.

Plummer, Roddis, Ltd., Robertson-st., Hastings, have a range of handsome buildings devoted to the distribution of household requisites supplied by practically all industries. They are universal providers—drapery and furniture constituting the most extensive sections. The glass, china, earthenware and ironmongery department is an extensive one, under the management of Mr. A. E. Hinton. The company present a very complete assortment of useful and ornamental pottery and glass of every description. Mr. Hinton has selected the stock with the view of meeting the wants of all customers. He shows high-class pottery and glass in great variety, but makes a more extensive display of really good middle-class dinner and toilet ware, tea and breakfast sets, dessert services and miscellaneous table and other household requisites. In glassware the range is quite as large—from richly cut-glass table suites to the tumblers and wines in every-day demand. The glass and china department is only one of the many which go to make up the huge business done by the company, but it is by no means the least important one. Proprietors of "stores" such as this prefer to have the different departments closely contiguous, while I would rather see them separate. I must, however, give them credit for understanding their own business better than I do. I am aware of the advantage arising from giving customers in one department an inducement to visit another section. When they see goods which they had no thought of buying attractively displayed, they often become purchasers, and if they do not then, they are likely to remember them when they want articles of that kind. Plummer, Roddis, Ltd., have the newest shapes and decorations in pottery prominently and tastefully shown, so that visitors from other departments, who walk through this one, "just to look round," cannot fail to be interested.

(To be continued.)

Obituary.

WILLIAM BECKETT COOPER, Aged 59.

We regret to record the death of Mr. W. B. Cooper, merchant, of Lowestoft, which took place in July. By an accident we did not receive an intimation of the sad event until a few days ago, and we are sorry for the oversight. The late Mr. Cooper had enjoyed fairly good health during his life, but for some eight or nine weeks before his death he was confined to his room. It was then discovered that he was suffering from a serious internal disorder, and a surgical operation was considered necessary. This was successfully carried out, and it was understood that Mr. Cooper was making progress towards recovery, when he had a relapse, and died somewhat suddenly at his residence High Dene, Park-rd., on July 5, in his 59th year. The deceased was the son of the late Mr. Lewis Beckett Cooper, and for many years assisted his father in the business, which was then carried on in Mariner's-street. In addition to a large commercial business in connection with several industries Mr. Cooper held naval and military contracts, and had a large connection with vessels visiting the port. The deceased was an enterprising man in business, and found several outlets for his remarkable energy. He did an extensive business in provisions, had a large bakery, and two retail shops in the glass and china trade. He also owned vessels trading between Lowestoft and the northern coal ports. He had the reputation being scrupulously honest and straightforward in all he did, and was respected by a host of friends. He was an enthusiastic Freemason, and attained high offices in the order, and was a generous



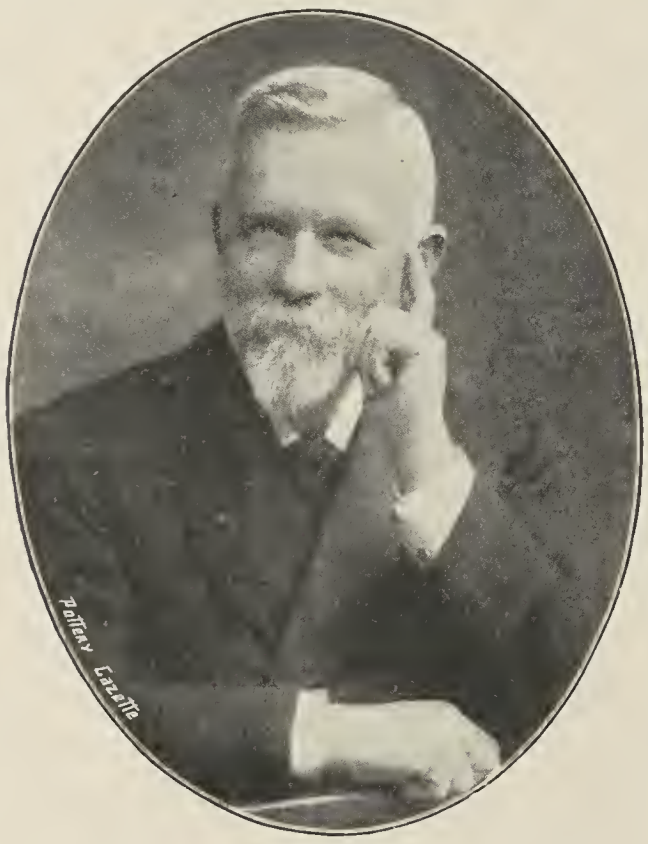
[*Photo by Boughton & Sons, Lowestoft.*

Mr. W. B. Cooper.

supporter of Masonic charities. Though solicited to do so he never took active part in either political or municipal affairs. Deceased was a Conservative, but was always tolerant towards those who differed from him. The funeral took place at St. Margaret's Church, Lowestoft, and was attended, in addition to members of the family and the employees, by a large muster of Masonic brethren, business acquaintances and social friends. Deceased has left a widow and three sons.

ALPHONSE WOOD, J.P., Aged 66.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Alphonse Wood, director of Wood Bros.' Glass Co., Ltd., Pontefract-rd., Barnsley. He had been in declining health for some time past, while the death of his wife some three years ago was a severe blow to him, and was the commencement of a serious change in his condition. He was nursed by his daughter, and received every attention that medical skill and affectionate solicitude could render. Though it was realised that his strength was gradually failing, his death occurred somewhat suddenly. On Monday, Aug. 23, Mr. Wood had an attack of apoplexy, from which he never recovered, and on the morning of Aug. 25 he passed away peacefully at his residence, Osborne House, Doncaster - rd., Barnsley, in the presence of members of his family. He was the son of Mr. William Baker Wood, who, with his two brothers, commenced glass manufacturing at Worsboro' Dale. Mr. W. B. Wood, however, while retaining an interest in the works, left his brothers to carry on the business, and went to France to undertake a responsible position at Baccarat in some glassworks there. We are unable to say whether he was associated with the famous Baccarat Company or not. His two sons, Mr. Eugene Wood and the deceased, Mr. Alphonse Wood, both commenced their business career in glassworks in France, and in course of time both came over to England to assist their uncles, James and John Wood, at the Worsboro' Dale Glassworks. On the death of the uncles, who left no sons, the brothers Alphonse and Eugene Wood took over the business, and twenty-seven years ago they transferred the works to Hoyle Hill, where they have since continued to carry on business as a company with the title of "Wood Brothers' Glass Company, Limited, Barnsley." The company have works at Stairpool and at Wombwell. The deceased was, at the time of his death, the head of the firm, and he will be succeeded in that position by his son, Mr. Frank Wood, who has had many years' experience in glass manufacture.



MR. ALPHONSE WOOD, J.P.

Unlike his brother, the late Mr. Eugene Wood (who was a very active member of the Town Council and had filled the office of Mayor), the late Mr. Alphonse Wood, though leading a very active life, declined Corporation honours, yet he was one of the most useful servants of the public. For twenty years he was a member of the Board of Guardians, and was vice-chairman when he resigned on account of ill-health. He was chairman of Rylands Glass and Engineering Co., Ltd., vice-chairman of the Barnsley Gas Co., a director of the Worsboro' Dale Gas Co. He was one of the Shaw Lands Trustees, and was connected with the Miners' Permanent Relief Fund and with the Barnsley Permanent Building Society. The deceased was an active member of the Yorkshire Glass Manufacturers' Association. He took keen interest in the benevolent societies formed amongst the glassworkers and often presided at their gatherings. A few years ago he was placed on the Commission of the Peace for the borough. His appointment gave general satisfaction, and he has taken his full share of magisterial duty, as far as health permitted. For many years he was secretary of the New Church (Swedenborgian), with which he had long been prominently associated. The late Mr. Wood was a large employer of labour, lived a useful life, and was greatly respected by all who knew him. He leaves four sons and one daughter. The funeral took place at Barnsley Cemetery on Aug. 30.

THOMAS WILLIAM HARRISON, Aged 65.

MANY of our readers will share the sincere regret with which we record the death of Mr. T. W. Harrison, J.P., the principal of the firm so long known as Harrison & Son, manufacturers of potters' colours and glazes, but more recently as Harrison & Son (Hanley), Ltd. For some years past the late Mr. Harrison has resided at Bournemouth for the benefit of his health, which has been precarious for some time. It was hoped that the genial climate of the south of England would be beneficial, and only recently it was considered by his family that he was improving in health. About a month ago, however, he took a chill, and, in his enfeebled condition, it had a serious effect upon him. On September 18 a change came over him, and towards evening he lost consciousness. Unhappily, he never again recognised those who were nursing him so tenderly, and early on the morning of the 20th he passed away in their presence at his residence, Kilbride, Branksome Park, Bournemouth. The deceased was a native of Chelmsford, but having spent nearly half a century in the Potteries he was regarded as a Potteries man. As a young man of twenty he went to the Potteries, and became associated with a colour-making business with but a small capacity, but as it came under his energy and skilful management it increased in importance. His business ability was recognised by all who came in contact with him, and the result of it was a remarkable and continuous growth of his business. He took his son into partnership, and with his assistance their trade increased more rapidly, and they acquired a reputation that now extends practically all over the world. A few



[*Photo by E. Day & Son, Bournemouth*

MR. T. W. HARRISON, J.P.

years ago new works were built, with a splendid range of offices in Bath-st., Hanley. The writer has remembrances of several pleasant interviews with the deceased in his comfortable private office in Bath-st., and on one occasion in the course of an interesting, desultory conversation on topics outside business, I was impressed with Mr. Harrison's geniality and broad-mindedness. The latter characteristic has not always been attributed to him, but I am sure, when understood, he was entitled to it. As a public man he has done an immense amount of work, and especially in connection with education. It is admitted that the Secondary School at Hanley would not have been built but for Mr. Harrison's persistent advocacy of its importance. To-day that school is considered one of the best in the kingdom, and to Mr. Harrison is accorded the credit for it. Four years ago, when his health failed him and he had to curtail his exertions, his fellow-workers in the cause of education, as an indication of their appreciation of his great work, presented the Governors of the school with his portrait, and it now most appropriately hangs on the wall of the school.

The deceased was a conscientious Congregationalist, on behalf of which body he was a hard worker and a generous donor. He held office not only in connection with the particular church at which he worshipped, but in the counsels of the community he was elected to responsible and honourable positions. For upwards of twenty years he was a member of the Executive of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. He was President of the Staffordshire Congregational Union, and was its Honorary Secretary for very many years. He was a "passive resister," and though a magistrate of the borough, he submitted to be summoned for the non-payment of the portion of the poor rate to which he honestly objected. The deceased was President of the Hanley Liberal Association, and did much to promote the objects of that organisation. The late Mr. Harrison was greatly respected by all with whom he came in contact, and by none more than those who differed from him on some subjects. He has left many friends in the Potteries and in Bournemouth, who will long remember his kindness and his deep sincerity. The funeral took place at Bournemouth on September 22. A memorial service was held in Hanley simultaneously with the funeral at Bournemouth. It was attended by the Mayor of Hanley and representatives of the Town Council and Education Committee, by representatives of numerous public bodies, associations and institutes, by upwards of 100 of the employees and all the members of the staff of the deceased's firm, and by a large number of friends and acquaintances of the deceased. We tender our sympathy to the members of his family in their great sorrow.

THOMAS HUGHES, J.P., Aged 78.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Thomas Hughes, at one time one of the best known potters in Burslem and one of the most energetic public men. The late Mr. Hughes retired from active business life about ten years ago and went to reside at Wychdon Lodge, Hixon, Stafford, where he died on September 19, full of years and in the enjoyment of the respect of a large circle of friends. He left his mark on the business, official, and religious life of Burslem, and his benevolent and unassuming personality will long be remembered. The deceased came of a family of potters, and was himself engaged in the industry all his business life. His father, Mr. Stephen Hughes, was an earthenware manufacturer in Waterloo-rd., Burslem, and on leaving school the son joined him and took a deep interest in the business. He effected considerable improvements in the works in his father's lifetime, and on his death took entire control of them and practically reconstructed them on modern lines. In the course of time he purchased the Top Bridge works, together with other property, from Messrs. Davenports. He was always full of enterprise, both as a manufacturer and a distributor of pottery. In the latter capacity he travelled extensively, particularly in South America and to the extremities of the United States in pursuit of orders. Travelling then was attended with greater risk and fewer comforts than now, and Mr. Hughes had some unpleasant experiences both on land and water. Mr. Hughes had previously taken his son, Mr. Alan Edward Hughes, into partnership, so that he was free to leave the works. There is no doubt that the building up of the substantial business of the firm was due to the initiative and the indefatigable industry of the deceased. Some idea of his energy may be gathered from the fact, that he crossed the Atlantic fifty times in the interests of his business. He adopted many new methods in his manufactory which are now in common use. We believe it was he who introduced the method of drying pottery by steam heated apparatus in place of stove pots. In 1857 the late Mr. Hughes was the first to introduce into the Potteries French flints, which are now used by every pottery manufacturer. At first he imported them for his own use, but finding there was a demand for them he imported them for sale. Thirty years ago he advertised in THE POTTERY GAZETTE that he could supply "boulder flints of the best quality," and that he had "stocks at Runcorn, at Weston Dock and in French ports." He was in every sense a public man. He has been a magistrate for many years. He was a member of the old Local Board of Health, and was Chief Bailiff in 1873. He was one of the first members of the Burslem School Board, and served as Chairman for some time. The late Mr. Hughes was highly esteemed for his generosity in Longport and in other places with which he has been associated. The business is carried on under the name of Thomas Hughes & Son, and since his retirement has been under the control of his son. The funeral took place at Hixon on September 23. The deceased leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.

JAMES POINTING, Aged 45.

WITH sincere regret we record the death of Mr. James Pointing, for nearly twelve years the efficient and respected representative of Messrs. Burgess & Leigh, Middleport Pottery, Burslem. Mr. Pointing's friends in the trade —and they were many—had been painfully aware of the critical state of his health for the past two years. Eighteen months ago he underwent a serious operation, and though he partially recovered his strength, he was advised to give up the duties he had so long and so ably performed with satisfaction to his principals and (as the writer knows well) with pleasure to himself, and to seek an entire change. In March last year he relinquished his representative duties, and made such progress towards recovery that the hope was entertained that he would in time regain something of his former vigour. Unhappily, that hope was not realised, and about July last there was such a recurrence of internal trouble that he had to submit to another operation. That also was successfully carried out and he returned to his home at Palmer's-green, and even then there was a hope that he would recover. He, however, failed to gain strength, but, on the contrary, continued to grow weaker until Aug. 26, when he passed quietly away at his residence.

The deceased was a native of London and was born in 1864. He commenced his business career in the drapery

trade, and, though he did not take readily to the industry, he acquired good business methods while in it which were afterwards useful to him. Whether it was his first connection with the pottery trade or not I cannot say, but I first met him when he was associated with the Foreign Art Pottery Co. in Hatton-wall, Hatton-garden. In 1897 he was appointed London representatve of Burgess & Leigh, Burslem, a position he held until he was compelled to resign it last year on account of his illness, as already stated. It has been my good fortune to enjoy the personal friendship of the late Mr. Pointing throughout the whole of his career as a representative. I visited him (at his request) in Regent-st. about six or seven weeks before his death, and discussed with him some plans he was formulating for the future. At that interview—our last—he referred to his pleasant relations with everyone with whom he came in contact at the Middleport Pottery and, with emotion, spoke in terms almost of affection of Mr. Edmund Leigh. That Mr. Pointing enjoyed the respect and confidence of the staff and the principals at the pottery was evidenced on his retirement. On that occasion the firm presented him with a handsome and suitably inscribed souvenir. The presentation was made by Mr. Edmund Leigh, on behalf of the firm, and in presence of the heads of departments. Mr. Leigh expressed the regret with which his partner and himself accepted the necessity which terminated Mr. Pointing's connection with them, and said it was in no formal manner that they desired to acknowledge the ability and devotion with which he had discharged his duties—duties which had become increasingly onerous and responsible year by year. Mr. Leigh expressed the hope that the change would have at least one result—that Mr. Pointing's health would be completely restored. A presentation was at the same time made to him on behalf of the office staff and the managers of the various departments, and similar feelings of regard and good wishes were expressed.

Mr. Pointing's discharge of his duties was anything but perfunctory—he took a whole-hearted interest in them. He was full of initiative and resource and his suggestions weresalways appreciated at the works and often carried out with good results. He was on the best of terms with his customers, to whom he was always courteous, always obliging—never subservient. The funeral took place at Old Southgate Cemetery on Aug. 30, in the presence of a large number of personal friends and business acquaintances, including Mr. Edmund Leigh and other members of the trade. The late Mr. Pointing was a consistent Freemason, and though the funeral was not carried out with Masonic rites, many of the fellow craftsmen of the deceased were present to pay their last tribute of fraternal regard. This was done, as usual, by each one dropping his sprig of acacia on to the coffin of his departed brother, as they silently filed past the open grave. A mute, but pathetic, farewell !

POTTERY AT THE LEIPSIC FAIR.

THERE is a distinct feeling in Germany that Leipsic Fair has lost a good deal of its former importance. This is mainly noticeable as regards the trade in glass and porcelain goods. In former years when the railway system of the country was not so developed, the Leipsic Fair was the centre of all the trade of the European Continent, and buyers came from all over the world to transact business, but during the last ten or fifteen years conditions have vastly changed, and foreign buyers merely go to the Fair to have a look round, rarely doing much business there. American buyers in particular much prefer to go straight to the trade centres and see what they can get in the manufactories. This procedure was in former days hardly feasible, but owing to the improved railway connections, it is usually done now. More especially is this noticeable in the glass and porcelain trade, where buyers are always hunting novelties, and where standard goods for the export are only sold in the cheapest qualities. All the same there is a fair competition for glass and porcelain goods during the Fair, and plenty of novelties were shown at the last one. It is not without interest to note that although the Fair as an institution is on the decline, the international character of the selling firms seems to be on the increase, and France, Belgium, England, and even the United States were well represented this year. American glass manufacturers have been showing a lot of interest in the European market for some time now, and they are finding a good market for cut glass to be utilised for mounting purposes. For a considerable time the manufacturers of the States practically held a monopoly of this line, but now Bohemian and German manufacturers have learned all there was to learn from America, and are beginning to exclude America from the market by reason of their cheaper prices and quicker delivery. There was a brisk demand at the latest Fair for crystal glass for toilet-ware, inkstands, table ornaments, &c. There was also a lot done in the best qualities of water and wine glasses. Of late there has been great competition in these two latter lines, and prices have been rather low. There was no rise in prices seen during the present Fair. Very good business was done in Christmas tree ornaments. The business in ceramic ware was, considering that this branch is always the biggest one at the Fair, rather small. Foreign buyers held their orders back, the offer was much greater than the demand, and samples were the principal things asked for. Great improvement in the decoration of such goods was a salient feature, and the modern designs even in the inferior goods, were often very artistic. As a matter of fact, the bulk of the export trade is no longer done through the Fair, but passes through the hands of the residential agents in foreign countries. The business in earthenware goods was satisfactory and better prices were obtained than last year. There seems no doubt that unless the Leipsic Fair is reorganised it will die a natural death before many years elapse. Proposals have been made to hold a fair in Berlin every year, but the conclusion was arrived at that Berlin reaped a greater advantage through having showrooms open all the year, than through holding a crowded fair once a year.

SELF-RELIANT WORKERS.

IN connection with the majority of our large industrial establishments there are "clubs" or "funds" to which the workpeople subscribe, in order to obtain substantial assistance under certain contingencies. There are sick funds, burial clubs, and even holiday clubs—called in some towns "wake" clubs. The latter merely aim at saving up a sum of money for an annual recreation, and the amounts subscribed are for the benefit of the individuals subscribing only.

The principals of Cauldon, Ltd., were lately called upon by a deputation from their workpeople asking them to call a meeting to discuss the advisability of forming a Benevolent Fund on the works. The meeting was held on Aug. 30, when the whole of the employees, numbering about 1,000, met in the Cauldon grounds. The matter was discussed, and it was decided that such a fund was most desirable. Mr. P. B. Ross, one of the directors, Mr. T. Beresford, the manager, and Mr. S. P. Evans, the manager of the sanitary department, were present. These gentlemen, by a happy inspiration, sent for a photographer and snapshots were taken—one of the staff, and another of the employees. We have pleasure in presenting reproductions of these.



MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF CAULDON, LTD.



EMPLOYEES AT CAULDON WORKS.

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS AND GLASSWARE (British Products) FOR AUGUST, 1909.

	Quantities.				Value.			
	Month ended August.		Eight Months ended August.		Month ended August.		Eight Months ended August.	
China or Porcelain, and Earthenware.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
To Germany ..... cwts.	11,576	2,527	59,660	43,396	£5,235	£2,916	£41,046	£29,100
,, France ..... ,,	2,583	3,375	26,879	23,869	4,086	4,777	47,468	44,507
,, United States of America ..... ,,	27,950	27,759	268,506	252,073	37,591	39,603	344,275	334,222
,, Brazil ..... ,,	28,805	8,529	166,768	78,197	9,981	7,980	84,823	61,569
,, Argentine Republic ..... ,,	26,335	19,145	197,139	218,201	15,018	16,063	131,391	132,406
,, British South Africa ..... ,,	8,919	7,659	59,887	55,939	7,592	6,326	53,060	57,692
,, British East Indies..... ,,	17,716	16,869	221,284	175,443	13,057	13,651	122,894	109,229
,, Australia ..... ,,	15,269	12,483	125,298	94,638	18,031	16,869	144,676	118,709
,, New Zealand ..... ,,	7,256	6,608	61,981	40,863	10,575	7,145	74,241	54,555
,, Canada ..... ,,	29,255	37,560	275,457	242,869	24,109	28,529	190,399	178,771
,, Other Countries ..... ,,	87,577	86,105	669,501	599,382	46,042	49,717	394,150	360,798
Made up as follows:								
Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian ... ,,	2,137	1,895	13,059	12,641	14,669	15,357	89,012	95,104
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement ,,	7,022	6,277	54,651	54,742	6,241	5,543	49,204	49,943
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving) ..... ,,	7,163	5,382	66,271	46,444	4,143	4,681	47,633	38,280
Sanitary Ware ..... ,,	18,004	18,712	122,473	145,468	21,426	24,942	180,282	198,271
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica) ..... ,,	84,882	90,530	800,289	700,010	112,440	118,411	1,012,887	903,362
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta ,,	308	69	5,805	1,863	487	166	8,990	3,895
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware ,,	133,105	101,645	1013537	808,566	22,671	18,213	170,386	133,561
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware) ,,	10,620	4,109	56,275	55,136	9,240	6,263	70,029	59,142
Glass.								
To British South Africa.....value £	—	—	—	—	5,090	5,638	38,879	35,156
,, Other Countries .. .. ,,	—	—	—	—	97,375	98,464	829,797	840,826
Made up as follows:								
Plate Glass ..... cwts.	13,159	14,472	102,225	109,024	22,063	24,894	167,988	174,792
Flint Glass ..... ,,	4,635	6,160	37,976	46,084	14,614	19,210	117,427	153,857
Glass Bottles .....gross	55,905	52,349	495,819	520,896	39,979	33,063	336,607	326,474
Glass Manufactures, other sorts.....cwts.	30,942	36,938	301,705	294,065	25,809	26,935	246,636	220,859

IMPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS FOR AUGUST.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian..cwts.	4,709	9,937	39,287	53,058	21,842	44,852	178,791	244,923
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement ,,	463	—	2,679	1,260	242	—	908	825
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving) ..... ,,	799	2,984	18,435	19,871	920	1,366	11,946	10,790
Sanitary Ware .... ,,	43	29	444	220	91	33	980	468
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)..... ,,	20,653	23,013	184,119	163,529	40,328	46,162	375,555	328,631
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta ,,	27	29	158	102	63	97	543	414
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware ,,	3,267	28,038	60,631	112,665	1,244	4,141	21,696	24,957
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware) ,,	1,940	1,786	15,159	16,192	2,767	2,516	23,515	23,191
Window and German Sheet Glass ,,	87,137	89,918	773,042	763,211	53,531	55,309	441,024	417,396
Plate Glass ..... ,,	27,935	30,480	220,102	219,405	35,192	39,454	275,154	275,895
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass ,,	60,418	68,585	455,571	453,730	89,898	96,976	678,081	670,388
Glass Bottles.....gross	100,193	118,998	1,008,910	1,003,458	41,363	47,804	417,708	403,923
Glass Manufactures, other sorts....cwts.	125	120	4,492	1,978	236	329	6,195	3,695

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS (Foreign and Colonial Merchandise) FOR AUGUST.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian ...cwts.	2,881	7,597	14,156	33,685	14,251	35,081	68,519	157,215
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement ,,	—	—	32	—	—	—	55	—
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)..... ,,	—	57	211	1,437	—	36	223	605
Sanitary Ware..... ,,	—	—	52	—	—	—	196	—
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)..... ,,	609	1,676	4,324	4,195	1,156	3,479	10,509	8,958
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta ,,	—	—	2	3	—	—	5	20
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware ,,	40	666	1,438	3,756	126	400	1,398	1,020
Other sorts(including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware) ,,	49	43	129	597	98	71	319	1,273
Window and German Sheet Glass ,,	532	1,508	4,960	7,656	189	586	2,595	3,446
Plate Glass ..... ,,	101	246	949	2,840	130	318	1,096	3,398
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass ,,	304	1,388	3,223	6,585	841	3,038	11,298	17,460
Glass Bottles.....gross	4,170	1,735	37,955	19,111	2,199	805	19,738	9,383
Glass Manufactures, other sorts...cwts.	294	232	3,185	1,852	807	342	7,835	2,847

EARTHENWARE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Compiled from the returns of D. Inglis & Co.

	Shipments, July 29 to August 28, 1909. Packages.	Corresponding period, 1908. Packages.	Exports, Jan. 1 to August 28, 1909. Packages.	Corresponding period, 1908. Packages.
To Boston	472	480	4,743	3,846
„ New York	429	614	3,709	4,048
„ Baltimore	1,319	1,481	11,617	12,475
„ Philadelphia	221	402	3,249	3,533
„ New Orleans	47	220	1,788	3,404
„ Newport News	—	115	922	485
„ San Francisco	29	—	180	39
„ Portland, Me.	14	—	1,885	3,771
„ Galveston	373	115	1,146	667
„ Portland, Or.	—	—	95	—
„ Inland Points	31	178	710	570
Total	2,935	3,605	30,044	32,838

Trade Notes.

The Editors are always glad to receive items of trade intelligence, such as removals, new premises, personal items, &c.; also marked local newspapers.

Mr. R. Parnell, manufacturers' agent, has opened a showroom at 20, Cannon-st., Manchester.

Stephen White & Co., china and glass dealers, have acquired the premises 173, Uxbridge-rd., Hanwell, W.

Mr. H. Swaffer, china and glass merchant, has recently opened premises at 125, Fonthill-rd., Finsbury Park, N.

Mr. W. Stanley, china and glass merchant, is removing from 139, Blackstock-rd., Finsbury Park, N., to more extensive premises at 133 in the same thoroughfare.

Mr. T. Dawson Fox, of the Colonnade, Westgate, Bradford, china and glass merchant, left estate valued at £3,180 0s. 7d. gross, of which £1,700 7s. 8d. is net personalty.

Pant Ddu China-Clay Co., Ltd.—Registered capital, £2,000 in £1 shares. Objects, to acquire from W. W. and M. Stoddard the property owned by them at Pant Ddu, near Mold. Private company.

Mr. J. B. Jenkins, of London, has taken over the business of Booth & Walker, china, glass, and earthenware manufacturers, merchants, and importers, 16, Tyrrel-st., and 6, 8 and 10, Bond-st., Bradford.

Mr. A. J. Clay, 78, Gamage-buildings, Holborn, has been appointed London agent for the following firms :—Dennis & Co., Fenton ; Thomas Heath, Longton ; Rigby & Stevenson, Hanley ; Smith & Co., Hanley ; and Stubbs & Co., Longton.

Tenders Accepted. — Kingston-on-Thames Guardians have accepted the tenders of William Huntsman and J. Defries & Son, for the half-yearly supply of crockeryware. The Hackney Guardians have accepted the tender (£287 2s. 5d.) of A. & E. Sheppard, 259, Whitechapel-rd., E., for the supply of earthenware.

Henry Alcock Pottery, Ltd.—Registered capital, £3,000 in £1 shares. Objects, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in art ware, earthenware, china, porcelain, parian, majolica, and other commodities, &c. The subscribers are A. Dutton, Stoke-on-Trent, and F. W. Turner, Stoke-on-Trent. Private company.

Miss Florence Barlow, of 27, Binfield-rd., Clapham, S.W., for many years artist at the Royal Doulton Potteries, Lambeth, died on Sept. 14. Miss Barlow was the youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Irlam Barlow, of The Grange, Hatfield Broad Oak, and of Bishop's Stortford. She was a capable artist, and has left many friends who will bear her in kindly remembrance.

Sir Thomas Edward Thorpe, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., Director of Government Laboratories, is about to relinquish that position in order to take up the Professorship of Chemistry at the Royal College of Science. Sir Thomas will be best remembered by our readers for the prominent part he took in the arbitration before Lord James on the question of the use of lead in pottery manufacture.

Trent Valley Brick and Tile Co., Ld.—Registered capital, £3,000 in £1 shares. Objects, to adopt an agreement with W. Kirkby, and to carry on the business of brick and tile manufacturers and merchants, clay workers and potters, manufacturers of and dealers in terra cotta, stoneware and plastic materials, &c. Private company. Registered office, Trent Valley Brick and Tile Works, Coley-lane, Little Haywood, Staffs.

British Clay Exports.—Unmanufactured clay to the weight of 58,519 tons, valued at £59,613, and including 4,585 tons of fireclay, valued at £2,933, were exported from the United Kingdom during August, 1909. The exports for the corresponding period in 1908 were :—58,023 tons, valued at £59,362, including 3,172 tons of fire-clay valued at £2,621, and for the same period in 1907, 63,273 tons valued at £69,152.

Students' Art Work.—A selection from South Kensington of works by students who were successful in the national art competition for the current year is being taken on tour. In art designs for glassware two successful students from the Stourbridge district are included. There is a sheet of designs for wines, decorated with the metal only, by Amy L. Greenfield, of Stourbridge, and another sheet, similar in character, by John Henry Cunneen, a clever student of Wordsley.

Mr. J. L. Carter, Market Head, Derby, had a stand in the Horticultural Department of the Derbyshire Agricultural Show last month. He had a daintily arranged exhibit which included charming flower bowls and stands manufactured by Mr. John Walsh Walsh, of Birmingham, for whom he is the sole local agent. Mr. Carter also exhibited the Blitz crystal glass flower holders of the Anglo-Belge Glass Association, Ltd. Mr. Carter was awarded a gold medal for his exhibit.

Alfred Meakin (Tunstall), Ltd.—Registered capital, £80,000 in £10 shares. Objects, to acquire the business of Alfred Meakin, Ltd., carried on at the Royal Albert and Victoria Works, Tunstall, to adopt an agreement with H. Johnson, R. L. Johnson, jun., E. J. Johnson, A. Johnson, and F. C. Johnson, and to carry on the business of general potters, manufacturers of and dealers in earthenware, sanitary ware, china, porcelain, parian and ceramic ware, bricks, tiles, and other ware, &c. Private company.

The first directors are H. Johnson, E. I. Johnson, A. S. Johnson, F. C. Johnson, and R. L. Johnson, jun.

Works Outing.—The workpeople of Thomas Webb & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge, had their annual outing on Saturday, Sept. 4, to Tewkesbury. Over 100 assembled at Brettell-lane station, and took train to Worcester, whence the steamer "Holt Castle" conveyed the party down Severn, arriving at Tewkesbury at 12.30. A capital dinner was provided at the Abbey View Restaurant, and after visiting the famous Abbey and other places of interest, the return journey commenced at 4.15. A few hours were spent in Worcester, and the party arrived home safely at 10 o'clock. A vote of thanks was passed to the firm for their generous subscription to the fund.

Marriage of Miss Mabel Staynes.—On Sept. 8 Miss Mabel Thornley Staynes, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Staynes, of Market-st., Ashby-de-la-Zouch, was married at St. Helen's Church, Ashby, to Mr. Tom Elsom, of Loughborough, and formerly of Ashby. It was a very pretty musical service, and was attended by a large number of friends. A reception at the house of the bride's parents in Market-st. followed the ceremony, and the newly-wedded pair started for the Isle of Man. Mr. John Staynes is the proprietor of the old-established glass and china business carried on under the trade name of T. Litherland & Co. at Market-st., Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Accident to Mr. Arthur Watson.—We are sorry to learn that on Monday morning, Sept. 6, Mr. Arthur Watson, senior partner in the firm of Watson & Sons, glass and china merchants, Minster-st., Reading, met with a serious accident. Mr. Watson was cycling when he collided with a motor bicycle (or it with him) and he was thrown from his machine, sustaining severe bruises and cuts on the head and body. The rider of the motor escaped uninjured. Mr. Watson is in his 70th year, so that, apart from the cuts and bruises, the shock to his system was a serious matter. We are pleased to say that our latest report is that he is progressing favourably. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Presentation at Worcester Porcelain Works.—On Sept. 17 there was an interesting assembly in the Board Room of the Royal Worcester Porcelain Works, when the manager, on behalf of the staff, presented a gold watch and chain to Mr. P. F. Bagnall on the occasion of his forthcoming marriage. Mr. E. P. Evans spoke in high terms of Mr. Bagnall's long and faithful service, and the courtesy he had always shown to those with whom he had come in contact. They asked him to accept the gift with their best wishes for his future happiness. Mr. P. F. Bagnall replied, thanking his fellow workers sincerely for their splendid gift and for their kind wishes towards him and his future wife.

Jules Lang & Son, glass manufacturers, Progress Glass Works, &c., near Dieppe, and 16, Bury-st., St. Mary Axe, London, E.C., were showing a nice selection of their special lines at the Confectioners', Bakers', and Allied Trades' Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall last month. They had a prettily arranged stand on the leftof the Arcade entrance, of which it was one of the most attractive features. The exhibit comprised a large variety of confectioners' show glasses, bottles, jars, stands, dishes, &c.; machine-made jam jars, and jars with special screw top. They show samples of jars and bottles for all purposes, but are willing to quote for any special sizes or shapes that may be required.

The Tariff Commission have issued a report on their investigations into the export trade in manufactures of the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States. Of glass and chinaware the summary says: Germany maintains her supremacy in the export of glass and glassware. The increases in the last twelve years have been: Germany £1,500,000, United States £350,000, United Kingdom £600,000. German exports to protected countries are from five to six times as large as those from the United Kingdom. German exports of china and chinaware, which were less than those of the United Kingdom twelve years ago, are now nearly double. The United Kingdom increase has been £800,000, and the German increase £3,250,000. United Kingdom exports to protected markets have declined while those of Germany have nearly trebled, and are about three times as large as the United Kingdom exports.

Wordsley Technical Institute.—Amongst the successful students in the National Competitive Examination last May are the following:—Glass Manufacture—Hubert Wicks, 1st class, honours, silver medal and £2 prize given by City and Guilds of London Institute; Frank Brooks, Norman J. Wilkes, 2nd; William J. Orchard, 2nd class, honours grade, and John J. Wood 2nd class, ordinary grade. National Competition of Art—John H. Cunneen, national book prize for designs for glass. "W. H. Richardson's" Scholarships.—The committee having revised this scheme, now offer 14 of these scholarships, value 15s. each, which will be awarded in March, 1910, on the students' previous work. The following students were awarded W. H. Richardson scholarships in March last:—H. Whitworth, Sidney Field, Harry Field, Sidney Phillips, Fred Darby, Fred Collins, Walter Parton, Mabel Compson, Ernest Elton, Arthur Allen, and F. Edwards.

Fires.—An outbreak of fire occurred at the Empire Porcelain Company's pottery in Stoke-rd., Hanley, on Sept. 19. It was discovered that the ceiling of a biscuit oven—the floor of the polishing shop—was on fire. The Hanley and Stoke fire brigades were quickly on the scene, and in about half an hour the fire had been got under. The damage was very slight, £20 being the estimate. Besides the injury to the floor, a quantity of ware was broken. The outbreak is supposed to have originated from the heat of the oven.——A fire broke out recently at Buchan's Earthenware Pottery, Portobello, in the buildings adjoining the kiln. In a very short time the fire brigade obtained the upper hand, with the result the damage done was very slight, the flames only destroying a small part of the roof. ——On Sept. 4 a bottle-packing warehouse, with straw loft above, in Wood's Bottle Works, Portobello, was destroyed by fire. The contents comprised several tons of straw, and some 200 crates of bottles were either consumed or rendered useless. The warehouse was of brick, and measured 120 ft. by 24 ft. Only the walls and gables remained.

Company Liens and Debentures.—Selfridge & Co., Ltd.—Trust deed to secure £400,000 First Mortgage Debentures, redeemable at 5 per cent. premium, charged specifically on leasehold properties in Somerset-st., Duke-st. and Oxford-st., W., and as a floating security on the company's undertaking and general assets, present and future.——Great Haviggan China Clay Co., Ltd.—Equitable mortgage, to secure £500, charged hereditaments known as Penisker, St. Mewan, Cornwall.——Leeds City Glass Works Co., Ltd.—Particulars of £2,000 debentures have been filed, the amount of the present issue being £1,227. Property charged: the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.——Empire Glass Works, Ltd.—Particulars of £800 debentures have been filed, the amount of the present issue being £400. Property charged: the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.—Wardles Art Pottery, Ltd.—Particulars of £3,000 debentures have been filed, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

Lead Poisoning.—The total number of cases of lead poisoning reported to the Home Office under the Factory Act during August last was 38, but no death from that cause was reported during the month. In addition to the above, 17 cases of lead poisoning, five of which were fatal, were

reported among house painters and plumbers. In the eight months January to August, 1909, the total number of cases of lead poisoning reported under the Factory and Workshops Act was 371, which included 22 deaths, as compared with 448 cases, and 20 deaths in the same 8 months last year. In addition to the above, there were 149 cases of lead poisoning and 32 deaths amongst house painters and plumbers in the first 8 months of this year, as compared with 136 cases and 22 deaths in the same months last year. In the month of August last there were 4 reported cases of lead poisoning in the china and earthenware trades, but no deaths, as compared with 6 reported cases and no deaths in July. In the china and earthenware trades there were 34 reported cases and 3 deaths during the first 8 months of this year compared with 85 reported cases and 8 deaths in the same months of last year.

Mr. W.H. Pattenden, one of the oldest London representatives in the pottery trades, has been compelled by illness to retire from it in a somewhat informal manner. He has been in indifferent health for some time, and though his work has been carried on he has not been able to give regular personal attendance at Bartlett's-buildings since the beginning of the year. He had been encouraged to hope that he might regain his normal health, but during the past two months abnormal heart weakness has developed, and acting under his doctor's orders he is now retiring from business altogether. Forty years ago Mr. Pattenden represented John Davis & Co., glass manufacturers, Stourbridge, and a year later (that was in 1870) he was appointed London agent for Grove & Stark, of Longton. When Sowerby & Neville, glass manufacturers, dissolved partnership Mr. Pattenden was associated with Nevilles ; and on the completion of the building of their new works he was appointed their sole agent for London. It will be remembered that Neville's fine works were burnt down and never rebuilt. Mr. Pattenden has many friends in the trade—old and new—and we are sure all will wish him, as we do, a speedy recovery, and that he may have health in his retirement.

Correspondence.

These columns are open to members of the trade for the discussion of trade topics. There are many questions affecting the trade which will be the better for a free discussion.

ARTISTIC FLOWER POTS.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—The "Fragment" from the "Westminster Gazette," in your current issue is another instance of certain persons "rushing in" with advice where wiser people would remain silent. The paragraph, like so many others supplied by up-to-date journalists, is misleading. Those unacquainted with the facts might think that "brick-red flower pots" were the only pots made and used here. I do not suppose any manufacturer will take the trouble to correct such a deliberate misrepresentation. The writer of the par. should know why, and how, brick-red pots are used. But for ornamental and even artistic flower pots, our "enterprising potters" can give us pots equal in every respect, superior in many, to any that can be imported.—Yours truly, "A DEALER" IN FLOWER POTS.

Berkshire, Sept. 4, 1909.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Cardiff.—We will give the matter attention the first opportunity.

B. P. [1185] asks for the address of makers of Royle's self-pouring tea-pot.

H. O.—The ware you mention was not made five-and-twenty years ago. It is a new invention.

M. L.—Toilet ware design No. 5,568 was registered in 1884 by Furnival & Sons, of Cobridge, Staffs.

R.—We send you the names of firms who can supply the candle-sticks you want quite as well as any foreign houses.

M. L. & Co.—We think you are wrong to dispute the claim. But as we have not all the facts before us, you had better consult a lawyer.

F. M.—To learn the details of one business thoroughly should be more useful to the youth in the future than to learn a little of many trades in a "Stores."

J. H. D.—We never advise as to the suitability of an opening for a new shop. There are openings, but you must use your own discretion as to the town named.

S. H.—We send you the names of wholesale dealers. You will do better with them than with manufacturers for the quantities you want. To deal direct for your supplies you must have eight or ten accounts with the works. You can get all from any one of the firms whose names we send you.

E. N.—The number which you give is no guide to us whatever in traeing the maker, being merely a manufacturer's pattern book number that anyone is at liberty to use. Had the figures been proceeded by "Rd. No.," it would have been a registered number, and easy for us to trace.

T. H. (Burton-on-Trent).—The name of the person who first made pottery is not known. The first mention of potters by name in the Bible is in 1 Chron. iv. 23. That was in 1053 B.C., but the Egyptians and Chinese made pottery long before that date, and rough pottery is found in very ancient prehistoric burial-places.

H. H.—The registration of the design No. 500,957 was granted to and in the name of C. E. Challis, The Homestead, FitzJohn's-avenue, Barnet. As to whom the manufacturers may be, that is entirely a private matter resting with the proprietor of the design, and not necessarily known to anyone else. He may, if he likes, employ a dozen manufacturers, as no registration of the fact is required, but simply the name of the person who is responsible for the design and for whom it is protected.

T. K. S.—We do not know the name of the manufacturer who makes the earthenware part of the coffee filters you refer to, and even if we did know it is rather doubtful whether you would be able to obtain them direct in the ordinary way from the manufacturer as these lines are specially made for the patentees of the coffee-making apparatus, and supplied through him solely. We think that the saucer of which you send us pattern is one of the make of the late firm of Alcock, Diggory & Co. (and the initials A.D. & Co., and not A. S. & Co.), who discontinued business in 1870. We do not know the manufacturer of the cup you send, which is evidently of inferior finish, presumably seconds, but we think that it is the output of some Longton decorating firm.

C. T.—We think that the toilet ware, the marks on which you give us sketch of, is the make of Mintons, Ltd., of Stoke-on-Trent, but there are no records available to which we can refer for a registered design number so old as the one you give, which apparently dates back thirty years, or may be considerably more. The information can, however, be obtained, provided there is not the least possible doubt of the numbers, &c., on the mark being correct, and application being made, accompanied with a fee of 5s. to the Comptroller, Patents Office, Design Branch, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C. A list of the purchasers of Brownfields patterns is given on pages 168-170 in the POTTERY GAZETTE DIARY for 1903, but no record can be found of "No. 81." It would be better to

take up the matter with some firm who would be able to reproduce this design for you, instead of searching for the purchaser, as in many cases the engravings have been destroyed.

Reviews.

Handbook of Marks on Pottery and Porcelain. By Mr. Wm. Burton, M.A., Author of a "History of English Porcelain" and other works; and Mr. R. L. Hobson, B.A., Author of the Guide to and Catalogue of the Pottery in the British Museum. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 7s. 6d. net.

THE names of the authors of this book are sufficient guarantee that the information contained in it may be accepted as reliable. Their personal acquaintance with British pottery marks is unique, and they tender their acknowledgments for permission to make use of the Guide to the Ceramic Museum at Sèvres and of the catalogue of the Japanese pottery in the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston, U.S.A. The book is very comprehensive, but the subject is so wide that the authors were obliged to put some limit on their treatment of it. They have therefore provided "a reliable pocket volume containing the authentic and indisputable marks of the pottery and porcelain of the best 'collectors'' periods." Another limitation is that they have only given marks which are beyond dispute. The arrangement is geographical, the pottery and porcelain in each division being treated separately as far as possible, but reference to each mark has been made easy by several elaborate indexes, very ably compiled by Mrs. Hobson (this lady's services are duly acknowledged in the preface). There is a section for each, and each section is prefaced by a short explanation of the ware. There are some very pertinent comments on the exact value of trade marks, some of the early ones affording precise information as to the origin of the piece on which they occur. The marks are in columns, faced by columns of explanatory notes, and there are two columns of marks and two of notes on each page. Collectors will appreciate the Chinese, Japanese, Persian, and Egyptian marks, while business people will be glad of the large number of modern British potters' marks. The work is the result of exceptional ability and diligent research, and is a compilation of great value. The book is of a handy size for the pocket, and is well printed and neatly bound in art-blue cloth, gilt-lettered.

Nature and Ornament. By Lewis F. Day, F.S.A. Decorative Artist, Author of "Pattern Design," "Ornament and Its Application," and other works. London: B. T. Batsford. 5s. net.

THIS is one of two volumes which, between them, more than cover the ground of the author's "Nature in Ornament," which was first published in 1891. It was when the necessity for a fourth edition of that work arose that the author decided to treat more fully than before the ornamental aspect of nature generally, and especially of natural growth in plant form. He has done this in two entirely new volumes, of which the present treatise on "Nature and Ornament" is the first. The second volume will be entitled "Ornament the Product of Nature." The general purpose of the work—for the two volumes constitute one work—is to show "the development of ornament from natural form, and its constant relation to nature; and to deduce from the practice of past masters, something like guiding principles to help the student to make his own best use of natural form in ornament."

The special purpose of this first volume is to illustrate the decorative and ornamental character of natural growth and its infinite suggestiveness as the starting point in design. The writer's especial fitness for such a task will be admitted by most of our readers. The name of Lewis F. Day is a familiar one with decorative potters. After a careful practical training he has been for five-and-thirty years a designer of wall decorations, textiles, tiles, glass and all manner of manufactures into ornament enters. He is a vice-president of the Society of Arts, and Examiner to the Board of Education.

The work will be found full of interest and instruction for the pottery decorator. It is embellished with upwards of 80 illustrations of the decorative and ornamental character of natural growth. It is admitted that the most beautiful forms are those taken directly from natural objects. The work of the best artists is inspired by the study of nature. Why do designers of decorations make such extensive use of trees and foliage and shrubs and flowers? Because the most natural designs are the most beautiful. In the decoration of pottery, why are roses, ivy leaves, lilies, heather, iris, jonquil, daisies, poppies, narcissus, sunflower, and countless other flowers so constantly used by all manufacturers? And why do we (that is, the public) never seem to grow tired of these? It is simply because they are natural, and for that reason are devoid of sameness. Take three rose decorations, painted by artists at three different potteries; they are all roses—but they are not alike. "There are no replicas in nature," and it is this variety which makes our gardens so beautiful, and the great First Cause of so much beauty, so worthy of our profound adoration. There is limitless design in nature, and to imitate some of it with confidence is the perfection of Art. But—this infinite variety which we see in outside objects is as manifest in ourselves—in our minds, our thoughts, our actions. As there are no two roses exactly alike, so there are no two painters who can see the same rose exactly in the same way, or who can give the same representation of it. Each imparts his own conception of the subject to his reproduction of it, which must be original, whether he wishes it to be or not. Two photographs of a rose, taken from the same position, must be alike, because they are mechanically produced. Two paintings of a rose, by different artists, though made from the same position, cannot be alike, because each is influenced by the individuality of the artist. He cannot help imparting it to his work. The author shows how, in making use of natural subjects for ornamental purposes, the artist need not, indeed cannot, always adhere strictly to nature. "Sometimes the beauty of an ornamental design is in proportion to its fulfilment of conditions which have little or nothing to do with nature." . . . . "Satisfactory ornament grows out of circumstances—as it were naturally. That is where nature comes in. It is determined by the work in hand, by its place, its purpose, and by the material and method employed in working it—to say nothing of the personal element." Nature is, without doubt, the best source of inspiration for schemes of ornamentation. But Mr. Lewis Day says: "If work fulfilling plainly its conditions, does not appeal to popular liking as a transcript from nature would, that only shows the love of nature to be (as it is) universal, and the appreciation of art to be exceptional." It is the object of the book to show the way in which ornament is derived from nature, and natural form is reduced to ornament. This purpose it fulfils very ably. There are chapters showing the use, for ornamental purposes, that can be made of trees, stalks, leaves and tendrils, flowers, and flower-buds, seed vessels, and fruits. We give an illustration of a number of flowers more or less bell-shaped. This group shows what a variety of form

is found in flower shapes, which may be broadly, but very properly, included under the title of bell-shaped. This is typical of a large number of illustrations of flowers, flower-buds, stems, and foliage that may be judiciously used in the ornamentation of pottery, especially china. There are also chapters on colour, nature study, plant drawing, and on mere ornament. There is an ample index to the numerous references to the various plants dealt with, and an interesting descriptive index to the illustrations. The letterpress and illustrations are well printed, and the work is neatly and strongly bound—medium 8vo., in art cloth, lettered.

In the short compass of 320 pages, students of design and decorative artists have an original and useful illustrated dessertation, on "Nature the Raw Material of Design," the result of the mature, practical experience of one of the most talented designers of the day.

Chats on English Earthenware. By Arthur Hayden, Author of "Chats on English China," "Chats on Old Prints," &c. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 496 pp. 5s. net.

This is a companion volume to the author's "Chats on English China," published a few years ago, and much appreciated by amateur collectors. They are increasing in number continually, and the intelligence with which they pursue their hobby is also increasing. There are few things about which the amateur is more liable to be deceived (or mistaken, without being intentionally deceived by others) than about pottery. Indeed, professed dealers are sometimes at fault in estimating pottery—especially old pottery, so that the novice should be glad of a useful hand-book like this one to assist him when the advice of an experienced friend is not available. The author has not aimed at presenting a technical treatise on the always fascinating subject of pottery, but at supplying a popular guide to the collecting of it, whether for pleasure or profit. Many valuable and interesting works on potting have been published within the last few years—necessarily expensive—yet well worth the money charged for them. But the average collector has not the time (often has not the ability) to master their technicalities, and so Mr. Hayden



Fig. 1.—Wedgwood Cream Ware Dessert Basket, Showing Fine Pierced Work.

comes to his assistance with his interesting and useful series of "Chats," of which the present book on English earthenware is the most recent.

The author tells us at once for whom he is writing, for the work commences with a chapter for beginners in which suggestions are made to enable them to collect wisely. It is, of course, essential to the collector that he should be able to identify the object of his pursuit. A beginner is often puzzled to determine the difference between earthenware and china or porcelain. He is here told that a rough and ready means of determining this difference is



Fig. 2.—Old Spode Blue Printed Ware, "Tower Pattern."

that of light. The shadow of the fingers holding a piece of china should be seen through the ware when it is held up to the light. But sometimes china may be so thick as to render this impossible, and fine stoneware may be sometimes so thin as to be partly translucent. Mason's "ironstone china," for instance, is a peculiar class of earthenware with some of the properties of china. The author gives the collector just as much information as will be useful to him in his selections. He explains briefly how earthenware is made, fired, and glazed, as matters of general interest, rather than as technical instruction, and he points out that when a collector has a preference for collecting earthenware, he will find it desirable to devote himself to the particular kind for which he has a predilection. English earthenware may be divided into nine classes, and while the expert must become familiar with all of them, "the collector who wishes to specialise, will have his individual taste for one or more of these, according as its qualities appeal to him."

These classes are (1) Early English Pottery, (2) Delft Ware, (3) Stoneware, (4) Variegated Ware, (5) Cream Ware—of many varieties—made by all potters, (6) Classic Ware—the school founded by Josiah Wedgwood, (7) Figures (mainly Staffordshire), (8) Lustre Ware, and (9)

the Nineteenth Century earthenware, variously described as "opaque china," "semi-porcelain," and "ironstone china." The reader will find all these described and illustrated. The title of the book, "Chats on English Earthenware," does not indicate that it deals principally (indeed very nearly entirely) with Old English earthenware. The head line to each page, "Chats on Old Earthenware," more correctly describes the "chats."

Of the varieties of old earthenware described, perhaps the most popular was the well-known "Cream Ware," made by Anthony, in 1725; Whieldon, in 1740; and by Wedgwood in 1765. Chapter vii., dealing with Josiah Wedgwood's wares, is one of the most interesting in the work. Red ware, white fine stoneware, black basalt, and Jasper ware, are all referred to in detail. Cream ware is fully described. Wedgwood did not invent cream ware, but he vastly improved it, and Staffordshire is indebted to him for its development. "To this day, a hundred and fifty years after the introduction of this cream ware, his descendants, still trading under the name of Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, produce this cream ware exactly as it was then produced." Cream ware was of varying form, and though it received a variety of decoration, it was also made plain or undecorated, Wedgwood relying chiefly on its symmetry of form as an artistic asset. The cut and pierced designs and many other shapes followed those of the silversmith, and in dessert dishes and centre pieces considerable beauty was exhibited in modelling. Fig. 1 is a beautiful example of perforated basket ware. It is a dessert dish of most pleasing shape, and is a rare specimen of the pierced work in Wedgwood's cream ware. In 1761 Wedgwood had surpassed other potters in the variety of beautiful form, and finer glaze, and body of his cream ware, and in 1762 he presented to Queen Charlotte a caudle and breakfast service of the ware. The Queen and King were so pleased with the ware that complete table services were ordered, and Wedgwood received the Queen's command in 1765 to call himself "Potter to Her Majesty," and from that date, he called the ware "Queen's Ware."

We can only mention one other of the varieties of old earthenware included in these interesting "chats"—"Transfer printed-ware." Before 1756 all ware was painted by hand, but the introduction of transfer printing wrought a complete revolution in pottery decoration. A dozen persons have been credited with having originated it. Mr. Wm. Turner, in his volume, "Transfer Printing on Enamels, Porcelain and Pottery," published in 1907, has thoroughly investigated the whole subject. The author of these "Chats" acknowledges that he is indebted to that work for the information he gives on the subject. We reviewed Mr. Turner's valuable book at length in the Pottery Gazette, so we need not pursue the subject further now. We, however, give, in Fig. 2, illustrations of "Old Spode Blue Transfer Printed Ware." "The perfect marking of the technique of transfer printing is shown very clearly in this illustration of the 'Tower pattern.' It will be seen how, as the shape of each vessel differed, the engraver has altered his bridge to fit the new circumstances. At one time, on a broad flat dish, it apears as a wide bridge, and in the circular plate the trees appear at greater height, and the viaduct assumes a more circular form. In the jug of the same design the bridge is narrow, as though spanning a deep ravine."

The author suggests, rather than says, that collectors of taste and judgment will find modern productions well worth attention. He says that "the wondrous ware produced at the end of the nineteenth century, and being produced now, should appeal to the present collector. It will appeal to the collector fifty years hence. Under the name of 'Lancastrian Pottery,' Messrs. Pilkington have produced some of the most beautiful ware ever seen in this country." Modern scientific method and painstaking research have rediscovered the lost glazes of the old Chinese potters. Collectors who read of the price paid for antique pottery should also read what Mr. Haydon has to say about Lancastrian texture glazes, purple glazes of the transmutation class, and *flambé* specimens. Of the last named, he says: "Their like have never been seen before in Europe. The Limoges, Copenhagen, Sèvres and Berlin potters, as well as the artists in the Rookwood Pottery, in America, have worked in the same field. . . . but to the scientific activity in wresting from the past the lost secrets of the old Chinese potters, a great tribute of praise should be awarded to Mr. William Burton and his brother, Mr. Joseph Burton." In referring to other workers in the same field of glazes, the author very properly mentions Mr. Bernard Moore, but describes him as "of London." This is probably an accident—Mr. Bernard Moore is the famous consultant potter of Stoke-on-Trent. We are not aware that he has a London address.

Readers who are not collectors will find much to interest and possibly to instruct, them in these well-informed "Chats" by Mr. Haydon, which constitute a fairly comprehensive history of old English earthenware. The publisher is to be congratulated upon the general get-up of the book, which is artistically bound in art blue cloth, with white incised letters, and a blue willow pattern plate on front cover. There is a coloured frontispiece and nearly 150 well-produced illustrations. Many of them are reproductions of photographs, taken specially for the work by Mr. A. E. Smith, art photographer, of Farringdon-avenue, E.C. The author says, "A good photographer is a treasure, and no trouble has been spared by Mr. Smith to render difficult subjects particularly attractive in conditions exceptionally detrimental to his art." There is a list of prices, a glossary, bibliography, and an extensive index. The book is exceedingly well printed by Unwin Brothers, Ltd., The Gresham Press. We are indebted to the publisher for the blocks used for our illustrations.

ENCOURAGING THE GLASS TRADE.

WE congratulate Mr. John Husselbee, the general secretary, and Mr. W. Bradford, the financial secretary of the National Flint Glass Makers' Society, upon the success of their efforts in directing the attention of the large users of table glass in this country to the desirability of placing their orders with British glass manufacturers in preference to purchasing foreign made glass. Their efforts have met with success, particularly among some of the large brewery companies who are very extensive purchasers of glassware. As the result of the representations made by the executive of the Glass Makers' Society, Bass, Ratcliffe, Gretton & Co., the well-known brewers, have issued a circular, in which they say, among other things:—"We were recently asked by a deputation from the National Flint Glass Makers' Society to use our influence to promote the use of genuine English made glassware in place of foreign glassware, which is now so largely imported. Being fully in sympathy with the proposal we have investigated the matter and now beg to give you a list of firms who supply glassware such as is used in hotels and licensed premises and also guarantee that it is really made in England. This list is as complete as we can make it, and includes, we believe, all the actual makers of table glass in this country. We venture to recommend that, in order to support an industry which has suffered severely from foreign competition, you will, when ordering glassware in future, ask to know the name of the maker, and specify that it is manufactured by one of these firms. We should add that we are ourselves adopting this course.

"We shall be very pleased, if our tenants and friends as a whole desire it, to purchase glassware for them, giving them the benefit of any advantage which may be obtained by purchasing in large quantities. If you would like to avail yourself of this suggestion please let us know: (1) The quantity of each kind of glass which you would require per annum. (2) The price which you now pay for it. In conclusion, we should add that although the price of real English made glass is somewhat higher than that of foreign glass, we believe that it is much tougher and more durable, owing to the different process by which it is made, and will be found to be cheaper in the long run."

Foreign Notes.

China Clay to the weight of 14,984 m. tons was imported into Stettin from the United Kingdom last year. The trade shows a steady increase.

Continental Glass Syndicates.—It is reported that the Hungarian Glass Works Syndicate has dissolved. The reason given is that several of the makers have retired from the combination in order to have greater liberty in the competition for the orders of which they stand so much in need. They want to be free to cut prices. On the other hand, there has been a movement in the other direction in Belgium, where the long-prosecuted efforts to effect a combination amongst the glass workers have found success at last in the formation of a "comptoir central de vente" (central sales bureau) for the glass products of the country, which has been made possible by the adhesion of ten factories of the Hainault district.

The Russian Glass Bottle Trade.—There is great alarm amongst the Russian glass manufacturers on account of the proposed suppression of the import duty on foreign glass bottles on behalf of the wine growers, &c. It is even said that the Agricultural Department is specially interesting itself in the removal of the duty on champagne bottles, because of the recognised inferiority of the Russian champagne bottle and the need there is to encourage the growing Russian business in sparkling wines. The Russian bottles cannot resist the pressure of the gases, and are heavier and clumsier than the foreign bottles. The bottle makers in defence remind the Government of the abuses attending a previous experiment of this nature, when about 1880 all manner of bottles were smuggled into the country along with the particular class that was specially franked as to duty. Most of these bottles were from France and Austria, and were of inferior quality and consisted of bottles sorted out as unsuitable for consumption in the producing countries. This continued till 1903, despite the protests of the Pharke factory of Bachmut and the Donetz Glass Works of Constantinovka, in the Ekaterinoslav Government. But a combined protest on behalf of nearly all Russian glass bottle makers succeeded in bringing about a reimposition of duty in 1904. The wine bottle is sold in Russia at 4½ to 5 copecks (1⅜d. to 1¼d.) each, including cost, packing, and carriage to buyers' premises with breakage at the makers' charge. In France and Germany the cost is 6 to 8 copecks (1½d. to 2d.) per piece. This enables the foreign makers to syndicate and sell their surplus in Russia at low prices, whilst maintaining high prices at home. Russian makers maintain that their bottles are even better than the foreign article, and the suppression of the duty would mean the closing down of many Russian factories and the emigration of the Russian workers, and they declare that up to now they are expected to supply a champagne bottle at 6 copecks, whereas, if they were paid—not 15 to 16 copecks (which is the cost to the bottler of the foreign imported bottle)—but only 10 to 12 copecks per piece, many Russian factories would be in a position to provide a fine, strong, well-tempered article.

Wages in the German Pottery Industry.—In connection with the revision of the U.S. tariff the following particulars were put forward by German makers of china and porcelain. It is claimed that in only a few parts of the country women and girls are permitted by law to work at the kilns or at dipping; in the principal china districts (Upper Franconia) police regulations prohibit the employment of female workers at the kilns. Thus for comparative purposes the rates of female wages should be eliminated in the production of cups and saucers: as a rule, skilled male workers are employed. The figures of German weekly rates of wages paid to chinaware workers average as follows:—Jiggermen, $8, or 20 per cent. more than stated; dippers, $6, or 75 per cent. more than stated; kilnmen, $7.50, or 100 per cent. more than stated; selectors, $4.60, or 50 per cent. more than stated; labourers, $4.50, or 70 per cent. more than stated. The actual prices of the various raw materials are from 30 to 75 per cent. higher than submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means. Thus the price of $3.69 for coal is that for lignite, which is used very little; the average price of pit-coal proper is about $6.25. China clay costs from $15 to $16.50, and not $9.64 as submitted. The piecework prices are also stated too low, the prices presented being from 40 to 100 per cent. higher. No account is taken of the compulsory contributions by the German manufacturers toward the various insurance funds, which constitute about 2 to 3 per cent. of the wages paid. In the production of German porcelain a larger proportion of the more valuable materials, such as china clay and feldspar, is used than in the production of the American chinaware. The temperature required for the manufacture of German porcelain are almost double those required for the American article. The Bonn Chamber of Commerce protests against the imputation that German importers of pottery are undervaluing their goods. They state that it is not correct to say that stocks carried by German potters are extremely scanty; while it is true that no large stocks of articles shipped to the United States are carried (which is one of the reasons of the low export prices), it is equally true that not a single German establishment works exclusively, or even largely, for the United States; the larger part of their output is placed either in the domestic or other foreign markets, where requirements differ. As a result, considerable stocks must be carried. This is proven by data taken from balance-sheets of three large establishments, which show 70, 41, and 40 per cent. of their entire business carried as stock. The cost of material is given as follows:—

	Factories on waterways.	Inland factories.
1. China clay, England	$8·81	$10·24
2. Ball clay, England	6·43	8·00
3. Flint, dry	9·52	10·95
4. Feldspar	(?)	(?)
5. Stone	10·50	11·90
6. Sagger marl	3·45	3·45
7. Wad clay	1·80	1·80
8. Sand	6·00	6·00
9. Coal	4·45	4·45

Articles of 6, 7 and 8 are more expensive in Germany than in the United States, while of the imported articles flint costs more in Germany than in the United States. Only articles 1, 2 and 5 cost less, but this advantage is outweighed by the higher cost of the other. Wages: Data regarding wages without particulars regarding conditions of work have but little value. It is necessary to specify whether a given rate includes the wage of the worker himself or also that of his helper or helpers, whether the material to be worked up is delivered without charge to the place of work of the workman, and whether the finished product taken from there, whether the workman has to bring over the necessary forms, and whether extra deductions are made from the workman's wage on account of learners, light, cleaning of the shops, &c. The memorialists present the following average wage costs, based upon data furnished by 15 potteries in various parts of Germany:—Plates, 7 in. $0·0254 per doz.; cups, $·0239; saucers, $·0165; bowls, jiggered, $·0299; bowls, turned, $·0588; teapots, $·441; cuspidors, $·767; soup tureens, round, $·543; soup tureens, oval, $·714.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE COUNTY POTTERY LABORATORY OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

XXVIII.—THE DETERMINATION OF SMALL AMOUNTS OF IRON IN CLAYS, &c.*

By J. W. Mellor.

(1) *Introduction.*

THE determination of the amount of iron oxide in clays containing over half per cent. of ferric oxide presents no particular difficulty, but with some of the china clays exceptional manipulation is required. This is particularly the case when the reduction is made with hydrogen sulphide in order to apply the colorimetric process for titanium. If the reduction be made with zinc, twice as much iron oxide may appear in the analysis as is actually present in the clay. An allowance must also be made for the quantity of permanganate required to impart a perceptible colour to puro acidified water. With all precautions, the operation can then be conducted with a mean error of + 0·012 per cent. in the case of clays containing from 0·25 to 1 per cent. ferric oxide. If the bichromate titration be used the error is a little larger.

Having been dissatisfied with the time required for the accurate determination of the iron in these clays, I have recently examined the colorimetric processes available for this work. If these be available, the troublesome hydrogen sulphide reduction is avoided. My notes may therefore be of some interest, since the results have been satisfactory, and enable the determination to be made accurately and quickly.

A. P. Sabaneff and E. D. Kislakowsky (*Pharm. Zeit. Russ.*, 26, 776, 1888; L. W. Winkler, *Zeit. anal. Chem.*, 41, 550, 1902; A. Mouneyrat, *Compt. Rend.*, 142, 1,049, 1,572, 1906) utilised the colour produced by ammonium sulphide. The results were not satisfactory. A. Job (*Compt. Rend.*, 127, 59, 1898) compared the green colour produced by the action of hydrogen sulphide in solutions of sodium pyrophosphate. T. Carnelly (*Chem. News*, 30, 257, 1874; J. W. Leather, *Journ. Soc. Chem. Ind.*, 24, 385, 1905; J. C. Bell, *ib.*, 8, 175, 1889; A. Wagner, *Zeit. anal. Chem.*, 20, 349, 1881) adopted the blue coloration produced by potassium ferrocyanide. Small variations in the tint of this and the preceding green colour are not easily detected. The colours are also sensitive to slight variations in the conditions of the experiment. Bluish flakes are also produced, at times, and these persist even in presence of an excess of oxalic acid. The bluish-black colour produced by the addition of tannin has also been proposed as a means of comparison (F. Gerhard, *Arch. Pharm.*, 230, 705, 1893; E. Ewers, *Apoth. Ztg.*, 13, 536, 1898). H. B. Pulsifer used the red colour of ferric acetylacetonate with excellent results (*Journ. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 26, 967, 1906). For the red colour with salicylic acid, see A. Vogel, *N. Rep. Pharm.*, 25, 180, 1876; S. Pagliani, *Gazz. Chim. Ital.*, 9, 23, 1879; E. E. Smith, *Journ. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1, 335, 1879.

(2) *Ferric Thiocyanate.*

T. L. Herapath (*Journ. Chem. Soc.*, 5, 27, 1853; A. Thomson, *ib.*, 47, 493, 1885; J. Davies, *Chem. News*, 8, 163, 1863; A. Zega, *Chem. Ztg.*, 17, 1.564, 1862; L. Lapique, *Bull. Soc. Chem.* (3), 2, 295, 1890; J. W. Leather, *Journ. Soc. Chem. Ind.*, 24, 385, 1905; A. Jolles, *Arch. Hygiene*, 13, 402, 1901) proposed to utilise the colour produced when potassium or ammonium thiocyanate is mixed with a ferric salt for the determination of small quantities of iron. The blood-red coloration is supposed to be ferric thiocyanate—$Fe(CNS)_3$—and the reaction is written—

$$Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + 6KCNS = 3K_2SO_4 + 2Fe(CNS)_3.$$

G. Krüss and H. Moraht (*Liebig's Ann.*, 209, 98, 1889; *Zeit. anorg. Chem.*, 1, 399, 1893), however, consider that the colour is due to the formation of a double salt—$Fe(CNS)_3.9KCNS$. Whatever be the actual composition of the salt, the intensity of the red colour depends upon the amount of ferric thiocyanate in solution. The maximum coloration is not developed when the proportions of potassium thiocyanate and ferric sulphate are those indicated in the above equation. This is evidenced by making a mixed solution of potassium thiocyanate and ferric sulphate in the required proportions. The addition of either constituent to the solution intensifies the colour. J. H. Gladstone (*Phil. Trans.*, 145, 179, 1885; *Journ. Chem. Soc.*, 9, 54, 1857) has shown that a large excess of potassium thiocyanate—500 equivalents—is sufficient to transform all the iron into the red ferric thiocyanate in solutions of ferric chloride, nitrate, or sulphate. Hence, if the tint of a solution containing an unknown amount of ferric thiocyanate be the same as a solution containing a known amount of ferric thiocyanate, the quantity of iron in the former can be determined, since two or more solutions of the same coloured salt in the same solvent, with the same tint, have the same concentration.

(3) *Influence of Foreign Salts in the same Solution as the Red Ferric Thiocyanate.*

In order to apply this reaction to the determination of iron in clays generally, we naturally inquire if the presence of other constituents interfere with the reaction. J. Pelouse (*Ann. Chim. Phys.*, (1), 44, 214, 1830) has shown that organic acids reduce the red colour very rapidly—oxalates, citrates, tartrates, acetates, iodates, arsenates, phosphates, fluorides, and sulphates; barium, strontium, and calcium chlorides also exert a decolorising action. M. Vernon, *Chem. News*, 66, 177, 191, 202, 214, 1892; J. H. Gladstone, *ib.*, 67, 1, 1893; A. J. Shilton, *ib.*, 234, 1884; H. Werner, *Zeit. anal Chem.*, 22, 44, 1883); alumina also retards the development of the colour (R. R. Tatlock, *Journ. Soc. Chem. Ind.*, 6, 276, 352, 1887); and generally the colour obtained with a given proportion of iron in solution depends on the nature of the substances present in the same solution.

(4) *Influence of the Concentration of the Solution on the Colour of Ferric Thiocyanate.*

There is also some difficulty in the comparison of the tints. Colorimeters, *e.g.*, Dubosecq's, Donnan's, Stead's, &c., which compare the tints of two solutions by varying the depth of one solution until it has the same tint as the other, are inapplicable. A similar remark applies to those colorimeters based on a determination of the amount of monochromatic light transmitted by a layer of ferric thiocyanate of constant thickness (K. Vierordt, *Anwendung der Spectralapparates zur Photometrie*, Tübingen, 1873) when it is assumed that the co-efficient of absorption is proportional to the amount of ferric thiocyanate in solution. In these colorimeters it is assumed that, if w_1 and w_2 represent the respective weights of colouring matter in two solutions in two test glasses, and d_1 and d_2 the corresponding depths of the solutions in each test glass,

$$w_1 : w_2 = d_1 : d_2,$$

whence it follows that, if w_2, d_1, and d_2 are known, w_1 can be calculated by simple proportion. The amount of hydrolysis of the ferric thiocyanate in a given solution,

$$Fe(CNS)_3 + 3H_2O = Fe(OH)_3 + 3HCNS.$$

is determined by the proportion of solvent to salt (J. Ribau, *Bull. Soc. Chim.*, (3), 6, 916, 1892; G. Krüss and H. Moraht, *l.c.*; Rosenheim and Cohn, *Zeit. anorg. Chem.*, 27, 280, 1901; H. Schultze, *Chem. Ztg.*, 17, 2, 1893; H. Ley, *Zeit. phys. Chem.*, 30, 193, 1899; G. Magnanini, *ib.*, 8, 1, 1891; L. Andrews, *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sciences*, 1, 4, 1894). Hence, if aqueous solutions be compared, the concentration of the solutions must be approximately the same.

(5) *Comparison of the Tint of Ethereal Solutions.*

In order to eliminate the variable effects produced by the presence of other substances in the same solution, Tatlock (*l.c.*) proposed to extract the ferric thiocyanate with ether, and compare the tints of the ethereal solutions, since Natanson (*Liebig's Ann.*, 130, 246, 1864) has shown that the reaction is more sensitive under these conditions. This procedure has been investigated by G. Lunge, (*Zeit. angew. Chem.*, 10, 3, 1896; H. v. Kélier and G. Lunge, *ib.*, 8, 669, 1894), and adopted for the determination of small quantities of iron in sulphuric acid, aluminium sulphate, water (A. Seyda, *Chem. Ztg.*, 22, 1086, 1891), &c. The colour of ethereal solutions is more readily compared than the colour of aqueous solutions, since, for a given proportion of iron, the tint of an ethereal solution is brighter, and some four times as intense as the tint of an aqueous solution. For similar reasons W. McKim Marriott and C. G. L. Wolf (*Journ. Biol. Chem.*, 1, 451, 1905) used acetone in place of ether; and H. N. Stokes and J. R. Cain a mixture of ether and isoamyl alcohol—2 : 5 (*Bull. Bur. Standards*, 3, 115, 1907).

The ethereal solution of ferric thiocyanate bleaches in a short time, especially if the work be done in a strong light. This involves no inconvenience, since in ordinary diffused daylight there is ample time to make the test before the change becomes appreciable.

I have used the following procedure, which enables an iron determination to be made in 20 minutes.

(6) *Reagents.*

All the reagents employed must be free from ferruginous impurities. It is also important to use iron-free potassium bisulphate for the analysis, or an allowance must be made for any traces which may be present by means of a blank test. If a weighed amount be taken for each fusion, this involves but a couple of minutes' arithmetic in routine work.

1. Standard Solution of Ferric Oxide.—Dissolve 0·630 grm. of ferric potassium alum—$Fe_2(SO_4)_3.K_2SO_4.24H_2O$, mol. wt. 1006·56*—in water, add 5 cc. of concentrated sulphuric acid, and, when cold, make the solution up to a litre. One cubic centimetre of this solution represents 0·0001 grm. of Fe_2O_3. This solution will keep indefinitely, but a more dilute solution hydrolyses and deposits iron oxide on the glass. For use, pipette 5 cc. into a 100 cc. flask, and make up to the mark with distilled water; 1 cc. has 0·00005 grm. Fe_2O_3, or 0·005 mgrm. Fe_2O_3.

* From *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.*, 8. —, 1909. Hadank (*Sprech.* 42, 445, 1909) has published a note on this subject since this paper was communicated to the Ceramic Society.

* For the preparation of standard iron ammonia alum. see L. L. de Koninck, *Bull. Soc. Chim. Belg.*, 23, 261, 1909.

2. Solution Potassium Thiocyanate.—Dissolve 97 grms. of the recrystallised salt in a litre of water.

3. Solution of Potassium Aluminium Sulphate.—Fuse 0·05 grm. of iron-free alumina in 5 grm. of potassium bisulphate. When cold, dissolve the cake in hot water, and, when cool, make up to a litre with water.

4. Ether-amyl alcohol. Methylated ether 5 vols., isoamyl alcohol, 5 vols.

(7) *The Analysis.*

Test Solution.—Make the $KHSO_4$ fusion up to 250 cc. with water. Pipette 25 cc. into a 250 cc. flask and make up to the mark with water. Pipette 5 cc. of this solution into the test cylinder; add 5 cc. of the potassium thiocyanate solution, and make up to the 20 cc. mark with ether-amyl alcohol.

If, say, one gram of clay be taken for analysis; the ignited ammonia precipitate be fused with potassium bisulphate, and the cake made up to v_1 cc.; and, further, if a cc. of this solution be made up to v_2 cc., the "iron" in the whole clay taken for analysis has been diluted:—

$$\text{Dilution of clay} = \frac{v_1\ v_2}{a} \text{ cc.}$$

The dilutions must be modified to suit the iron content of the clay, &c. For clays which burn white, when finding the "loss on ignition," make 25 cc. up to 250 cc., that is, equivalent to making the whole clay up to 2,500 cc.; clays which calcine a cream colour may require 10 cc., making up to 250 cc. This is equivalent to making the whole clay up to 6,250 cc. Red burning clays may require 5 cc., making up to 250, 500, or 1,000 cc.

Standard Solution.—Pipette 5 cc. of the potassium aluminium sulphate solution into the standard cylinder; then 5 cc. of the potassium thiocyanate solution, and make up to the 20 cc. mark with ether-amyl alcohol.

Readings.—Fill a 10 cc. burette reading to $\frac{1}{50}$ths cc. with the standard ferric oxide solution and add this solution drop by drop to the standard cylinder until the two tints are the same. The contents of the cylinder are stirred for every 0·1 cc. added from the burette, and, for every cc. added from the burette, add an equal amount of water to the test cylinder, so that the conditions for the distribution of the red ferric thiocyanate may be approximately the same in both cylinders. If more than 2 cc. of the standard ferric oxide solution are required, the results will be inexact, because it is difficult to determine the changes of tint with concentrated ethereal solutions of ferric thiocyanate. In that case, the test solution was not sufficiently diluted, and another start must be made with a more dilute solution.

Two cubic centimetres of the standard iron solution may be run into the test cylinder and the standardisation repeated; or another determination may be made *de novo* from the test solution. It is well to take the mean of at least three determinations.

In this and indeed in most colorimetric determinations, artificial light is to be avoided wherever possible. The eyes also become fatigued very quickly and become less sensitive to changes of tint in a short time. The eyes should therefore be frequently rested by looking on the floor, or into a dark corner of the room. There is usually an appreciable difference in the sensitiveness of the two eyes for colour changes, hence many shield or close one eye and use the other for comparing tints. The left eye is usually more sensitive than the right eye for variations in red tints.

Examples.—(1) The bisulphate fusion was made up to 250 cc.; 25 cc. of this were made up to 250 cc., that is equivalent to making the iron in the whole clay up to 2,500 cc. Five cc. of this solution required 2·24 cc. of standard ferric oxide solution to give uniformity of tint. Hence, since 2·3 cc. of the standard iron solution have the equivalent of $0{\cdot}005 \times 2{\cdot}24 = 0{\cdot}112$ mgrm. per 5 cc., the 5 cc. of the test solution had 0·0112 mgrm. of ferric oxide, hence, 2,500 cc. or 1 grm. of clay had $0{\cdot}0112 \times 50 = 5{\cdot}6$ mgrm. = 0·0056 grm. That is, 0·56 per cent.

(2) The bisulphate fusion was diluted to 250 cc. and 5 cc. were made up to 500 cc. This is equivalent to diluting the "iron" in the grm. of clay to 25,000 cc. 1·74 cc. of the ferric oxide were required to match the tint. This corresponds with $0{\cdot}005 \times 1{\cdot}74 = 0{\cdot}0087$ mgrm. of Fe_2O_3 per 5 cc. of test solution. Consequently, 25,000 of test solution would have 43·5 mgrm., or 0·0435 grm. of Fe_2O_3. Hence, the clay has 4·35 per cent. Fe_2O_3.

(8) *Colorimeter.*

The colorimeter* for comparing the tints can be cheaply made in the following manner. A wooden rectangular box, 20 cm. long, 5 cm. wide, and 8 cm. deep, with open ends, has an opening cut in the middle of the upper side 2·5 cm. wide, as shown at C, Fig. 1.

Two glass cylinders—2·5 by 2·5 sq. cm. and 8 cm. high—are made by cementing together thin sheets of plate glass.† These cylinders, called respectively the test cylinder and the standard cylinder, fit into the opening C. The top of each cylinder is open, the bottom closed. Each cylinder is marked for 20 cc. Two partitions are fitted across the wooden box front and back of the cylinders. The partitions, *b*, Fig. 1, have each two rectangular openings 2 cm. × 1 cm. as shown in the diagram. The two cylinders are separated by a thin plate of brass. Each cylinder thus fits into its own little receptacle. The woodwork and the partitions are painted dead black. Thin glass rod stirrers shaped as B, Fig. 1, rest in each cylinder in such a way as not to interfere with the passage of the light through the cylinders. The glass cylinders can be fitted with brass caps or rubber stopper with two holes—one for stirrer, one to admit the jet of the pipette. Keep the test cylinder on the left, the standard cylinder on the right. For an observation the box is placed on a support facing a good light, so that the colours of the solutions can be compared without disturbing side-lights, reflections, &c.

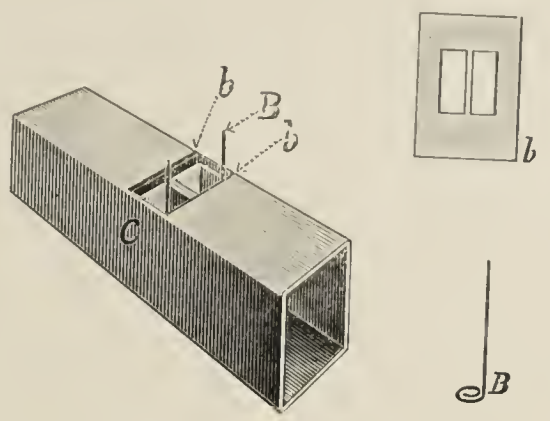


Fig. 1.—Colorimeter.

* This is a modification of W. F. Hillebrand's *Bull, U.S. Geol. Sur.*, 176, 70, 1900.
† Sold by dealers in chemical apparatus.

THE ENGLISH CERAMIC SOCIETY.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)

MR. JOSEPH BURTON was the chairman at the opening meeting of the English Ceramic Society's 1909–10 Session, held at the headquarters, the County Pottery Laboratory, Stoke-on-Trent, on Saturday, Sept. 18, and prior to a demonstration by Mr. E. P. Page (Stourbridge), of the new gas-kiln, which has been erected at the rear of the laboratory for the use of the pottery students, Dr. J. W. Mellor made two very interesting, but highly technical communications. The first was in reference to "Jackson's and Purdy's Surface Factors," and dealt with a method of determining the fineness of grinding of pottery materials, and, further, a suggestion for comparing the fineness of grinding of pottery materials of different densities, such as fritts and stone. This communication was justified as an attempt to show that the note made by Mr. Jackson, a member of the English Ceramic Society, in 1904, had been criticised by Mr. Purdy, of America, unduly, inasmuch as Mr. Purdy had found fault with Mr. Jackson's proposition, and advanced an idea himself which was a modification of Mr. Jackson's. Dr. Mellor commenced by reminding his audience of the origin of Mr. Jackson's note in 1904, when that gentleman pointed out that in lawning ground materials the fineness of them was not indicated by the residue left on even the finest lawn available, but that the critical part of the grinding was really connected with the materials which passed through the mesh. This being the case, Mr. Jackson had suggested a means of representing the actual or relative fineness of a number of samples of ground materials by means of what he called the "surface factor." The method of subjection adopted in arriving at this surface factor was, the doctor considered, sound, and gave comparable results. Expressing the idea in another way, and not troubling with the method of reducing the expression, it would be found that Jackson's surface area of all the grains in given samples of ground materials could be represented by the following expression:—

$$\text{Surface area} = \frac{6}{S}\left(\frac{W_1}{D_1} + \frac{W_2}{D_2} + \frac{W_3}{D_3}\right).$$

If the materials were separated into three or four groups, with a certain minimum and maximum diameter of grain, say three groups with three average diameters D_1, D_2, D_3, and the respective weights of each of those groups, W_1, W_2, W_3, in applying that practically to actual ground materials, Mr. Jackson had thrown out the factor $\frac{6}{S}$ and taking the highest common denominator of the three fractions, expressed them in proper fractions, then, rejecting the denominator, he called the sum of the numerators the surface factor. Mr. Purdy pointed out that if the chemiator were arranged so that materials were treated with different diameters than those adopted by Mr. Jackson, the numbers obtained would be no longer comparable with different ground materials, so that it was impossible to compare one with another, but that if, on the other hand, there was a conventional method of fixed diameters, if everybody agreed, and there was no reason why, for commercial purposes, they should not, then it would not matter at all whether the highest common factor, or the greatest common measure were thrown out or whether the numerators were simply taken as they stood. To the mind of the speaker another interesting idea arose in this connection. The factor "S" represented the specific gravity of the materials, and if the attempt were made to compare, say, ground lead fritt or ground glaze materials with ground flint, the results would not be quite right, and even with Purdy's convention, and the gauge of the

elutriator fixed to certain heights, neither of the methods would give comparable results. It was hardly considered, therefore, that Mr. Purdy had shown very good tact in the way in which he had criticised Mr. Jackson, for what Mr. Purdy had said about Mr. Jackson's note could be said equally about Mr. Purdy's. There was a way, however, in which the whole thing could be dealt with, and by which comparable results could be secured, no matter whether Mr. Jackson's or Mr. Purdy's suggestions were adopted, and whether dealing with a lead fritt, the specific gravity of which was 5, or flint with a specific gravity of 2·5. This was by altering the velocity of the water which flowed through the instrument, and grouping or gauging the particles, getting certain fixed diameters and certain fixed values in the denominator. It seemed to the speaker that, whichever system were adopted to get the desired result, until the suggested convention was realised, the whole expression ought to be taken as it stood. He hoped he had made his meaning clear.

Mr. Jackson, who was present at the meeting, expressed his obligation to Dr. Mellor for having taken up the matter on his behalf. It seemed to him that the differences between Mr. Purdy and himself were exeeedingly small, and that if Mr. Purdy had been so inclined he could, without any great difficulty have applied to his system or to his variable finenesses, the factors which he (Mr. Jackson) had worked out. Mr. Purdy had started out by showing that there were two errors in Mr. Jackson's method. The first, it was afterwards explained by Mr. Purdy, was not an error at all ; the second was that the principle adopted in arriving at the surface factor was wrong. What Mr. Purdy had done, however,was to neglect the premises upon which the method was founded, which depended absolutely upon the selection of certain standard grades of fineness. The standards which Mr. Jackson had adopted were those suggested by Seger, and the formula given by Mr. Jackson showed that the surface factor varied inversely as the diameter. Therefore, the rest was simply a matter of proportion. It might be suggested that Mr. Purdy's method of deduction was at fault, because, although that gentleman had proved that the surface factor varied inversely as the diameter, he had taken it in point of volume, saying that unit volume would contain one, divided by the volume of one sphere. The whole method, therefore, fell to the ground at once. In arriving at the surface factor, weight only could be used, and not volume, consequently the method used must introduce specific gravity.

The Chairman said that the question of the fineness of materials was highly important to the practical potter, as it was precisely the very fine particles which found their way through the sieve which were the very important consideration. All practical potters would realise that. It was, therefore, extremely important that these should be absolutely standardised, and that a simple method should be evolved. They had to thank Dr. Mellor for bringing the subject to a proper head, and for so justifying once again the existence of the Society, which was to make things understandable and practicable, and to introduce simple science into the works of the district. Probably Mr. Purdy would be sorry that he had had so much to say about the matter.

Dr. Mellor further explained that, having shown that it was possible to calculate the velocity required to bring over particles of a certain limiting diameter in the elutriator, if they knew the materials they were dealing with, even supposing they were mixed, the diameter of each constituent could be determined, if necessary, from the velocity. All that it was necessary to do was to calculate the velocity for a given diameter of the principal material, and then to apply the same formula, calculating backwards the diameters. This would give every one, even though there were a hundred, of known specific gravity.

Dr. Mellor's second communication was in reference to "The Velocity of Vitrification of Pottery Bodies," and the importance of this in understanding intelligently what was taking place during the firing of bodies, glazes, colours and enamels. They were all fairly agreed, he thought, that the velocity of vitrification of a body was a matter of time as well as temperature. That had been demonstrated many, many years ago, but the idea had not been prosecuted as far as it might, and it could be carried very much farther. Hundreds of little things might be observed pointing that way, for example in Seger cones, there was often dropping at the wrong time, a long firing at a low temperature giving similar results to a much shorter fire at a comparatively high temperature, assuming, of course, that nothing was being lost by volatilisation, or absorption into the body, and that no foreign factor was being introduced. Under those given conditions a long fire at a low temperature would give equivalent results to a short fire at a high temperature. For instance, when a pieee of ware came from the oven easy fired, it was not customary to put it in a hot part again to bring it to the required state, but it was the practice to give it another easy fire. Mr. Wilson, one of their members, had some very fine examples illustrating this, he having carried the firing of such easy fired pieces to as many as forty or fifty times at comparatively low temperatures, and getting by this means bone china showing itself quite equal to bone china fired once at a very much higher temperature. It could also be shown that upon each occasion of firing, the reaction was being continued. In firing an ordinary piece of pottery body, the action was arrested before it had reached its completion. If the action were allowed to complete itself, the material would flow about the ovens even more freely than molten fritt in a crucible. A pottery body never got into a state of equilibrium during the firing of a biscuit oven, so that a saggar or ordinary earthenware body, or material of similar type, if improperly fired first time, and refired, would show a very slight but measurable contraction the second time of firing, and a similar but slighter measure of contraction at the 40th firing. The position could be expressed in a mathematical formula analogous to the formulæ very extensively employed in measuring the velocity of chemical reactions, and it was interesting to note that potters adopted the principle of measuring the velocity of chemical reaction long before chemical dynamics came into existence. For instance, the velocity of reaction was measured in a crude way even by the fire shrinkage of a similar body fired to the same temperature in ovens on a large scale. A chemist at a certain works, whose particular duty it was to look after the bodies, to try the clays, and to measure the contraction, so that when the materials were made up on a large scale there would be nothing going wrong, said he noticed that when he tried the samples in a muffle, he got bigger contractions than when firing to the same temperature on a large scale. Upon investigation it was noticed that he was using his Holdcroft bars or Seger cones for measuring his temperatures, and in the muffle he was firing a very much shorter time than when the ware was made up commerciallygin an extensive way. The result was exactly what the speaker was now claiming, viz. : that under experimental conditions a different temperature was obtained in the muffle, because the reaction went further in spite of the fact that similar bars or cones went down Any condition of the materials which favoured rapid vitrification would naturally tend to produce over-firing providing the firing conditions were the same as previously. For instance there was a good illustration with overground materials. If the materials were ground finer than usually the result would be a bigger surface, and the reaction would easily go a little too far. Lots of troubles were attributed to over-grinding, which, when carefully thought out, might be traced more directly to the fact that vitrification had gone a little too far. Mr. A. Heath had made some very good experiments on this point which had been referred to some little time ago, but they had not been dealt with quite so much from this aspect of the question, and wherever careful measurements were taken and one came to deal with accepted facts, whatever theories were propounded to explain them, or whatever "ism" or "ology" were brought to bear upon it, the facts had to be taken as they were found. Mr. Heath, who had tried the effect of varying the fineness of flint in a typical earthenware body under certain definite conditions, had proved that by careful measurement of the particles, or the average sizes of the groups of particles, and the contraction, he was able to get, as the result of his work, a diagram showing a beautiful curve, and uniformity of result. Stone acted in a similar, but not quite so marked a way. The reason that the experiments with stone had not produced so uniform a curve was probably that the stone, being more fusible, got to work quicker than the flint.

The latter part of Dr. Mellor's second communication was a further criticism of Mr. Purdy, still in connection with the velocity of reaction, but using as an illustration chrome-tin pink. The speaker said it had been shown some time ago by a number of experiments, that it did not matter how chromium was introduced into crhome-pink so long as the composition was the same. Had the experiments been extended still further, it might, perhaps, have been possible to find some materials which did not act in quite the same way, but with the particular materials which had been tried, it was impossible to notice any difference in the results obtained. The final result was constant, and independent of the mode in which the chromium was introduced. Now, Mr. Purdy had stated that, although he had made some five or six hundred experiments, he got persistent variable results, and the fact puzzled him. Dr. Mellor thought that what he had been illustrating made the matter clear, and was a satisfactory explanation. Mr. Purdy had fired his pinks in a gas muffle at cone four for about a dozen hours, and the speaker's opinion, backed by a lot of facts in support of it, and by reason of which he was prepared to defend his opinion, was that the variation in result was produeed by the volatilisation of chromic-oxide on the chrome-pink. It was quite possible to prepare chromic-oxide pure, and in such a fine state of division that it was a perfect crimson, although it was generally identified, under ordinary circumstances, as green. If the material was in an exceedingly fine state of sub-division it was as pink as a pink could be wished to be. The inference was, naturally, that chrome-tin pink was due to the sublimation of finely divided chromic-oxide on a staining oxide.

A couple of years ago Dr. Mellor said he had made some very pretty alumina-pink by simultaneous precipitation of chromic-oxide on alumina hydroxide by calcining in a biscuit oven in an oxidising atmosphere. He was disgusted afterwards to find that the same result could be secured in a most simple way, viz: by taking chromic-oxide from the bottle, ditto alumina hydroxide, mixing together, and exposing to the influence of the electric arc for a few seconds. By this means he was able to get such a velocity that he could produce in an extremely simple way in a few seconds what otherwise required a very elaborate method so as to produce the chromic-oxide in a very fine and intimate state of admixture with the chrome alumina, and a long firing. He considered that the chrome-tin pink stains that were in common use were the result of a reaction which had gone to completion, and although, by varying the constituents of the mixture varying results could be obtained, there was, he considered, no evidence that by keeping the constituents constant, and allowing the reaction to go to the end, different results would be obtained. The five hundred trials which Mr. Purdy had made were very interesting, considered as an illustration of what would take place if the reaction was arrested before it was completed, but they were certainly not to be taken as an index of trials in which the reaction had been allowed to go to its completion. The statement was often made in a well-known book on practical pottery that flint behaved in a different way according as it was present in bodies in large grains or in a fine state of division. If that were translated into the language he was now using it would amount to this: that the velocity of reaction with large ground flint or quartz was very slow, whilst the velocity of reaction with fine ground flint was comparatively quick, so that, with the reaction arrested at the end of a given time, they would have finely ground flint showing very much more work done than with coarser ground flint. Briefly, the matter could be summed up in that way.

Mr. Wilson, who had been referred to by Dr. Mellor in his communication, spoke briefly in agreement of what had been said on the subject. He had noticed that if china was fired slowly, say seventy hours in a big oven, it gave practically the same result as the trials if the latter were fired more rapidly to the same temperature, say in 48 hours. He had been anxious to find out how far this principle might be prosecuted, and, as Dr. Mellor had said, he had fired pieces of ware in a glost oven to as many as between forty and fifty times, and he could testify to the fact that the contraction altered every time. If given time enough, as a matter of fact, it would fire up satisfactorily at as low a temperature as between cone three and four. It was, of course, very clear that such firing was totally impracticable, but it illustrated what Dr. Mellor had been trying to prove, and this also went to show conclusively that it was safer and better to fire slowly than rapidly.

Mr. Roberts also spoke to what Dr. Mellor had observed in relation to chrome-pinks. He said he had made a number of experiments which quite bore out what had been adduced. He was convinced that Mr. Purdy could not do very much with chrome-tin pinks at such a low temperature as cone four, which would make it difficult to avoid getting a reducing atmosphere. The speed of an oven in which chrome-tin pink was fired undoubtedly had a great deal to do with the result obtained. A china biscuit oven long fired at a high temperature was, in his opinion, essential to getting good pinks, which one could compare one with another as pinks.

The Chairman said he had been very much interested in the question of chrome-tin pink for some years, and his experience agreed with Dr. Mellor's. He had made some thousands of experiments, and had he known that the subject was being brought forward that night he would have brought with him a tile showing one part of chromium in a million and which would show how intense the colouring matter was when properly prepared. He would offer as a reminder the fact that it was the practice of some potters in producing their chrome-tin pinks to regrind and refire, which gave better results, and this was a practice which had a good deal to say for itself in more ways than one.

Following this, there was a practical demonstration by Mr. E. P. Page of the Schmatolla-Seimens gas-kiln now possessed by the Pottery School at the laboratory. Mr. Page carefully explained by diagram all the working parts of the kiln, and stated that by such a kiln exceedingly high temperatures could be reached. The drawing produced was the only one in existence of that particular kiln, and the one from which the kiln had been constructed. After a short explanatory conversation indoors, the kiln was carefully inspected at the rear of the building, Mr. Page himself having charge of the firing. It was the first time the kiln had been fired up, and it contained some hard-paste porcelain. The temperature reached should have been 1,390 degrees, but at the time of the inspection it had only reached about 1,100. Mr. Page explained that this was due, probably, to the fact that it was the first time of firing, and also to the fact that they were using very large saggars, too large for satisfactory working. Mr. Page was subjected to a critical cross-examination by Dr. Mellor, Mr. Bernard Moore, Mr. Burton, Mr. Jackson, and others, and some dry humour on both sides was the result, Mr. Page eventually coming out with flying colours. It should be mentioned that Mr. Page, who for a long time was with Messrs. Pearsons, of Stourbridge (which firm are responsible for giving the greater portion of the kiln to the County Education Committee) has for some years worked in conjunction with Mr. Schmatolla, the designer of the kiln both at home and abroad, so that he was quite able to satisfactorily explain the questionable parts and to uphold his reputation.

The next meeting was announced for Oct. 9, when Mr. Jackson is to open a discussion on a joint paper given some time ago on the question of "Spit out Ware," by Dr. J. W. Mellor and Mr. Bernard Moore.

Legal.

Workmen's Compensation.—In the Hanley County Court his Honour Judge Ruegg, K.C., had before him recently a case in which Taylor, Tunnicliff & Co., of Hanley, applied for the registration of an agreement whereby they were to pay a lump sum of £50 in settlement of a claim for compensation to Edward Carroll, of Oldham-st., Hanley, who had met with injury through his hand being trapped in some machinery whilst working for the applicants. The matter had originally been before the Registrar to the Court, who had refused to register the agreement come to between the parties on the ground that the sum proposed to be paid was insufficient. Under these circumstances the case came before the judge, who, having heard medical evidence, said he must regard the man's injury as permanent disablement, and, therefore, he did not think the sum of £50 was sufficient. The application would be dismissed, and the compensation which the firm had been paying to Carroll would be continued as hitherto.

Wages and Notice.—In the Burslem County Court, on Sept. 9, Mr. A. Mellor, trading as the Navigation Sanitary Pottery Co., was sued by Sofas Simonson, a Dane, for £2, wages alleged to be due, and £13 in lieu of three months' notice. Plaintiff had formerly been engaged in the sanitary trade in Denmark, on the commercial side, and he entered into correspondence with the defendant with a view to an engagement. He stated that the defendant informed him that a vacancy might arise on March 25 this year, and that they met, on Feb. 22, in a billiard saloon off the Strand, when an arrangement was come to that he should enter the defendant's service. Plaintiff said that he had means of his own, but that he wanted experience. He was to receive £1 per week in wages, and he alleged that there was a specific arrangement that he was to receive at least three months' notice. He received, however, only four days' notice. The defendant's advocate said that there was a payment into court of £3 10s. in full satisfaction of the claim. He suggested that the plaintiff was engaged as an ordinary clerk, and that he was only entitled to a month's notice. He admitted that plaintiff only received four days' notice, but said that the sum paid into court, together with four days' wages plaintiff had already received, would make up the month. His Honour decided, after hearing the evidence, that the engagement was not an ordinary one, but was entered into for the mutual advantage of the parties concerned. Plaintiff was to get a small salary and to learn about the business, while the defendant was to be introduced, meanwhile, to the plaintiff's foreign business connection. He thought there was an agreement for three months' notice on either side, and he, therefore, gave judgment for the plaintiff on the main claim, but found against him on the minor claim for £2 wages.

Winding Up a Pottery Company.—At Hanley County Court, on Sept. 15, his Honour Judge Ruegg heard an application by W. F. Malkin and L. P. Malkin, of Legal and Dale Hall Mills, Burslem, millers, for the winding up by the Court of Henry Alcock & Co., Ltd., of Waterloo-road, Cobridge, under the provisions of the Companies Consolidation Act, 1908. The petition stated that the company was indebted to the petitioners in the sum of £895 13s. 10d. for goods sold and delivered between July 13, 1908, and July 9, 1909. The petitioners had made application to the company on May 16, 1909, and again on June 9, 1909, for payment of a portion of their account amounting to £135 14s. 6d. then due to them, a further account for February of £158 13s. 2d. being then also due; but, with the exception of a payment of £38 14s. (being the net mill account for December, 1908) made to the petitioners on June 19, 1909, the company had failed to pay the same. When making a verbal application to the company for payment of their account during the week previous to the appointment of the receiver for the debenture holders, the petitioners were informed by Mr. Howlett, the managing director of the company, that the company possessed assets sufficient to pay 20s. in the pound. On July 9 the petitioners were informed that their account was closed, and that a receiver on behalf of the debenture holders of the company would probably be appointed. On July 20 the petitioners received a letter from Mr. Fredk. Geen, receiver for the debenture holders, ordering milling materials to the value of £50, and stating that they must not deliver anything exceeding £50 in value without an order signed by

him. The company was possessed of considerable assets which, if prudently realised, would, the petitioners believed, be sufficient not only to pay and satisfy the debentures issued by the company, but to pay a substantial dividend to the creditors. A meeting of the creditors of the company was held on July 28, 1909, at which 30 creditors, whose debts amounted to between £2,000 and £3,000, were present or represented, and it was then resolved that the affairs of the company required investigation and that application should be made to the court for a winding-up order. The petitioners were not satisfied that the assets of the company were being realised to the best advantage, and there were circumstances in connection therewith which required investigation, and in this view the petitioners were supported by a committee appointed by a number of creditors of the company to inquire into its affairs and to take such action as they might consider advisable. In an affidavit, dated Sept. 13, one of the petitioners, Mr. W. F. Malkin, stated that since the filing of the petition further facts had come to his knowledge which confirmed his opinion that it was desirable that the company should be wound up by the Court. For eight weeks after the appointment of the receiver no attempt was made by the receiver to realise the asset of the company by public auction or private treaty after advertisement, and, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a larger price might have been obtained for the stocks, assets, goodwill and connection of the company if the public generally had had an opportunity of purchasing. On Aug. 9, 1909, shortly after the appointment of the receiver, a circular letter was issued by Mr. A. Dutton, one of the directors, to the home trade creditors of the company, stating that the business of the company might be discontinued at Cobridge, but that he and two other directors of the old company were commencing at another and more up-to-date factory at Fenton and would be able to supply the lines formerly manufactured by Henry Alcock & Co., Ltd., He (Mr. Malkin) was informed, and believed, that such a business had since been commenced at Fenton under the style of Henry Alcock (Fenton), Ltd. He was of opinion that the circumstances in connection with the formation of the latter business should be investigated by the Court, and the consideration, if any, paid to Henry Alcock & Co. for the goodwill of the old company disclosed. Since the presentation of the petition, the company's solicitor had approached his solicitor and stated that it was proposed to wind up the company voluntarily, and that th eompany would be prepared to agree to the appointment of a liquidator nominated by the creditors in place of a compulsory winding up by the Court. The proposal was laid before the committee appointed by the general body of creditors to superintend these proceedings, and it was unanimously resolved that it was most desirable that the winding-up proceedings should be conducted by an independent official of the Court. On Sept. 10, at a statutory meeting of the creditors of the company, this offer was renewed, but the creditors present declined to pass any resolution in view of the proceedings for compulsorily winding up. The voluntary liquidator then stated that the amount due in respect of the debenture issue was £10,000, and that a sum of £5,091 was due to the ordinary creditors of the company. The liquidator informed the creditors that the net amount of the book debts at this date was £7,000 or thereabouts, that the stock on Dec. 31, 1908, was £4,196 or thereabouts ; and he (Mr. Malkin) was informed and believed that at the date of the appointment by the debenture-holder of a receiver, the stock-in-trade would be represented by a figure no less in amount. Nothing was included in the above figures for goodwill. Having regard to these figures, he believed that had immediate steps been taken to assure the realisation of the goodwill of the company, a sufficient amount should have been forthcoming in this respect to have enabled the receiver to provide not only for the amount due to the debenture holders and the costs incidental to the receivership, but also, with the addition of the assets previously mentioned, to leave a substantial sum available for distribution by the liquidator to the ordinary creditors. Mr. Whitfield, on behalf of the petitioners, stated that a consent had been filed to the order that his Honour was now asked to make. He (Mr. Whitfield) represented creditors to the amount of £1,600, and the other two creditors represented added another £800. So there were 20 creditors, to the amount of £2,400, represented, and nobody was in opposition. The shareholders were in favour of a voluntary winding-up, but their wishes were secondary to those of the creditors. As late as March last £10,000 worth of debentures were issued, and of those £1,000 worth were issued to one of the directors, Mr. Robinson. The creditors did not know what consideration there was for Mr. Robinson's £1,000. Another matter that required investigation was that although the company were only annual tenants of the property, they had spent something like £3,000 in the last six or nine months in improving the buildings. That seemed to be a perfcetly suicidal action on the part of the management, and a matter the creditors would like to have cleared up. His Honour : Do you, then, ask for a winding up by the Court under the supervision of the Court ? Judge Ruegg inquired whether there was a liquidator at the present time ? Mr. Whitfield replied : I understand that he resigned at the meeting on Friday last. Mr. Hollinshead and Mr. Jessop having also supported the application, his Honour made the order as desired by the petitioners.

COMPETITION IN GLASS.

MR. CHIOZZA MONEY, M.P., has contributed his impressions on the state of affairs in the glass trade to a London paper. He quotes the official returns of imports and exports of glass into and from the United Kingdom, and discusses the means suggested by politicians for increasing the latter, and inferentially reducing the former. In looking at the question from a political standpoint, he asks, "Is there no help for the glass trade but to put on clumsy import duties, to raise prices and injure everybody who buys glass ?" Mr. Chiozza Money, like everyone else, is of course free to discuss the matter from the politician's point of view, but he has no claim to criticise our glass manufacturers' methods. So far as we know, he has no experience at all in the industry, and yet he has the coolness to assert : "Fortunately or unfortunately, there is a simple explanation of our inferior position in the glass industry, and a simple remedy available." Practical experts who have spent their lives in the manufacture of glass do not agree either with the explanation or the alleged remedy. Mr. Money quotes the reports of Mr. Fred Carder, the glass instructor who was sent by the Staffordshire County Council to visit the glass-making districts of Germany and Austria in 1902. In doing so he is perhaps not aware that that report was discredited as a whole immediately it was published. Mr. Carder was suspected of unfairness towards the British manufacturer, and his report was not accepted as impartial. His censures of British methods were repudiated at the time, and he made no effort to vindicate them. Mr. Carder was not regarded by the trade as a disinterested commissioner. He went out to the United States to make similar inquiries to those he had been commissioned to make in Germany and elsewhere in the interests of the British glass trade. From his official position he was in possession of all the details of the glass made by British glass manufacturers for the United States. We do not remember seeing any report of his on the American glass works, but we know that he remained in the States and associated himself with an American glass manufacturing firm. Mr. Carder's descriptions of British glass houses and British methods were repudiated at the time, and it is not fair to reproduce them now as those of an official British expert. Yet it is on this evidence alone that Mr. Chiozza Money now charges our manufacturers with inefficiency.

A Primitive Potter.—Our illustration is taken from a native tablet found at Corinth. It represents a potter



A Primitive Potter.

applying decorative bands to a vessel which is revolving on his wheel.

Trade Reports.

The Proprietors do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

NOTES FROM THE POTTERIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ONE of those curious, subtle, and almost unaccountable changes to which the potting trade is so peculiarly susceptible, has come over trade during the last few weeks. The general view of manufacturers, a month ago, was that the worst of the period of depression was over, and that the future might be anticipated with more confidence. But, alas for these optimists! their opinions have already been falsified, for a serious set-back has been experienced by many of them since the month of September came in. This state of affairs applies more particularly to the general earthenware trade, and is not to be taken as referring to the china department, in which end of the industry a distinct upward tendency exsts after a very long and severe spell of bad trade. But a decided relapse has occurred in the earthenware branch, and, just when we should be getting to grips with the beginning of the Christmas trade, things are dull and flat. The recent general decline in railway traffic returns affords some explanation of this occurrence, showing, as it does, that the depression is not merely local, and an important factor in the position is that the American trade, which had been expected to take a great leap forward now that the Tariff question is out of the way, is hanging fire, as some of the big firms in Hanley and Burslem which cater for this market, are now finding to their cost. Five or six weeks ago orders were coming from the other side in a fairly satisfactory manner,—never enough to place any appreciable quantity ahead on the books, but still sufficient to awaken the hope that a definite improvement had commenced. Suddenly, however, things have quietened down again, and the change is ascribed to the fact that retailers engaged in the better class trade in the States find themselves still heavily loaded with old stocks. A big American buyer who was down in the Potteries only a few hours before this note was written, committed himself to the statement that it would need a very good Christmas trade indeed before American jobbers could buy with anything like their old freedom, their present stocks being so heavy.

Meanwhile some of the largest firms in the Potteries are still very indifferently employed, and it is said that artists engaged in turning out high-class work for the United States trade have been experiencing what is sometimes inelegantly, but expressively, known as a "rough time." One is glad to hear, though, that, in one case, at any rate, a leading firm which has been badly employed for some time has secured a very valuable order which is keeping them much busier just now than they have been for some considerable period. Jet and Rockingham makers report a turn for the better in business, but add the qualification that trade is, so far, not what it should be at this time of the year. China manufacturers, as already mentioned, are working better time; several, indeed, within the past three weeks have gone on full time. There is still room for considerable improvement, though, and orders take a lot of looking for. The organised short time in the Lancashire cotton trade is apparently to be continued, and this will militate against the customary Christmas activity in the important Lancashire market; but in some other parts of the country things are evidently looking up. The shipping trade, too, is better at the Longton end, and, altogether, the prospects may be said to be brighter for the china manufacturer than they have been at any time this year. Manufacturers of sanitary ware report trade to be very unsatisfactory, and employment in this branch is not so good.

The figures furnished in the Board of Trade Returns for August, show the export trade to have been somewhat better. The ware sent abroad during the month amounted, in value, to £193,576, which compares with £191,317 and £243,184 in the same month of 1908 and 1907 respectively. Taking the eight months of the year covered by the full returns, it appears that the value of the ware sent to our over-sea customers during that time has been £1,481,558, against £1,628,423, and £1,751,439 in the two previous years respectively. It is thus evident that little chance now remains of making up the lee-way lost during the earlier part of the year, and the full totals at the end of December are not likely to prove very satisfactory reading. During August we sent some £4,500 more ware to the Dominion of Canada than we did in August of last year, and the exports to the United States and the Argentine are up about £2,000 and £1,000 respectively. One or two minor markets have also bought a little better than last year, but, with these exceptions, almost every country set out in the returns has been a worse customer for the particular products in which N. Staffs. is interested than it was last year. For instance, there was a drop in the exports to New Zealand of £3,400, to Germany of £2,300, to Brazil of £2,000, and to South Africa and Australia of £1,200 in each case. Turning again to the Returns for the eight months, we find that the value of the ware sent during that time to the United States, is still far behind last year: indeed, the figures as a whole, representing, as they do, two-thirds of the entire year, are well worth studying. (They will be found on p. 1170 of this issue.)

As regards the imports of foreign ware, the figures for August are, at first sight, rather disturbing, as they show that the value of such goods was no less than £99,167, as compared with £67,497, and £85,734 in the two corresponding years. More careful examination of the Returns, however, allays any alarm which might have been felt as to this big increase of foreign productions, as it appears that a much larger quantity than usual has been re-exported, and consequently was not actually placed upon the markets of this country at all. Still, in some quarters, it will not be regarded as altogether satisfactory that so much foreign ware is being sent abroad in British ships, and that England is simply being used as the entrepot for this trade. No doubt it is true that much of the ware thus re-exported consists of special wares which could not be reproduced in this country, but there will still linger in the breasts of some of our manufacturers, a feeling that Great Britain ought to be able to make some of it—and would do if she had equal carriage facilities with some of her competitors, and was less hampered by restrictive legislation. The analysis accompanying the figures of the imports shows that, of the above total of £99,167, a sum of £44,852 was represented by china and porcelain, of which goods only £21,842 worth was imported last year, in the corresponding month. One is consequently forced to the conclusion that china must have figured largely in the increased value of ware re-exported, and it is perhaps a legitimate deduction that much of it consisted of the German china which, in recent years, has been so largely exported to the United States to the detriment of our own trade. The total value of the foreign ware imported into this country during the present year to date has been £634,169, compared with £613,934 last year (eight months), and £640,646 the year before. The re-exports in August this year were £39,069 against £15,631 last August, and £13,672 in August of 1907. Deducting the re-exports, it is found that £60,100 worth of foreign ware was actually "consumed" in this country during August this year, compared with a total of £51,896 in August last year. During the whole of the eight months covered by the Returns, the net value of the foreign ware placed on the markets of the United Kingdom was £465,108, as against £532,710 and £568,885 in the corresponding period of the two preceding years respectively—the figures thus disclosing the rather remarkable fact that we are apparently getting the home market more to ourselves than formerly. Probably the reason is one with which theorising has not much to do, and which lies more in the actual exigencies of manufacture or commercial enterprise than in the realms of abstract reasoning.

More trouble seems to have arisen among some of the sanitary ware makers and their employees—or rather, perhaps, it would be more correct to say that another attempt is being made to settle some of the questions which have been debated for so long. A meeting of representatives of both sides was held on Friday, Aug. 24, at Stoke, the result of which is not known at the time of writing. The matters involved are not of general importance and are not likely to lead to any general friction, but both sides must, by this time, be pretty well tired of the constant argument and negotiation which has been proceeding for so long. For three or four years now, the sanitary trade has been upset by dispute after dispute, and much of it might have been avoided had more reliance been placed by the men in their leaders in the first instance, and had the very reasonable suggestions thrown out by the employers long ago been acted upon.

Death has again been busy in our midst, and we have had this month to mourn the loss of several old friends. Mr. T. W. Harrison, of Hanley, and Mr. Thos. Hughes, formerly of Burslem are amongst those who have crossed into the "great unknown," and the world is the poorer for the loss of two gentlemen who had been, in their own spheres, commanding figures. Mr Hughes, up to his retirement from business, was one of the most familiar figures in the public and business life of Burslem. The late Mr. T. W. Harrison was also a noteworthy figure in the business life of the district. Obituary notices of both are given elsewhere in this issue. We have also to record, with deep regret, the death of Mrs. E. J. Baxter, widow of the late Mr. E. J. Baxter, who was for many years a well-known manufacturer in Hanley. The deceased lady was a Miss Clementson, and her son, Mr. J. E. J Baxter, is the present head of Clementson's, of Hanley. She had lived in retirement at Eastbourne for a number of years, and at the time of her death had attained the age of 73. Our readers will sorry to hear that Mr. Wm. Hampton, of Hampton & Sons, brick and tile manufacturers, of Hanley, has been seriously ill. Mr. Hampton is a popular and useful member of the Hanley

Education Committee in question, and has done sterling service for the secondary and evening schools. He has recently been engaged in perfecting an appliance which is likely to prove of much importance to the industry in which he is engaged.

A considerable number of workpeople have been thrown out of employment by the closing of Henry Alcock & Co.'s pottery at Cobridge, and a certain amount of hardship has been caused in consequence. A deputation of manufacturers waited upon the Mayor of Burslem (Ald. Thos. Edwards, Secretary of the Ovenmen's Society) the other day, on a local question, and, when the business was over, his Worship, who is nothing if not a humorist, begged the deputation to wait a few moments while he, in his turn, presented a petition to them. Mr. Edwards then pointed out the misfortune which had befallen some of Alcock & Co.'s workmen, and appealed to the manufacturers to subscribe to a relief fund. The deputation enjoyed their Mayor's shrewd turning of the tables upon them, and the result was that those who had come to ask, remained to give, and a very handsome little sum was subscribed on the spot, which has no doubt been the means of lightening to some extent the troubles of those who have lost —let us hope only temporarily—their means of livelihood.—Mrs. J. Freakly, an octogenarian transferrer, has just left the service of Messrs. Radford, of Fenton, after 25 years with the firm. Mrs. Freakly's record as a worker is a remarkable one. She has been employed "in the pots" for over sixty years, but her advanced age and ill-health have at length compelled her to cease work.

Correspondence has been passing between the Hanley Town Council and the firm of Twyford's (Ltd.), anent the trade refuse which is said to be passing from the sanitary pottery at Cliffe Vale into the Fowlea brook. The municipal authorities say that polluted matter is going into the brook, and thence into the river Trent, the condition of which has been the cause of litigation between the Duke of Sutherland and some of the Potteries boroughs. Messrs. Twyford, however, state that all the waste water from their slip-house, &c., passes through a series of intercepting tanks, and finally runs into the Corporation sewer, by which time it is little more than coloured water. The Corporation state that they do not complain of the water which goes into the drains, but of what goes direct into the brook. To this Messrs. Twyford retort that they are not aware that any polluted matter finds its way into the brook from their works. The civic fathers have now decided to demand of Messrs. Twyford "what they propose to do in the matter"; and here, for the moment, what promises to be a very pretty little controversy rests. Somewhat similar trouble has arisen at Longton, where the local authority has been somewhat exercised on account of the pollution of the Anchor brook, due, it is alleged, to slip-water from the china factories. During the Wakes' holidays the brook was cleansed, and the Town Council now propose to serve notices—if indeed, they have not already done so—on the occupiers of manufacturers adjoining the brook, requiring them to see that the settling tanks used on their premises are kept in a cleanly condition so as to prevent the fouling of the brook. Communications on the subject have also been passing between the Longton Council and the Staffs. County Council.

The wedding took place at the Bourne Chapel, Stone-road, Longton, on Thursday, Sept. 16, of Miss Lucy M. Beswick, daughter of Cr. J. W. Beswick, manufacturer, of Longton, and Mr. S. M. Farmer, son of Mr. George E. Farmer, J.P., a former Mayor of Longton. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Hancock. Afterwards a reception was held at the residence of the bride's father, Belgrave House, and the young couple, who were the recipients of many beautiful presents, left in the course of the afternoon for North Wales.——Mr. J. W. Hastings, only son of Mr. R. S. Hastings, china and earthenware dealer, of Piccadilly, Hanley, led to the altar, at Darley United Methodist Church, Cornwall, Miss N. J. Truscott, of Ley Mill, Cornwall, who for a number of years has been on the Nursing Staff of the North Staffs Joint Hospital. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Truscott, of Launceston, uncle of the bride, and the church was filled by leading residents of the district. Mr. J. W. Hastings, has, for a lengthy period, been associated with his father in his business, and he and his bride will take up their residence at Hanley. It may be mentioned, incidentally, that Mr. Hastings has recently had his establishment decorated in a rather unusual, and certainly very pleasing and effective form. Panels on either side of the shop windows have had Wedgwood placques let into them, and the name-sign, below the principal window, has also been similarly treated. An attractive result is secured, which can hardly fail to arrest the attention of the passer-by, and to draw his notice to the wares displayed in the window.

Something like a famine exists in Rio Grande bone ash in the Potteries at the present moment. The scarcity has been accentuated by the sinking, on the Egremont side of the Mersey the other day, of a three-masted schooner which had 330 tons of good ash on board, which would have afforded a very welcome supply in the depleted state of the market. The other day a prominent dealer in potters' materials stated that no further arrivals of Rio Grande ash could take place this year, as there have been no more charters. For some years the export of pottery bone ash from Rio Grande has been declining. At one time as much as 6,000 tons per annum used to be shipped to the Mersey ports, but it was estimated that, during the first nine months of the present year, the total would not exceed 1,300 tons. During the same period, however, double that quantity of soft calcined bone has been imported, showing that this is gradually displacing the best quality bone ash formerly so much used by china makers. It would appear that the soft calcining process is being generally adopted in Rio Grande, as it gives a much greater quantity of valuable residuals than the old process did.

The workpeople of George Howson & Sons, Ltd., Eastwood Sanitary Works, Hanley, enjoyed their second annual outing on Saturday, Sept. 11, when a party numbering 450 journeyed by special train to Liverpool. An early start was made, and Liverpool was reached about 9.30, so that a very full day was spent. The firm had arranged for a visit to be paid to the s.s. *Laurentic*, one of the new White Star liners, and after the tour of the vessel had been completed, the visitors broke up into small parties, some going to Southport, some to New Brighton—now shorn of the once famous "ham and egg parade,"—while others crossed over to the Isle of Man, and spent a few hours at Douglas. Probably those who remained in Liverpool had as good a time as any. The return from Liverpool was not commenced until after 11 o'clock, and Stoke was reached in the small hours of Sunday morning.

During the early part of September, Mr. Joseph Lovatt, the General Secretary of the Potters' Union, was absent in Italy, attending the International Congress of Pottery Workers, which was held this year at Florence, and lasted for three days. The countries represented were:—England, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, and Denmark. It is thought likely that America will also be represented next year. The congress is held in a different country each year. Some time, perhaps, we may see it in England, and its proceedings will then be followed with more interest than has been the case hitherto. The movement is one that ought to have the sympathetic attention of manufacturers, for, amongst other things, it is sought to attain something approaching equality of wages for the potters of various lands. There can be no doubt that the English manufacturer suffers at present, both in his home market and more especially in the export markets, owing to the fact that the lower standard of wages prevailing in some of the foreign pottery making centres enables our competitors to place their goods on the markets at cheaper prices than we are often able to do ourselves.——Mr. Wm. Machin, junr., of Longton, son of Mr. Councillor Machin, of Adderley's, Ltd., Daisy Bank Pottery, is going out to India as a missionary under the direction of the Wesleyan Methodist Society.

A sad case of suicide was investigated by the Hanley coroner on Sept. 23. The deceased was a man named Bernard Perry, aged 54, of John-st., Hanley, who had worked at Messrs. Meakin's Eagle pottery for thirty-three years, but some two years ago was thrown out of employment. Since then he had not been able to get any regular work, and on Tuesday, Sept. 21, after an unsuccessful attempt to find employment, he was found dead in his bedroom. He had tied a strap round his neck and hanged himself to the foot of the bed. The circumstances under which the unfortunate man came to leave his post at Messrs. Meakin's works formed a subject of some comment by the coroner at the inquest, the speaker remarking that had the deceased, in his adversity, gone personally to the firm, he was sure Messrs. Meakin would have given him every consideration, for he was confident, from his personal knowledge of Mr. G. E. Meakin, that there was not a more kind and considerate man anywhere. From information which has since reached us from an official source we are able to say that the circumstances of the case were somewhat unusual, and that the unfortunate man was treated, not only with consideration, but with generosity by his late employers, whose solicitude for the welfare of those who work for them is well known. That he did not remain in their employment was a circumstance for which Perry was himself primarily responsible. The result of the jury's deliberations was that a verdict of "suicide whilst of unsound mind" was returned.

An article on lead poisoning in the pottery trades and "Women's Special Dangers" in connection with it, appeared in the *Staffordshire Daily Sentinel*, of Sept. 24. A special interest attaches to the communication because it is headed: "Written by our Woman Factory Worker Correspondent." She speaks of the many improvements that have been made in working methods

and of the great reduction in the number of reported cases. Women, she says, should not be employed as dippers, not only because of the danger to health, but because the work puts a heavy physical strain on them. She says medical inspection would be more valuable if women gave truthful answers to the surgeon. Often they maintain that they are perfectly well when they are not so. Women are not so careful of their cleanliness on other days as they are on doctor's days. She says an organisation of all female labour in the pottery trade is required. She adds: "I have worked on a pottery twenty years, and have never been approached on the subject of organisation, nor have I known any woman who has been a member of one."

CANADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, Sept. 16.

THE exhibit of British pottery at the Canadian National Exhibition was not a comprehensive one by any means, but it attracted almost as much attention from the general public as did the display of loaned paintings by famous artists in the new art gallery. The pottery exhibit included modern examples of the work of certain factories whose products are controlled in this market by Mr. William Prentice. The display of Royal Worcester, Royal Crown Derby, Spode and Ruskin art pottery was large enough to have had a room in the Applied Arts Building all to itself; but instead, it was given a space along one wall of about twenty-five feet. The result was a very crowded and unsatisfactory presentation. The exhibit was brought to Canada in the care of Mr. J. A. Service, who also presided over the exhibit and answered all questions, as well as making an occasional sale to some collector or souvenir hunter. The exhibit was sold en bloc to the Robert Simpson Co., Toronto. The prompt action of the Canadian representative of the Roseville Pottery Co., of Zanesville, Ohio, in placing his wares on exhibition, is an example of the alertness of the American manufacturer. When he heard that there was to be a showing of British-made pottery he applied for space, and secured (at a price) a very conspicuous corner in the Manufactures Building, a location very much preferable to the comparatively secluded place assigned to the exhibit from England. It is safe to estimate that two hundred thousand more visitors to the Exhibition saw this exhibit of American pottery than entered the smaller building in which the British display was made. The management of the Exhibition having made the offer of free space to exhibits of British manufactures should not have side-tracked the only one that accepted the invitation. However, these exhibits of pottery will do good. Canada wants better goods, and has the money to pay for them. But the average Canadian has a very limited knowledge of the great pottery industry. The exhibits are object lessons that will teach the public in spite of themselves. What is wanted in Canada is a broader knowledge of British factories, so that the people will be qualified to ask for what they want.

Mr. J. Toy, representing S. Hancock & Sons, will be in Canada on Oct. 1 for a three months' canvass of the pottery trade in this country and the United States.——Two of the largest department stores in Canada, those of Lindsay & Co., Ottawa, and S. Carsley & Co., Montreal, have just been purchased by a syndicate of Toronto men, whose plans have not been divulged. That there is ample money behind the syndicate seems certain, for the Carsley purchase exceeded $1,800,000. The intention, it is believed, is to establish a chain of important department stores throughout Eastern Canada, which ought to help the crockery trade somewhat.——A large Toronto manufacturing concern is contemplating the manufacture of glass fruit jars and bottles, and glass for lanterns.

As a result of the splendid crops in the Canadian West the farmers of that region find themselves some $60,000,000 richer than they would have been with a crop equal to that of last year. This has given the merchants heart, and they are buying more freely and looking for better quality.

The Crockery Board of Trade of Canada will make a demand upon the railroad companies for a more equitable classification in the matter of freights on china and earthenware. The members of the Board claim that there is a lack of intelligent discrimination on the part of those who fix the rates, and declare that the matter will be taken to the Railway Commission if the grievance is not remedied. The chief trouble is that the cheapest foreign ware is classified as china along with the most expensive British or European porcelain. The Board of Trade contends that these cheap goods should be classified as earthenware, and be subject only to the lower freight charges, which would mean a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent.

THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN SCOTLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE best and most assuring feature of trade here during the course of September has been the continuance of the signs of a gradual improvement in the condition of the general industries of the country. These signs have increased in number, and presented themselves in forms less open to doubt than was the case during July and August, especially July. Of course, the effect of these manifestations on the immediate condition of the pottery and glass trades is for the time merely anticipatory, but even that is most welcome in view of the long absence of anything of the sort in this connection. The more sanguine of the members within our own trades are quite cheerful concerning this change in the industrial outlook, and if during July and August there were a few who were doubtful, or sceptical, about the coming revival in the general industries of the country, these are all by this time converted to the more comfortable faith. Still, the indications of a great scarcity of spending money, or an unwillingness to spend more than is absolutely imperative for the moment, is as yet very much in evidence, especially among the customers of the retail pottery and glass houses. This is not likely to be wholly dissipated for some considerable time even although the gradual general revival continues. In thoroughly good times, and even in only moderate seasons, our retail trades reckon on putting through a profitable business in connection with the annual Christmas and New Year Day celebrations and observances. The trade has been limited during the past two years, and not much is expected from the approaching finish of this year, although some slight improvement is looked for, and there will certainly be disappointment if this is not realised. But no real recovery in the china, pottery, and glass trades in Scotland is anywhere anticipated until we are well into 1910. If it comes to pass then, even although with nothing of a rush at all, there will be general satisfaction.

September has been a remarkably dry month on the whole, furnishing liberal instalments of very good shopping weather, but, with it all, the retailers have had a very quiet time. Quietness also has been the rule with the wholesale merchants and their travellers, but things with them have not been quite so deadly dull as before, and some are of opinion that here we have the first faint signs of the revival that is to come. All over the country, the prospects of the cereal harvest have decidedly improved, and this, no doubt, tends to more of liberality in the placing of glass and white-

ware orders against the needs of the fall of the year. The Scottish fishing season results are not of the brightest, but the outcome of the whole is less unfavourable than was at one time expected.

The Scottish stoneware manufacturers are now in a position to sum up the results of the fruit preserve department of their business, and it is found that the season has turned out fairly well. In point of fact, the forecasts made at the beginning of the season as to the amount of jam jars that would be used up have been exceeded, not by any great margin, it is true, but quite sufficient to turn the scale. There is yet the November marmalade season to come, and this also is not expected to turn out badly, although, of course, the bulk is trifling as compared to that of the earlier and greater jam jar section. Rockingham sale reports have not been more favourable of late, but rather the reverse. The standardising of sizes still remains an unsettled question in Scotland. Informal discussion goes on, and some of the disputants are very much in earnest, but some are very indifferent, if not altogether hostile. It would appear that the workpeople in this industry are much more serious about the point than any of the masters are.

THE SOUTH DEVON CLAY TRADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WEST Country potters have found little improvement in trade during September, but clay merchants were busy, especially towards the end of the month, with home and foreign orders. In Cornwall, Dorset, and Devon, increased interest is taken in French, German, and American markets, and now West Country firms are recommended to give special attention to Spain.

The fine Italian barque "Samanco," 1,400 tons, was detained off Teignmouth for a week. She was in ballast, and had come to load 700 tons of Kingsteignton Potters' Ball Clay, and the remaining portion of her cargo, to consist of China clay, it was intended to load at Fowey. The reason of her long delay outside the harbour was on account of the Quay Company refusing to be responsible for her safety at the quays, on account of her size. This meant that the craft would have to anchor in the stream, but the Harbour Commissioners refused her a berth, declining to accommodate any vessel in the river whose length equalled or exceeded 150 ft. The "Samanco" is 190 ft. long, and after the captain had communicated with the owners and consignees in Italy he took his vessel round to Fowey, it being understood that, as in similar cases, the ball clay would be forwarded by rail from Teignbridge Siding to Fowey.

Teignbridge Siding has accommodation for 20 trucks, not all of which are available for clay, as there is a trade in coal, stones, and timber, and sometimes these account for half the trucks at the siding, the remainder proving barely sufficient to meet the ordinary daily requirements for 9 ton trucks to Longton, &c. The firms claim an equal share of empties, and are usually willing to oblige each other in the matter of urgent orders.

Fifty tally lots sent via Plymouth to meet the weekly and fortnightly Scotch sailings, and heavy consignments to Teignmouth for shipment, prove a great strain on the resources of the siding. The trucks are soon all filled, and the carts held up in the middle of the order until the railway officials in their own good time replace the loaded trucks with empties. Large trucking orders are spread over several days, a 700-ton order requiring nearly a week for completion.

The Gazette.

Limited Companies: Appointments of Receivers; Resolutions and Notices as to Winding-up; Petitions; Orders and Official and other Notices.

ALCOCK (HY.) & CO. LTD., Cobridge. Winding-up order. Sept. 15.

BROUSSON'S AGENCIES, LTD., London, E.C.—L. B. Linnett ceased to act as receiver. June 30, 1909.

MEAKIN (ALF.) LTD. Resolved Aug. 13., confirmed Sept. 3:—That the company be wound up. R. E. Clark, Hanley, liqr., issued the following notice to creditors on Sept. 6:—"You are no doubt aware that Messrs. Alfred Meakin, Ltd., sold the Royal Albert and Victoria Works and business to the late Mr. R. L. Johnson, whose trustees have formed a company under the style of Alfred Meakin (Tunstall), Ltd., for the purpose of carrying on such business. One of the terms of the sale was that the purchaser should pay the trade liabilities of the vendors, and this will be done, but in order to comply with the requirements of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, it is my duty as liquidator to convene a meeting of the creditors of the old company, which any of them may attend if they desire. I therefore give you notice that such a meeting of creditors will be held at my office Albion-st., Hanley, on Thursday, Sept. 23, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon."

RHODES (W. H.) LTD. Petition presented, Sept. 7, by J. Wedgwood & Sons, Ltd., Etruria, china and earthenware manufacturers. Hearing, C.C., Birmingham, Oct. 14 at 10.30. Llewellyn & Son, Tunstall, solicitors.

Application for Debtors' Discharge.

JEWANJI ARDESHIR and PIROSHAW JEWANJI, trading as Ardeshir & Co., 22, Oxford-st., and 53, Addison-gardens, London, Indian art dealers. At Bky. Ct., Nov. 11 at 11.

Notices of Intended Dividend.

BENNETT HERBERT E., trading as Bennett & Sons, 23, York-place, Brighton, china dealer. Claims to E. W. J. Savill, 4, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

MARSHALL JAS. A., 2, Dyers-buildings, Holborn, and Grasmere, Hammers-lane, Mill Hill, glass merchant. Claims to F. Kidson, 2, Gresham-buildings, E.C.

Notices of Release of Trustees.

DICKINS JOSEPH G., 108, Hoe-st., Walthamstow, and late 373, High-rd., Leyton, china and glass dealer. Tr., E. L. Hough, Bky. Ct., O.R.

FINNEY VINCENT J. and EDMUND F. FINNEY, trading as Finney Bros., 6 and 8, St. James'-walk, and 1 and 2, Suffolk-st., Clerkenwell, Staffordshire warehousemen. Tr. G. G. Poppleton, 4, Charterhouse-square, E.C.

Order made on Application for Discharge.

SAMUELS ELIAS, 94, Chapel-st., Islington, china, &c., dealer. July 27. Discharge suspended two years.

Appointment of Trustee.

BHUMGARA JAMSHEDJI SORABJI & NUSSERWANJEE FRAMJEE PESTANJI BHUMGARA, trading at F. P. Bhumgara & Co., 135, London-wall, E.C. Tr., F. S. Salaman, 1 Oxford-court, Cannon-st., E.C.

Extracts from the Registry of Deeds of Arrangement.

The following Deeds of Arrangement with Creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. *Under this Act it is necessary that private arrangements other than those executed in pursuance of the Bankruptcy Act shall be registered within seven clear days after the first execution by the debtor or any creditor.*

** These figures are taken from the Affidavit filed with the registered Deed, but may be subject to variation on realisation. In some cases the estimated assets are not stated.*

(The following lists are taken from the Official Gazette information, and we are not responsible for the mis-spelling of the names of any of the creditors.—EDS. P. G.)

MARTIN ERNEST GORDON, trading as the Great Central Supply Stores, late 38, Sanvey Gate, now 50, Ulleswater-st., Leicester, china, &c., dealer. Assignment upon trust, &c., including debtor's interest as a partner in a certain company at 2, Richmond-st., Leicester. Dated, Sept. 13. Filed, Sept. 14. Liablities unsecured, £241. Property, after deducting secured claims, £47. Tr., F. E. Bennett, 42, Cank-street, Leicester. The following are creditors:—W. S. Searles & Co., Birmingham, £32; Emery Bros., Fenton, £7; W. Shufflebottom, Hanley, £8; Royal Victoria Pottery, Hanley, £6; Dudson, Wilcox & Till, Ltd., Hanley, £5; A. Hawkes & Co., Leicester, £3; Mirror Incandescent Fittings Co., Leicester, £3; J. Mitchell & Co., Leicester, £24; R. J. Clarke

& Co., Leicester, £3; C. Smith, Leicester, £4; —. Morris, Leicester, £3; A. Garner, Leicester, £17; Town Hall Lane Loan Office, Leicester, £50; Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Manchester, £33; Burdall & Burdall, Sheffield, £3.

SADLER THOS. LEIGHTON, 100 and 102, Mile End-rd., South Shields, china and hardware dealer. Dated, Aug. 31. Filed, Sept. 4. Liabilities unsecured, £596. Property, after deducting secured claims, £209. Tr., R. Allen, 24, Grainger-st. West, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Secured creditors, £64. The following are creditors:—Glenn & Co., London, £10; Jonas Lang & Co., London, £8; Ridley, Whitley & Co., Ltd., London, £17; Sewell & Sewell, London, £21; Atlas Bedstead Co., Bilston, £8; W. & A. W. Hulse, Birmingham, £6; E. Jenkin & Son, Bristol, £25; Migott, Son & Co., Cobridge, £4; Eadie & Co., Dundee, £4; Falkland Floorcloth Co., Falkland, £9; H. Hall, Gateshead, £4; T. Cook, Hull, £13; R. Heron & Sons, Kirkcaldy, £14; Clough & Lester, Longton, £4; H. Davies, Manchester, £3; Wilson & Co., Manchester, £27; Bainbridge & Co., Ltd., Newcastle, £38; J. N. Burluraux, Newcastle, £18; Edgar & Crear, Ltd., Newcastle, £13; Francis & Sons, Newcastle, £13; Greenwood & Punter, Newcastle, £5; J. D. Hodgshon, Newcastle, £25; J. R. Jenkins, Newcastle, £14; S. Quin & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle, £18; T. Tapling & Co., Ltd., Newcastle, £43; G. Woolf & Son, Newcastle, £3; M. King & Co., North Shields, £14; J. Thornton & Co., St. Helens, £6; J. R. Crease, South Shields, £6; S. Sadler, South Shields, £80; Mile, Sykes & Sons, Sowerby Bridge, £19; R. F. Gowland, Spennymoor, £5; Ball Bros., Sunderland, £16; C. E. Snowdon & Co., Sunderland, £22; rent, rates, &c., £30; bankers' claims, £4.

Private Meetings.

These Lists in some instances refer to Meetings of Creditors called by or on behalf of the Debtor, with a view of laying his affairs before his Creditors, or refer to Statements of Debtors' Affairs, and do not in all cases refer to failures.

GREATBACH A. M., china merchant, 15, High-st., Oxford. A meeting of the creditors of the above was held on Sept. 21 at Oxford, the representative of the Royal Worcester Porcelain Co. being elected to the chair. According to the statement of affairs submitted the liabilities amounted to £4,099 5s. 5d., of which £2,391 was due to trade creditors, while there were private creditors for £466 16s. The claims of the cash creditors totalled £760 10s., and the Oxford branch of the London and County Bank were also scheduled for £382 19s. 5d. The bank was guaranteed by Mr. W. H. Fairbrother. In addition there were partly secured creditors for £2,000. The securities held were valued at £1,900, thus leaving £100 to rank as unsecured. The assets were estimated to realise £3,265, but after setting aside £14 to meet the claims of preferential creditors, the net assets were reduced to £3,251, and the estate thus showed a deficiency of £848 5s. 5d. The assets were as follow:—Cash in hand £15, book debts expected to produce £850, stock-in-trade estimated at £2,000, fixtures and fittings £200, and household furniture at Foxcombe Hill valued at £200. The premises at High-st., Oxford, were held on a lease expiring in 1913, at a rental of £162 per annum. No value was placed on the lease in the statement of affairs. The partly secured creditor was the mortgagee of a house and 3½ acres of land at Foxcombe Hill, Oxford. This property was held on a 999 years' lease, at an annual ground rent of £15. The property was charged to the extent of £2,000, but the security was now only valued at £1,900. It was stated that a statement of affairs had been prepared for the debtor by a local accountant, and this showed a surplus. This statement, however, only dealt with the trading, and did not deal with the personal liabilities and assets. Hence the deficiency in the statement now submitted. It was stated that the business was one of the oldest in the city, and was established by the debtor's grandfather in or about the year 1830. Up to about six years ago the concern was carried on by the debtor's father. The father then retired, and the business was taken over by the debtor, who had since carried it on. The debtor entered into certain arrangements with his father when the latter retired, and these obligations had proved rather too heavy for him. It was pointed out that the business was a really good one, with a high class connection. Mr. Galpin, solicitor, who appeared for the debtor, said that at the moment he was not in a position to pay 20s. in the £, or to make any definite offer. The business was a good one and should be continued. The debtor placed himself in the hands of the creditors, and left them to say what should be done. Proceeding, Mr. Galpin suggested that the creditors should give the debtor, say, three or six months, in which to turn around, and try to make some arrangement with his friends. Doubtless some proposal would then be made which would be satisfactory to the creditors. For this purpose it was suggested that the estate should be vested in a trustee. The debtor would then be given time in which to formulate some arrangement, and at the same time protection would be given to the estate. In the meantime the trustee would continue the business. This suggestion was unanimously agreed to. The creditors expressed sympathy with the debtor, and stated that they were anxious that he should be allowed to continue the business. Mr. G. G. Poppleton (of Messrs. Poppleton & Appleby) C.A., 26, Corporation-st., Birmingham, was appointed to act as trustee in the matter; a committee was also elected to consult with the trustee. The following are creditors:—W. H. Fairbrother, £622; Minton's, Ltd., £116; John Aynsley & Son, £112; J. Walsh, £90; Royal Worcester Porcelain Co., £67; Johnson & Co., £50; Robert Alden, £47.

SUMNER J., trading as J. Sumner & Son, Market-st. and 119, Scholes, Wigan, china dealer. The creditors interested herein were called together on Sept. 6. No proper printed statement of affairs was presented, but it was stated by the solicitor acting for the debtor that the liabilities amounted to £404 16s., all of which were due to unsecured creditors. With regard to the assets, these were only estimated to realise £34, being made up as follows:—Stock at Scholes at cost £20, book debts £10, and cash at bank £4. It was reported that the debtor started trading for himself about thirty-four years ago, at Schofield-lane, Wigan. At that time he had a capital of about £50. He carried on business at Schofield-lane for ten or eleven years, and then moved to 119, Scholes, where he had since traded. He opened a second shop at Market-st. about nine years ago. The debtor, in addition to the assets disclosed, owned a house in Wigan, which was built some years ago at a cost of about £600. This property was subject to a first mortgage of £100, and there was a second charge on the house of £130. The debtor had borrowed various amounts from a married daughter, and in June of the present year he gave her a charge over the property to secure the monies she had advanced. No detailed record had been kept by the debtor of the amounts advanced him by his daughter. A little over two months ago the debtor had a fire at his premises in Market-st. He was not insured, and he estimated that he lost about £100 through the fire. The debtor originally possessed some household furniture, but this had been sold since the death of his wife last year. A full set of books had not been kept, and it was consequently impossible to give the usual trading figures. The whole of the money he received was not paid into the bank. During 1908 the amount paid into the bank was a little over £1,000. The drawings of the debtor had been at the rate of £2 10s. a week. On behalf of the debtor an offer was made of a cash composition of 5s. in the £. This was not accepted, an increased offer being pressed for. The matter was discussed at some length, and it was eventually stated that the debtor would see his friends with a view to making an increased offer to the creditors. No resolution was passed at the meeting.

Bankruptcy Proceedings.

BHUMGARA JAMSHEDJI SORABJI & NUSSERWANJEE FRAMJEE PESTANJI BHUMGARA, trading and described in R.O. as F. P. Bhumgara & Co., 135, London-wall, E.C. Adj., Aug. 30.

BODGER WM. JNO., 35, late 83, Broadway, and 24, Elm-st., Cardiff, china and general dealer. R.O. Sept. 1. Adj., Sept. 1.

DE CLERMONT JOHN ARNOLD ROBERT, lately pottery and tile manufacturer, Totton, near Southampton. At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-st., W.C., on Sept. 24, the further adjourned first meeting of creditors was held under the failure of this debtor, who had carried on business as above in partnership under the style of the Hants Art Tile and Pottery Co. Mr. E. Leadam Hough, the senior Official Receiver, presided. The debtor had submitted a statement of affairs showing liabilities £21,184 6s., of which £4,914 6s. were returned as unsecured, and assets, a book debt of £100, said to be valueless. The chairman reported that there had been two previous adjournments of the meeting, on each occasion to enable the debtor to submit a proposal. The Official Receiver had, however, recently received a letter from his (debtor's) solicitor, saying that he was unable to make one, and consented to an order of adjudication. It was now for the creditors to say whether they required the appointment of a trustee; but he (the chairman) would point out that the case was a summary one. On behalf of Mrs. de Clermont, who was said to be the principal creditor, it was stated that she was desirous of leaving the administration of the case in the hands of the Official Receiver. Unfortunately, however, she was not legally entitled to vote at the present meeting. In response to a remark of the chairman, asking whether anybody desired to appoint a trustee, a creditor said that he would nominate Mr. Christopher Ogle (W. S. Ogle & Co.), chartered accountant, 90, Cannon-st., E.C., to that office. His reason for the nomination was that creditors wanted a thorough investigation of the case. A resolution for the appointment of Mr Ogle was unanimously carried, and a committee of inspection was also appointed, Mrs. de Clermont being one of the number. At first, objection was taken to the suggestion that she should be included on the committee, but upon the chairman pointing out that any proposal which the debtor might make would come with her assistance, and that the creditors were very unlikely to get anything out of the estate as matters at present stood, it was decided that she should also act on the committee.

HUMPHREYS JOHN PITCAIRN, Scholar-green, Chester, late the Park Pottery, Tunstall, Staffs., and Russell-st. Works, Longton, Stafford, manufacturer of pottery. This debtor attended the Town Hall, Hanley, last week, for his adjourned public examination on a statement showing gross liabilities of £6,879, assets of the value of £557, and a deficiency placed at £4,876 8s. 9d. The debtor was examined at great length by the Official Receiver, and he said he now travelled the country selling crockery for his father and one

named Cooper. He began to trade as an earthenware factor in 1898 with a capital of £200. In 1905 he took Park Pottery, and in 1907 he commenced manufacturing at Longton. In the same year he traded at Neath as a factor, and lately he purchased a business at Llanelly for £150, the money being advanced by his father-in-law. Between November, 1906, and November, 1907, he traded as a factor in High st., East Ham. In March this year he executed a deed of assignment. The debtor admitted that during the last two years he had had too many irons in the fire, and could not give effectual supervision to the businesses carried on in the Potteries. He was aware of his position in June, 1908, but it was not until March last that he found he was really on the wrong side. He had been carrying on business at a loss since June, 1907. The examination was closed.

New British Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for "THE POTTERY GAZETTE" by Messrs. G. F. REDFERN & Co., Chartered Patent Agents, 4, South-street, Finsbury, E.C., and 21, Southampton-buildings, W.C.

Applications for Letters Patent.

ANNULAR FURNACES, No. 20,139.—J. Sadlo. Smoking arrangement in connection with annular furnaces for baking tiles and similar articles. Sept. 2, 1909.

BOTTLES, No. 19,479.—C. E. Taylor, E. Taylor, and W. Head. Improvements in or connected with bottles and like receptacles. Aug. 25, 1909.

CERAMIC WARE, No. 20,400.—F. Garros. Improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of ceramic ware, glassware, enamelling metals, and the like. (Date applied for under Section 91 of the Act Sept. 5, 1908.)

CLAY TREATING PROCESS, No. 18,923.—A. J. Boult (E. Ladd, U.S.). Process of treating clay, bauxite, kaolin and analogous minerals. Aug. 17, 1909.

COVERS FOR BOWLS, No. 20,299.—L. Radmore. Improvements in and relating to covers for bowls. Sept. 4, 1909.

EARTHENWARE SHAPING APPLIANCES, No. 20,321.—D. Robertson and W. Boulton, Ltd. Improvements in machinery or appliances for shaping earthenware and similar articles from plastic clay or the like. Sept. 6, 1909.

FLOWER POT MOULDING APPARATUS, No. 20,801.—C. L. Sankey. Improvements in apparatus for moulding flower-pots and other earthenware vessels. Sept 11, 1909.

FLOWER VASE, No. 20,083.—W. H. Williams. Improved flower vase. Sept. 2, 1909.

FOOT WARMERS, No. 20,676.—T. G. Green & Co., Ltd. Improvements in the manufacture of stoneware foot warmers. Sept. 10. 1909.

GLASS EMBOSSING, No. 19,999.—A. Majer. Improvements in embossing glass and tools therefor. Sept. 1. 1909.

LAVATORY BASINS, No. 20,279.—E. H. Cutforth. Improvements in the manufacture of lavatory basins. Sept. 4. 1909.

MACHINE FOR DIPPING AND GLAZING POTTERY, &C., No. 19,282.—F. E. Clark and A. Johnson. A new or improved machine for dipping and glazing bricks, tiles, pottery ware, and like articles. Aug. 21, 1909.

MACHINES FOR MOULDING PLASTIC MATERIAL.—No. 20,404.—A. Lutze. Improvements in or relating to machines for treating and moulding plastic material. Sept. 6, 1909.

METHOD OF SUPPORTING ARTICLES IN KILNS, No. 18,879.—W. E. Maddock and C. D. Maddock. Improved method for the placing and supporting of articles in kilns, muffles, and the like during firing process. Aug. 17, 1909.

POTTERY DECORATION, No. 19,089.—H. L. Doulton and C. J. Noke. Improvements in and relating to the decoration of pottery. Aug. 19, 1909.

POTTERY SHAPING MACHINE, No. 18,902.—F. Hancock. Novel or improved apparatus or machines for use in shaping articles of pottery. (Application for patent addition to No. 20,940/08). Aug. 17, 1909.

PRESSED GLASS WARE, No. 20,222.—O. A. Mygatt. Improvements in pressed or moulded ribbed glassware. Sept. 3, 1909.

SHAVING POTS, No. 19,347.—J. W. Stanley.. Improvements in shaving pots. Aug. 23. 1909.

SINKS, No. 20,086.—W. J. Frame. Improvements in sinks Sept. 2, 1909.

Specifications Published.

1908.

17,356.—Penlakoff. Process for rendering silica contained in a sodium aluminate insoluble for the purpose of obtaining pure alumina free from silica.

25,901.—Rembaux. Means for discharging molten material from glass or other frames.

17,432.—Ling, Rendle & Colbrook. Reproduction of images on glass, ceramic, metallic, or other surfaces.

17,433.—Ling, Rendle & Colbrook. Reproduction of images on glass, ceramic, metallic or other surfaces.

17,758.—Stanley. Machine for moulding tiles.

1909.

9,853.—Sievert. Glass-making apparatus.

5,926.—Scholz. Ink pot.

Designs.

542,436.—B. A. Slade, 27, Charles st., Berkeley-sq., W.

543,292.—Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.

546,277.—Parmiter, Hope & Sugden, Hulme, Manchester.

546,486.—Grimwades Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.

546,491.—Davies, Kent, & Stewart, Ltd., 17, Berners-st., W.C.

546,500.—Anglo-Foreign Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 1, Paper-st., E.C.

546,557-8.—Burgess & Leigh, Middleport Pottery, Burslem.

546,612.—Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill.

546,620-1.—F. W. Neuburger & Co., 5, Dyer's-buildings, E.C.

546,631.—Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 6 to 10, Lexington-st., W.

546,705.—S. Fielding & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.

546,706-10.—Burgess & Leigh, Middleport Pottery, Burslem.

546,711.—F. Turten, Wolfe-st., Stoke-on-Trent.

546,712.—J. Kent, Old Foley Pottery, Longton.

546,713.—W. H. Goss, Falcon Pottery, Stoke-on-Trent.

546,362.—Burtles, Tate & Co., Poland-st., Manchester.

546,451.—Furnivals, Ltd., Cobridge.

546,810.—W. H. Lockitt, Wellington Pottery, Hanley.

546,808.—Western Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bristol.

546,809.—J. Maddock & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-st., Burslem.

547,034.—W. A. Baile, 148–152, Audrey House, Ely-pl., E.C

4 7,044.—E. Lanz, 28, Sinnestrasse, Mulhausen, Elsass, Germany. Address for service, c/o W. P. Thompson & Co., 322, High Holborn, E.C.

547,053.—Garteraig Fire Clay Co., Ltd., Charles-st., St. Rollox, Glasgow.

547,054.—F. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Fenton.

547,127.—Garteraig Fire Clay Co., Ltd., 18, Charles-st., St. Rollox, Glasgow.

547,219.—Twyfords Ltd., Cliffe Vale Pottery, Hanley.

547,265.—Lazarus & Rosenfeld, 3 and 4, Bevis-marks, E.C.

547,347.—Davies, Kent & Stewart, Ltd., 17, Berners-st., London, W.

547,348.—Greenlees Bros., 29 and 31, Commercial-st., E.

547,356.—H. Nickel & Co., 73 and 75, Goswell-rd., E.C.

547,384.—F. Turten, Wolfe-st., Stoke-on-Trent.

545,385.—J. Gray, Britannia Pottery, Hanley.

544,601.—S. E. Sherwood, 44–50, Grenville-st., Birmingham.

545,023.—Dunn Bennett & Co., Ltd., Burslem.

546,278.—Taylor, Tunnicliffe & Co., Ltd., Hanley.

546,363.—A. Keasinsky, 40, Fenney-st., Higher Broughton, Manchester.

546,632.—L. Posse & Co., 42, Devonshire-chambers, Bishopsgate-st., E.C.

546,988.—H. G. Richardson & Sons, Wordsley, Stourbridge.

547,502.—J. Tylor & Sons, Ltd., Belle Isle, York-rd., N.

547,644-5.—J. Baker, Red Lion Hotel, Vicarage-rd., King's Heath.

547,723.—Grimwade's, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.

LATEST COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS.

Producing Decorations on Glass, &c.—C. Kenzler, Kansastrasse 21, Hamburg, Germany, claims:—In a process for producing decorations on a pane of glass or other support, more particularly for producing imitation-leaded glass, making the raised parts or leads on the glass or other support of a plastic material formed mainly of barytes and a sticky substance which is soluble in water, with or without the addition of a small quantity of varnish.

Ovens and Kilns for Ceramic Wares.—Alfred Meakin, Ltd., Royal Albert Victoria and Highgate Potteries, Tunstall, and W. Jackson, 22, Stanley-st., Tunstall, declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—This invention has reference to those ovens and kilns for drying or firing ceramic wares which are fired with producer gas, our invention being applicable to the said ovens and kilns of any shape whether round, square or oblong and of either the updraught or downdraught types. In one arrangement of carrying out this invention the main gas flue from the producer is carried round the outside of the oven or kiln below the ground level, and one or more branches are taken off this main gas flue into each of the

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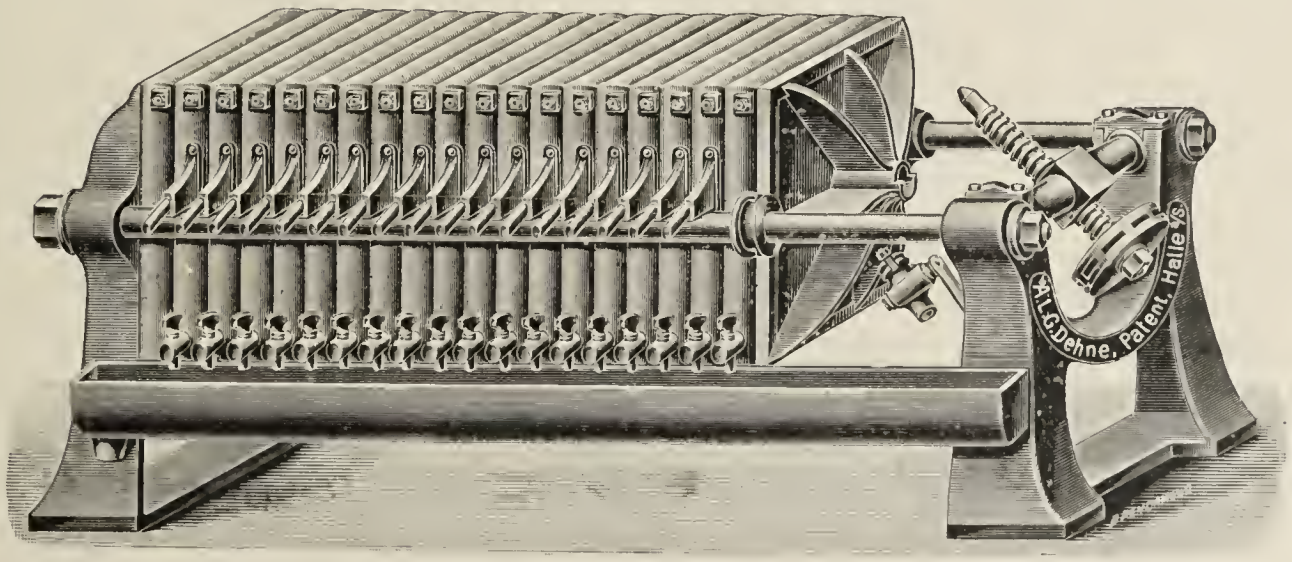
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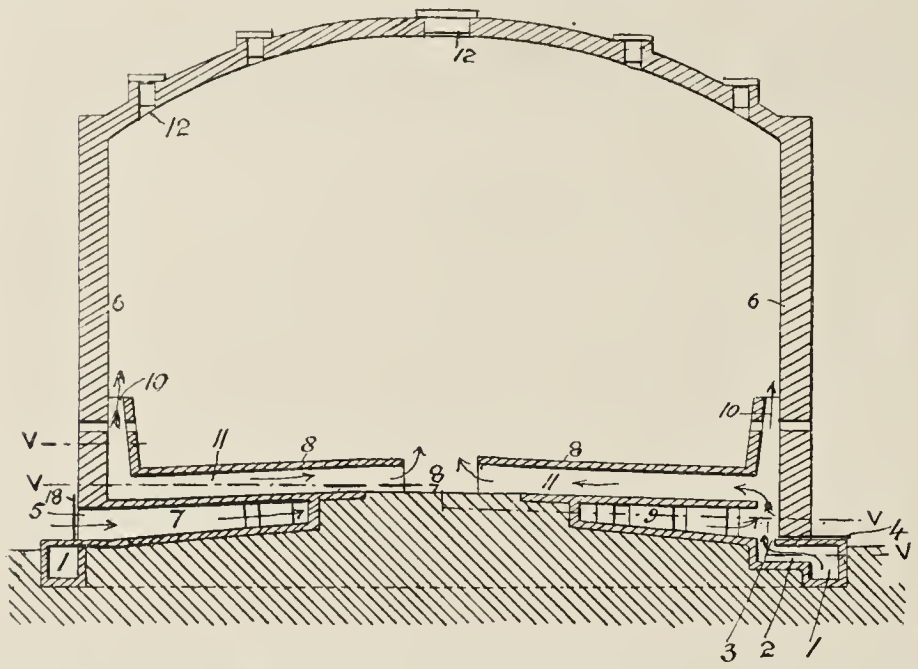
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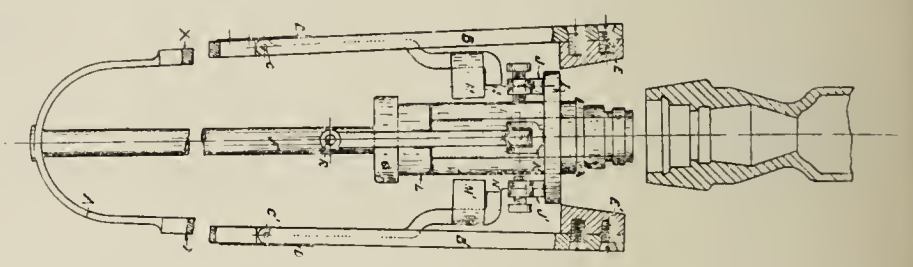
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fire mouths of the oven or kiln. The secondary air supply is admitted through flues opening from the external air and passing under the bottom of the oven or kiln rapidly towards the middle of the same, and then returning to positions along side or behind the openings of the branch gas flues in the fire mouths where the gas and heated air burn together, and the flame passes partly upwardly into the oven or kiln and partly along the bottom flues of the oven or kiln to the centre where it rises through the middle of the oven or kiln as in the ordinary ovens or kilns which are fired with coal. If the oven or kiln works with an updraught, the products of combustion leave the oven or kiln at the top and the outlets are regulated by dampers ; or, on the other hand, if the oven or kiln works with a



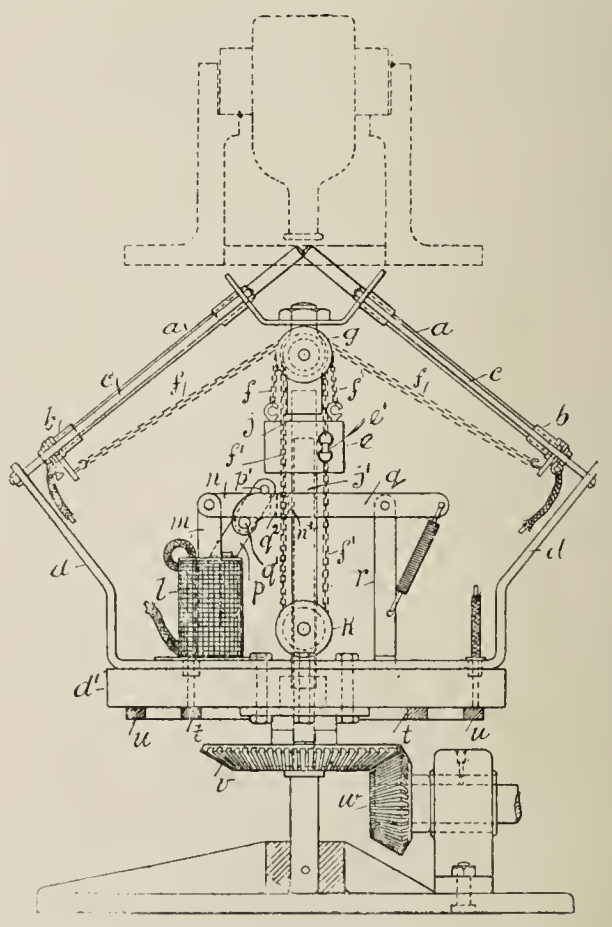
downdraught then the products of combustion leave by a series of flues provided in the bottom of the oven or kiln and connected to an external chimney. Instead of the main gas flue from the producer being carried round outside the oven or kiln with branches to the fire mouths as in the arrangement above described, the main gas flue from the producer may pass directly to the middle of the oven or kiln at a sufficient depth below the ground level and then enter a dome or chamber at the middle of the kiln out of which branch flues are led to the separate fire mouths, the arrangements of the secondary air flues being as first above described. This latter arrangement would perhaps give a better and more regular distribution of gas between the different fire mouths than would be the case with the arrangement first above described.

Tool for Moulding Upper Part of Bottle Necks.—J. E. Simcox, 126, Pocket Nook-st., St. Helens, Lancs. ; O. C. Cooper, 97, Kirkland-st., St. Helens ; and C. Simcox, 21, Harris-st., St. Helens, declare the object of this invention to be to mould the bottle neck, Patent No. 22747, Oct. 15, 1906, and to mould the bottle neck of any required shape in which there are projection rings on the inner and outer surfaces of the neck of the bottle. The operation of the tool is as follows :—The metal to form to top of bottle neck is applied and is formed by rotating the main framework about the tool spindle *m* m^1 *n* n^1. when the pressure is put on to the handles at X X^1. The main framework is able to revolve on the pin H inside the cover G. The thickness of metal required to form bottle neck is fixed by the adjustment of the screws in eye bolts J J^1. After the neck has been properly finished by the workman, the tool must be withdrawn from the bottle neck. To do this extra pressure is put on the handles at X X^1. Since the arms B B^1 are set against set screws in J J^1 and these arms are hinged at C, the springs D D^1, will collapse owing to the extra pressure applied and will allow the semicircular ends M M^1 to clip the tool spindle at *m* m^1, and the nibs N N^1 will press the tool spindle at *n* n^1. Due to the pressure of nibs N N^1 on the two sectional parts *n* n^1 of the tool spindle, the parts *n* n^1 will overcome the spring *a* and will fall from their hinges at P until the points of parts *n* n^1 touch each other as shown in Fig. 4*c* and with the pressure of semicircular pieces M M^1 on sectional parts *m* m^1 of tool spindle, these two parts will sink about their hinges until they come in contact with *n* n^1 as shown in Fig. 4*c*. These depressions of parts *n* n^1 and *m* m^1 is just made sufficient so as to not break the projections made on the inside of bottle neck when tool is being withdrawn. When the described tool has been withdrawn from bottle



neck, and the pressure on handles X X^1 has been released the spring *a* inside the tool spindle will force back sectional parts *n* n^1 into their places as shown in Fig 4*b* while the springs D D^1 will force back the arms B B^1 into their places ready for the next bottle neck being moulded.

Fire Glazing Glass Articles.—M. Cummins and C. W. Schwenzfeier, of 518, Stretford-rd., Manchester, claim :—(1) The employment of an electric arc for glazing or finishing bottle necks, the edges on pressed or stamped glass ware and the like. (2) The employment of a self-feeding arc lamp, with the flame at the top of the lamp, and that



can be placed in any position for glazing or finishing glass ware and the like. (3) The employment of a self-feeding arc lamp with the flame at the top of the lamp and that can be placed in any position for glazing or finishing glass ware and the like, or other equivalent construction, in combination with any bottle, tumbler, or fruit jar blowing machines.

A Good Month for Crockery Shops.—Is it the holiday season that makes August a safe month for china, glass and earthenware dealers ? According to official statistics no receiving order was registered in these trades in England and Wales during either last August or August, 1908.

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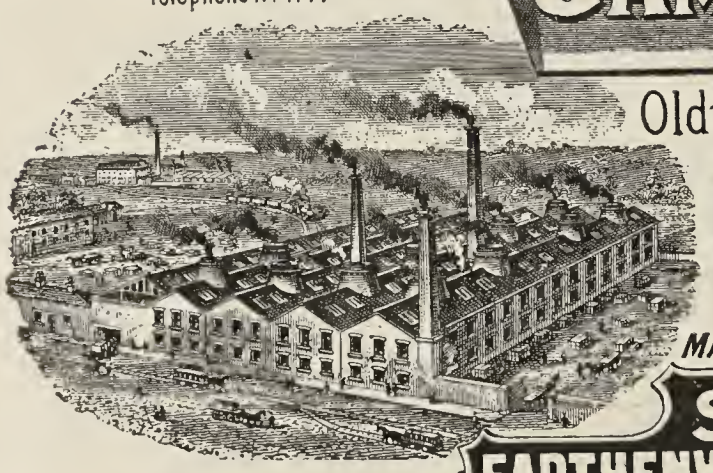


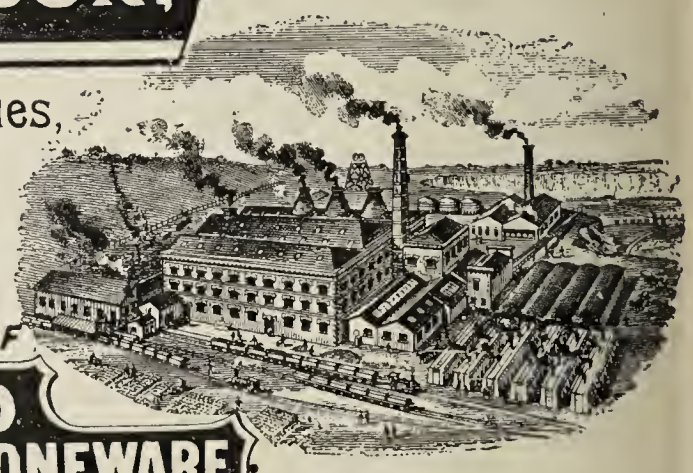
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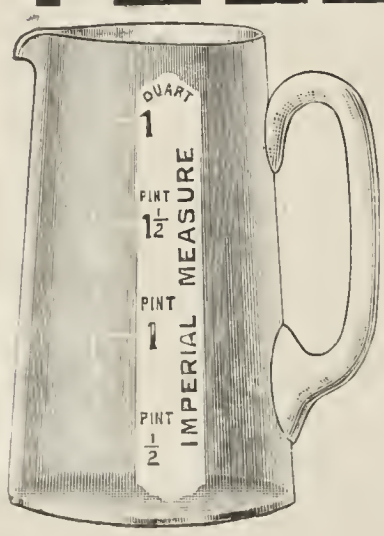




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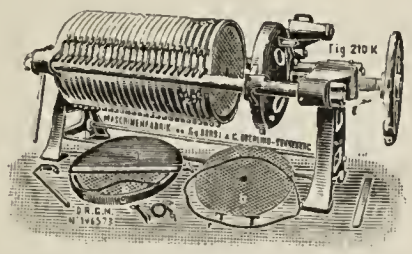
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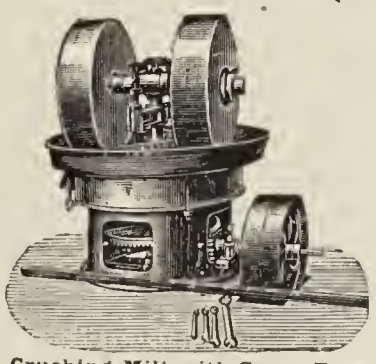
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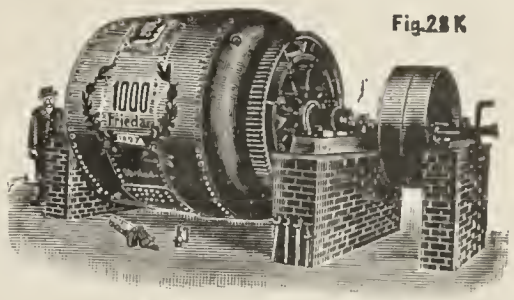
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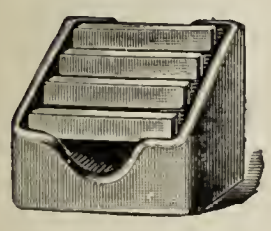
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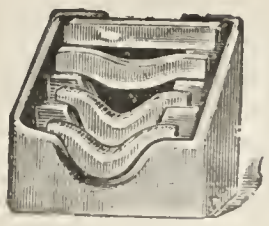
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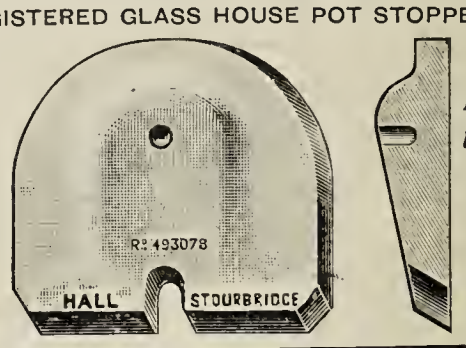
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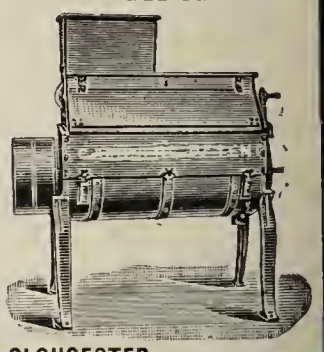
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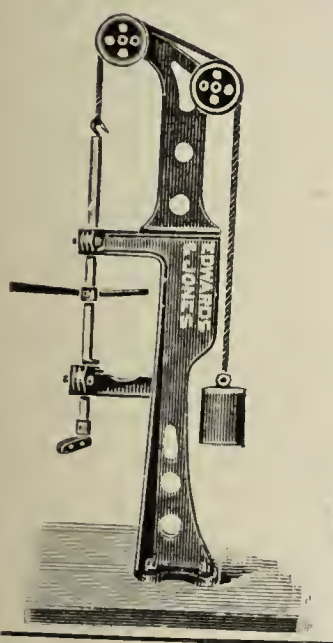
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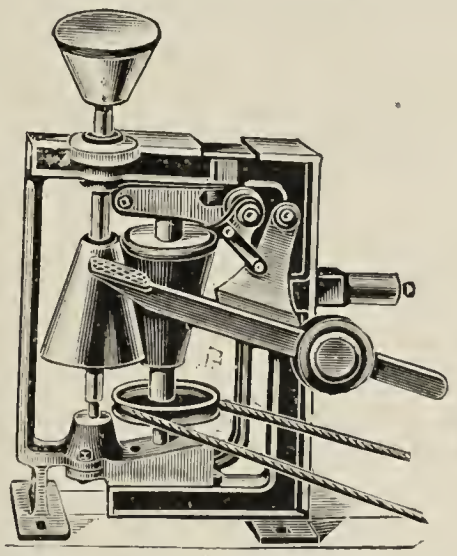
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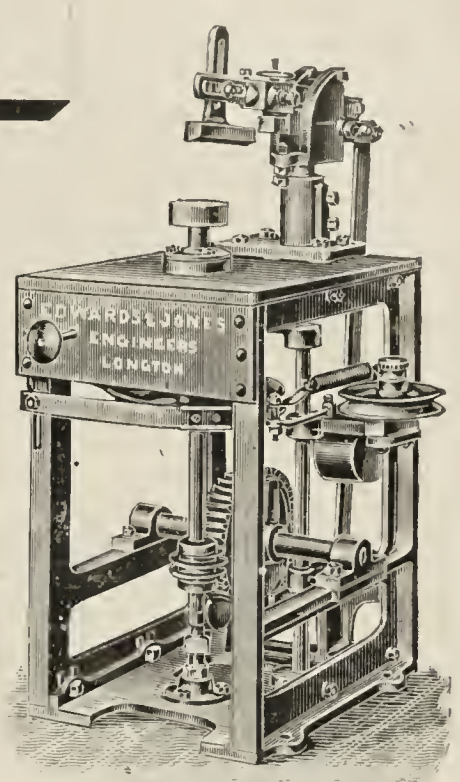
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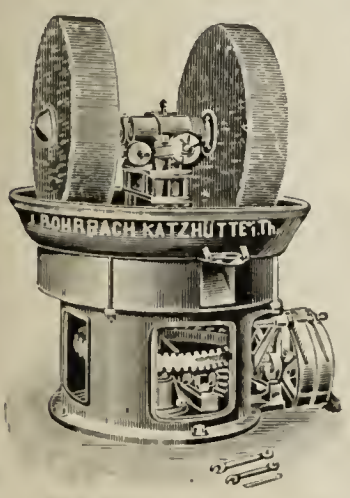
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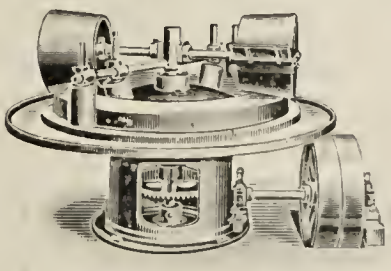
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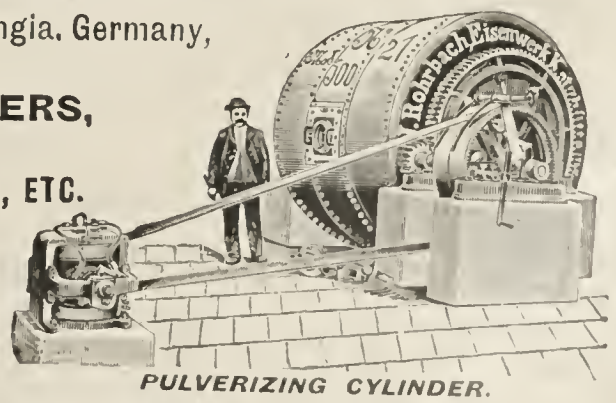
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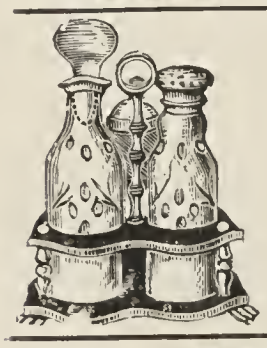
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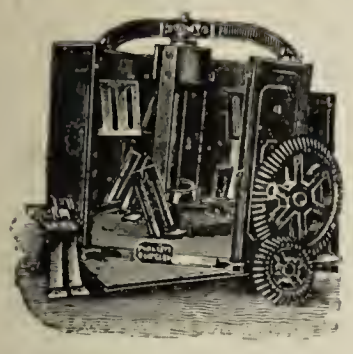
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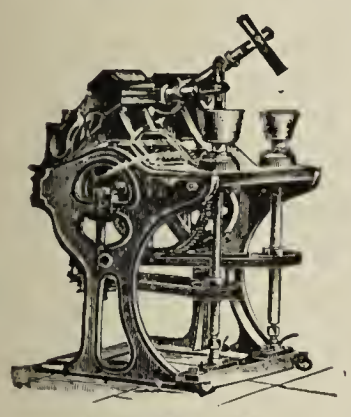
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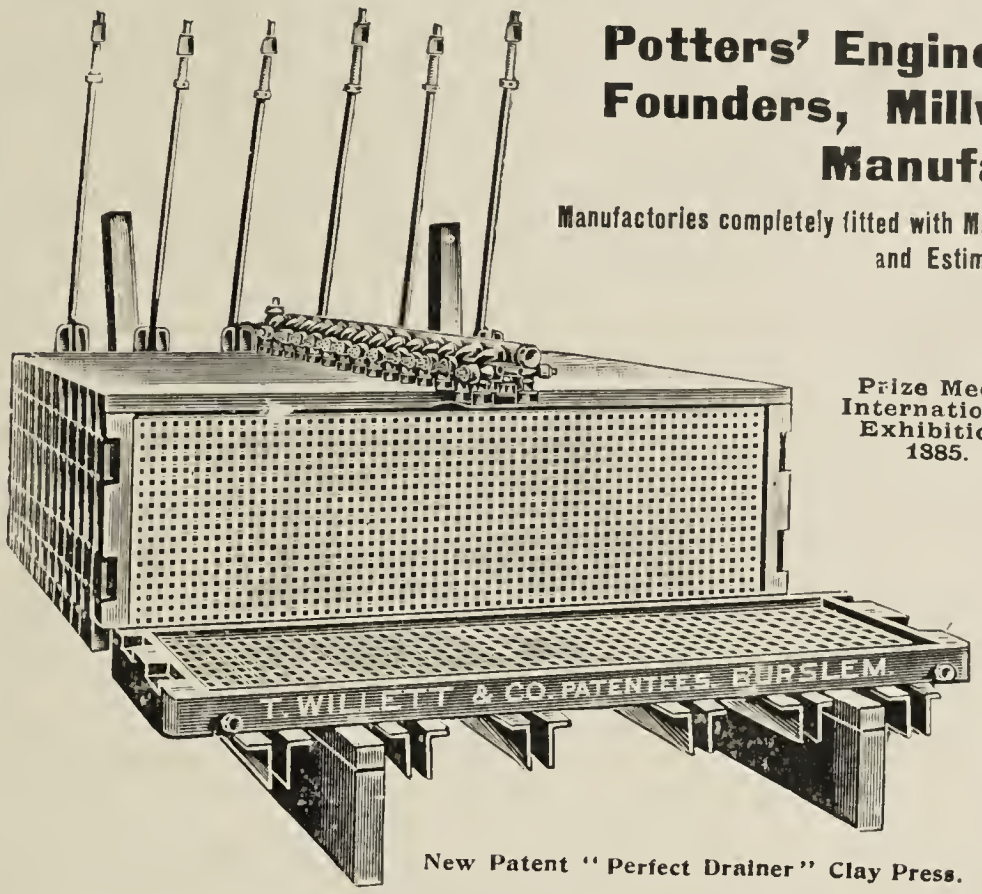
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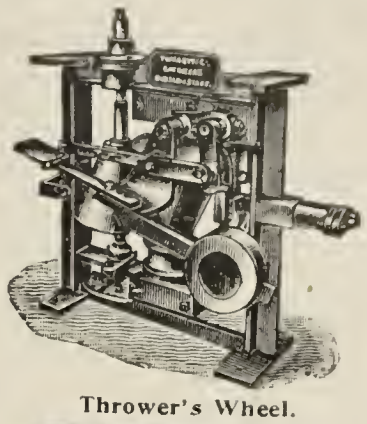


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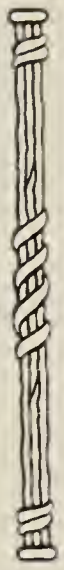
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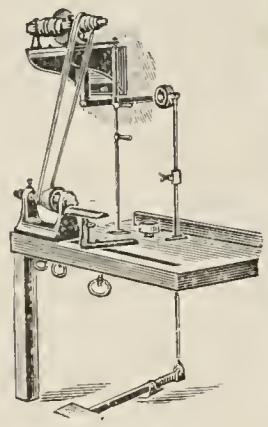
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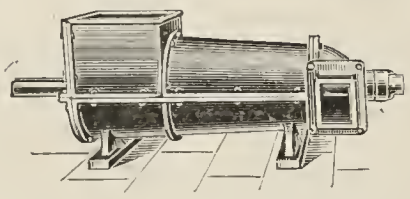
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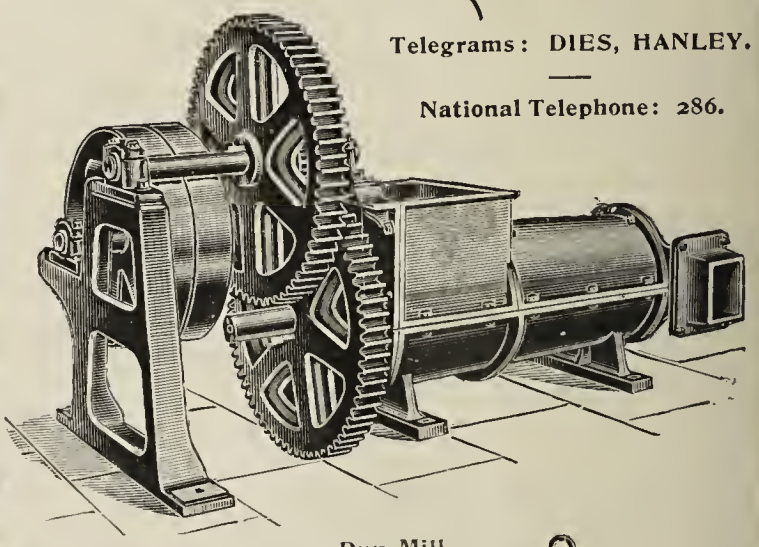


Potter's Lathe.

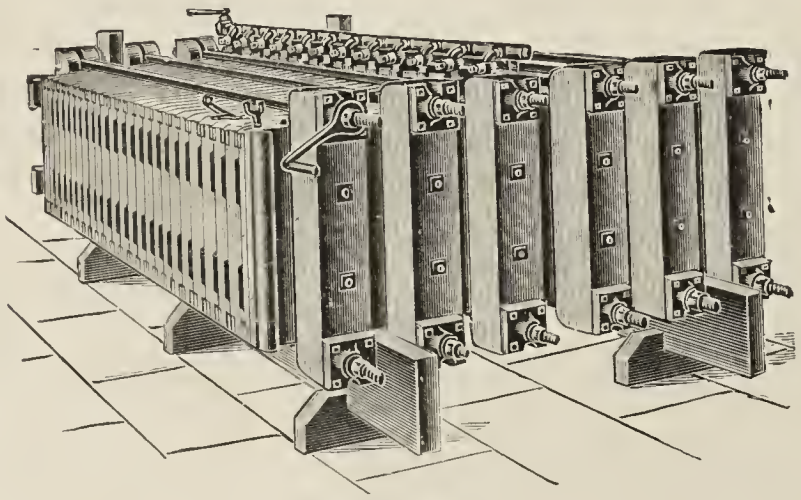
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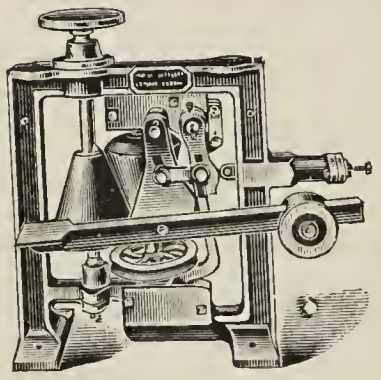
Pug Mill (without Gearing).



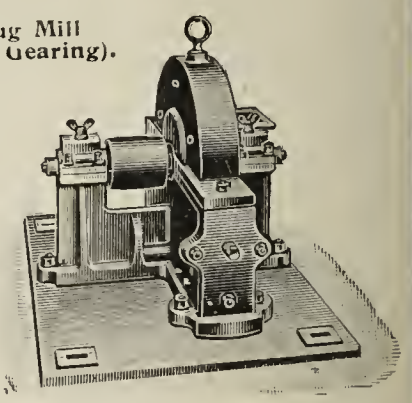
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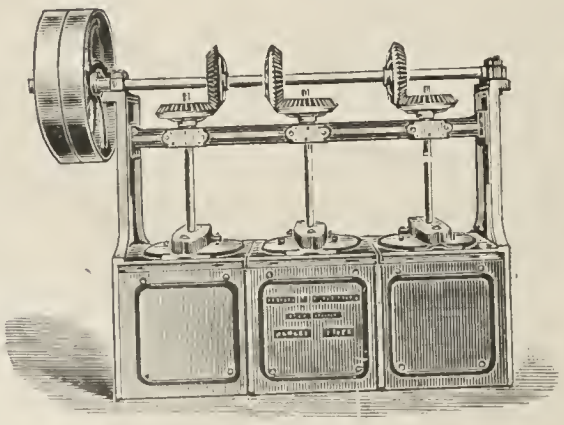
Filter Press.



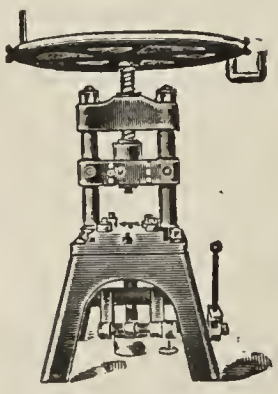
Throwing Wheel.



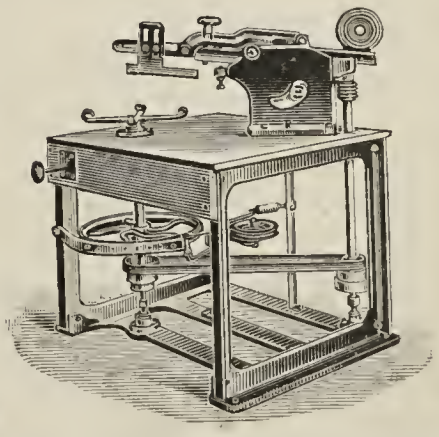
Damped Clay Disintegrator or Dust Mill.



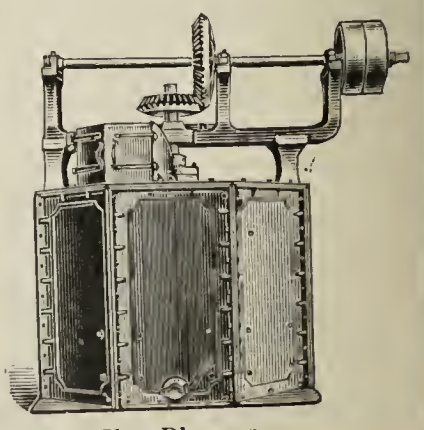
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☛ FOR LITERARY CONTENTS SEE PAGE 1257. INDEX TO ADVERTISERS, PAGES 1226 and 1228
All alterations for December Issue must reach us by November 24th.

All announcements for this Heading for December issue must reach us by first post on November 27th.

Special Trade Announcements

☞ Firms who wish to place Miscellaneous Advertisements in local papers without giving their name and address can have the replies addressed to the "Pottery Gazette" Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. Intimation must first be sent to us of this being done.

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CONTINUED ON PAGE 1212.

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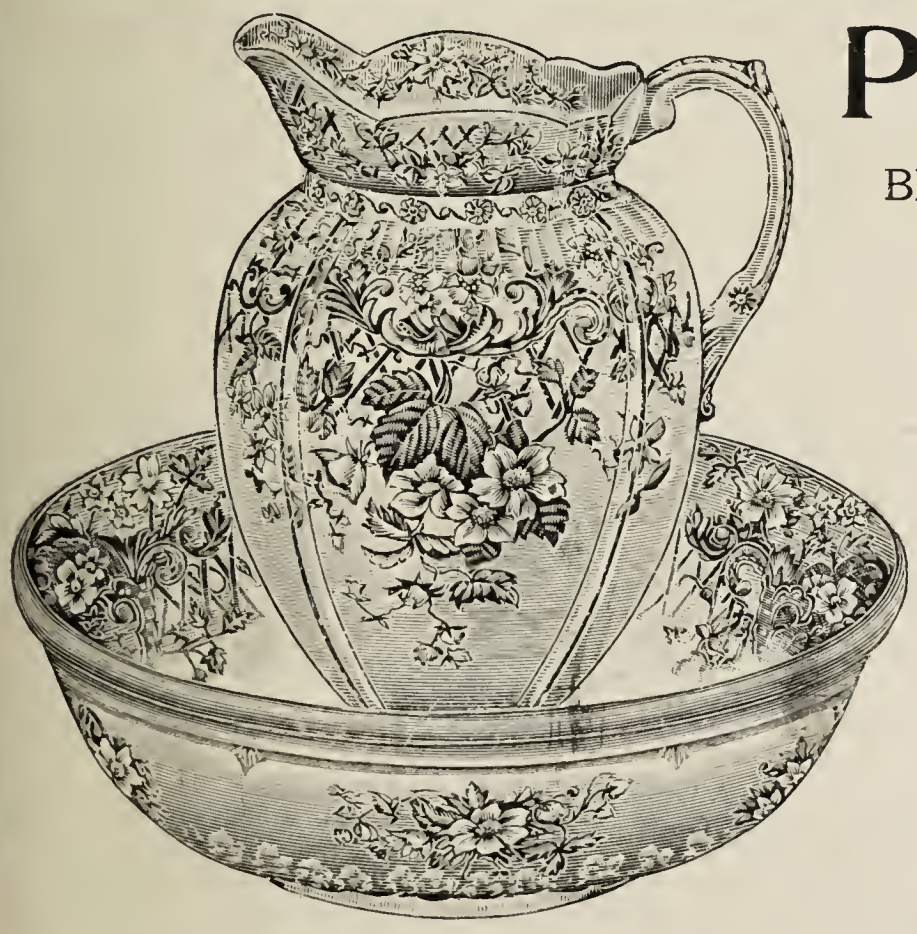
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Special Trade Announcements—continued from page 1210.

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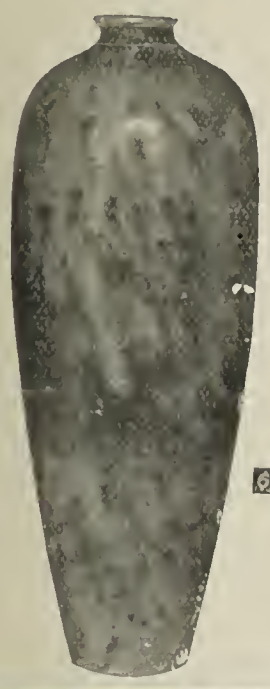
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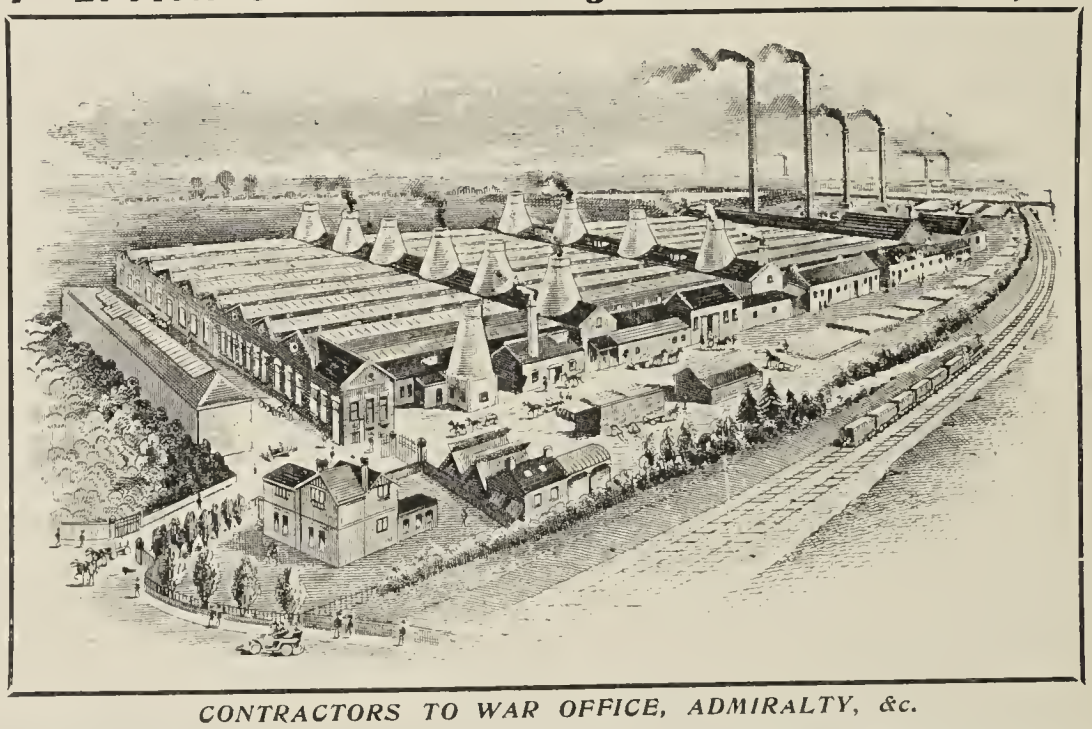
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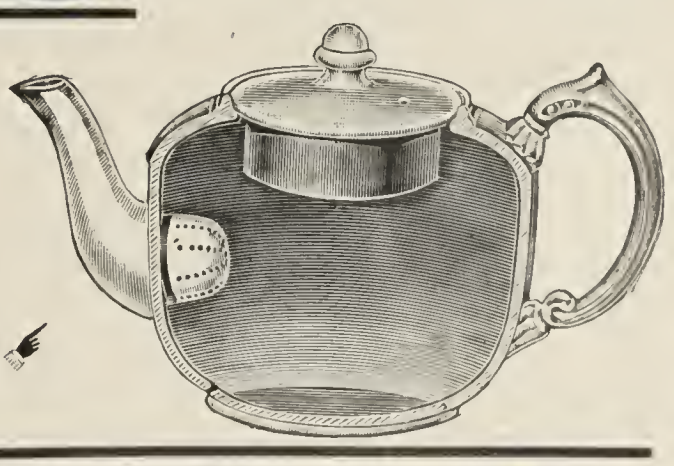
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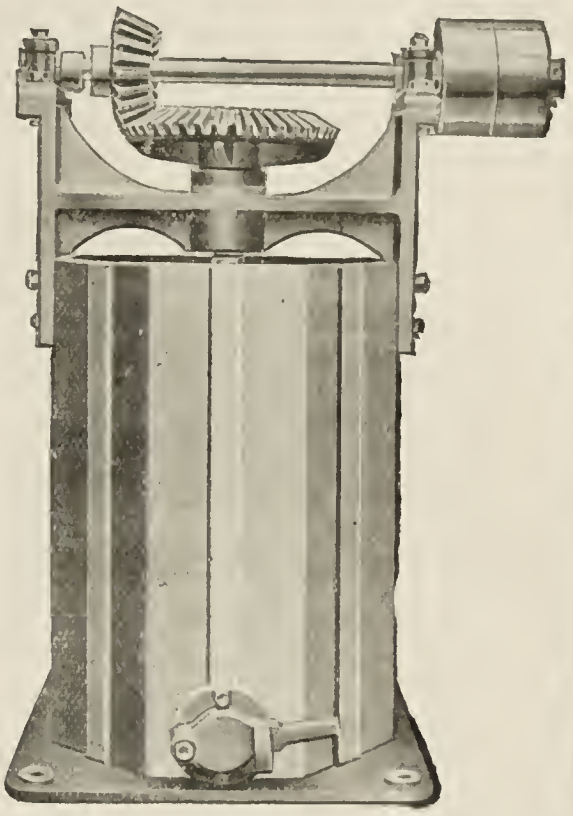
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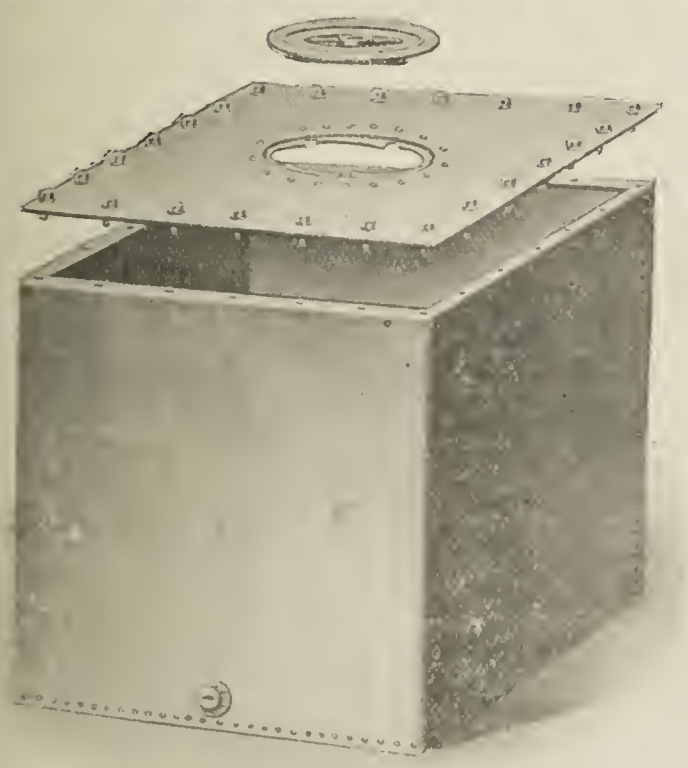


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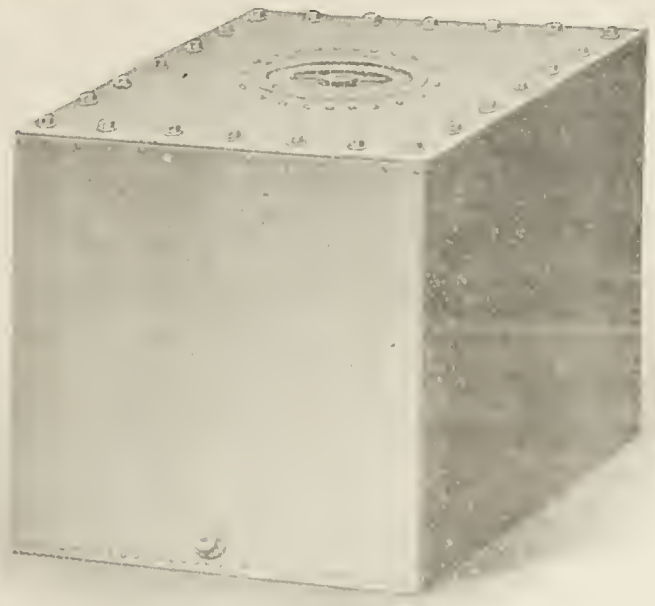
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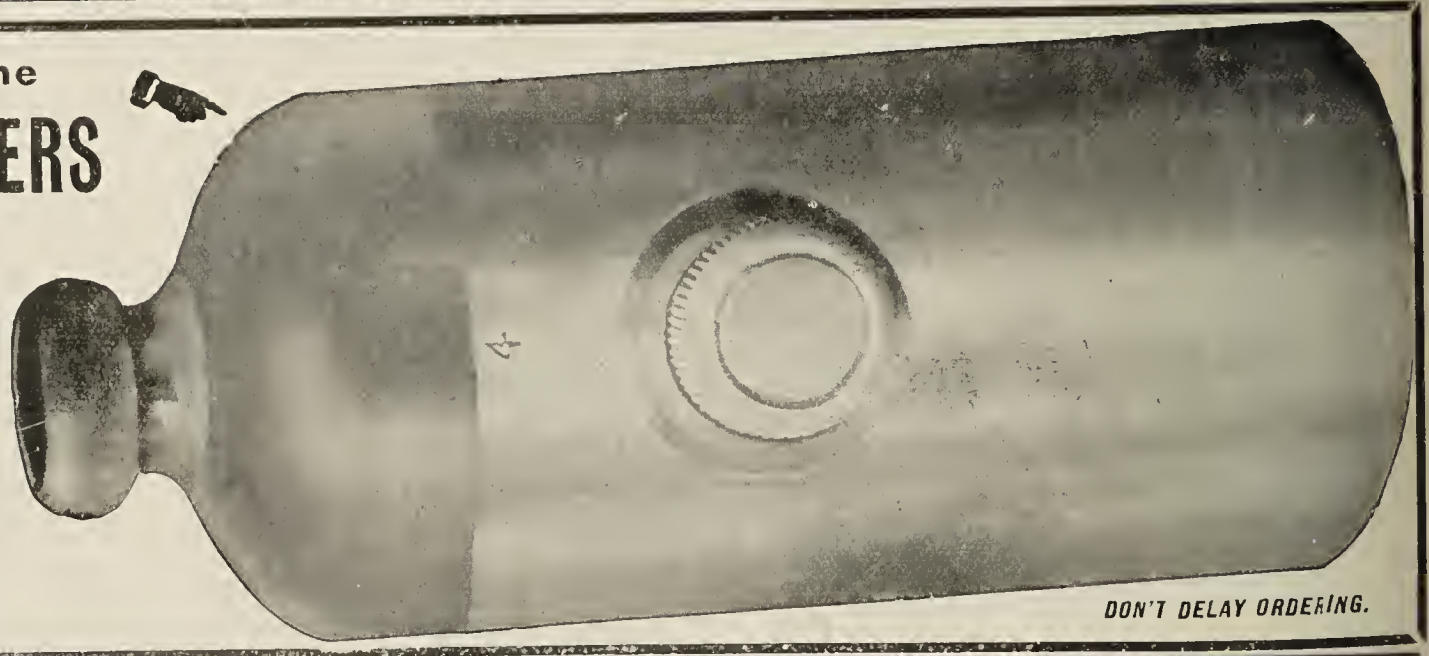
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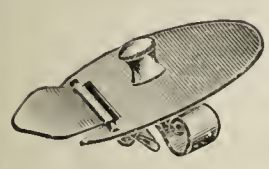
1. **Non-Splash Top.**
2. **Unchippable Edge.**
3. **Rounded Interior (easy to clean).**
4. **Perfect Pourer.**

TEN SIZES.

These Jugs have their approximate **measure stamped on the bottom,** and the equivalent in **liquid ounces,** and are most useful in the home.

¾-pint	1 pint	1½ pint	2 pint	2½ pint	3 pint	4 pint	5 pint	7 pint	9 pint
4/6	6/-	7 6	9/-	10/6	12/-	14 6	17/-	20 6	26/-

SAME SHAPE IN HOT WATER JUGS.



Patent "FLIP-FLAP" Aluminium Mounts

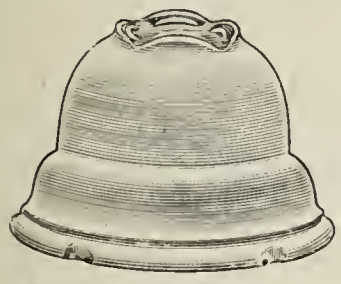
SUPPLIED TO FIVE SIZES.

¾-pint **4/6,** 1 pint **6/-,** 1½ pint **7/-,** 2 pint **8/-,** 2½ pint **9/-** per doz. (Mounts only.)

These mounts are interchangeable, so that if the Jug gets broken the Mount can be used on another.

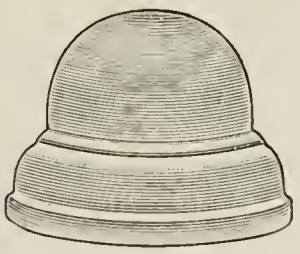
THE PATENT

"Dome" Shape Pudding Bowl



MANUFACTURED ONLY BY GRIMWADES LTD STOKE-ON-TRENT ENG.

Notched and Grooved.



THE PUDDING, AS IT APPEARS.

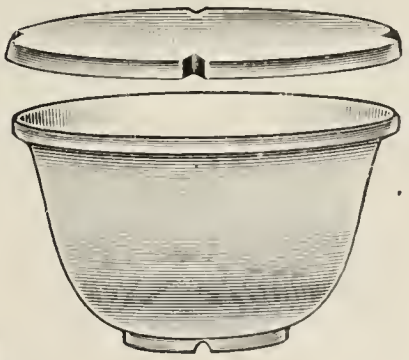
Easy to tie up.

3 Sizes— 5" 6" 7"
3/- 3/6 4/- per doz. of 12.

The "GRIMWADE" Hygienic Pudding Bowl

Provisionally Patented.

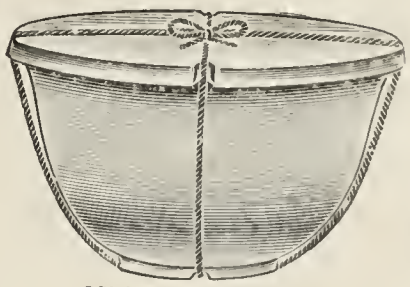
The Finest Invention of the Century.



5½" 6" 7" 8"
4/- 5/- 6/- 8/-

No pudding cloth required.

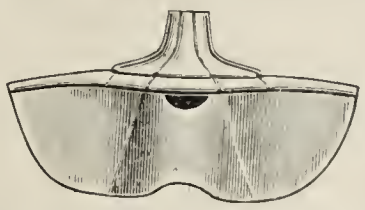
☞ **Tie up like this.**



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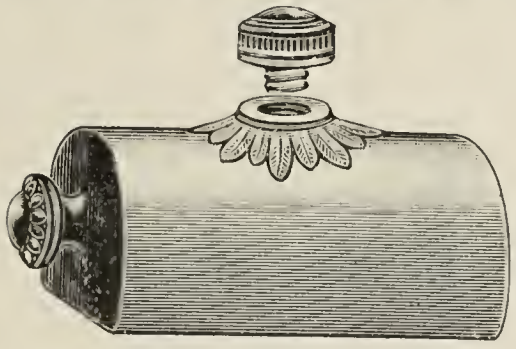
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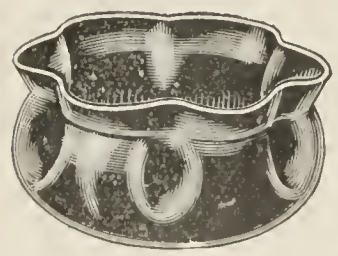


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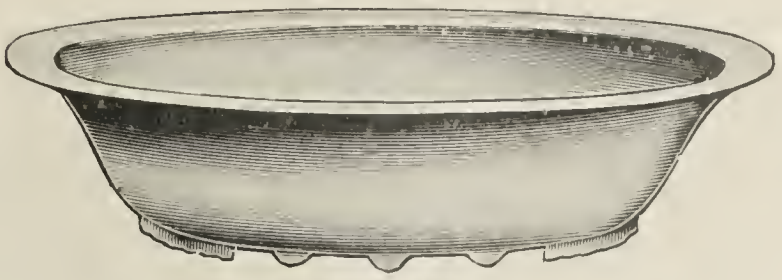
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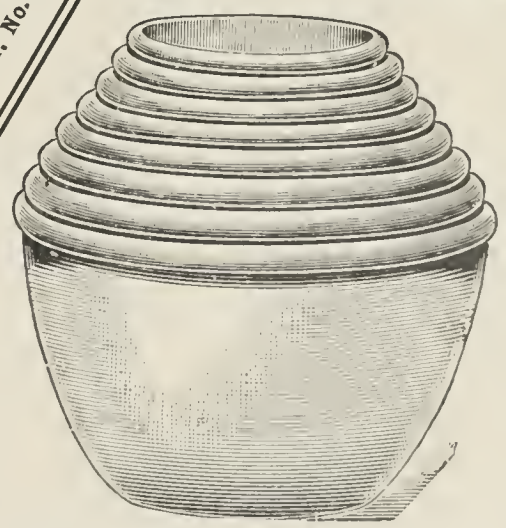


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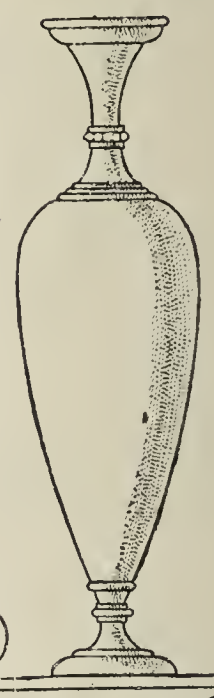
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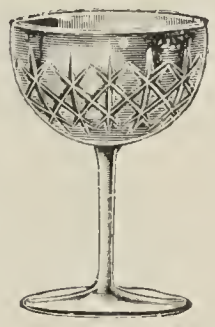
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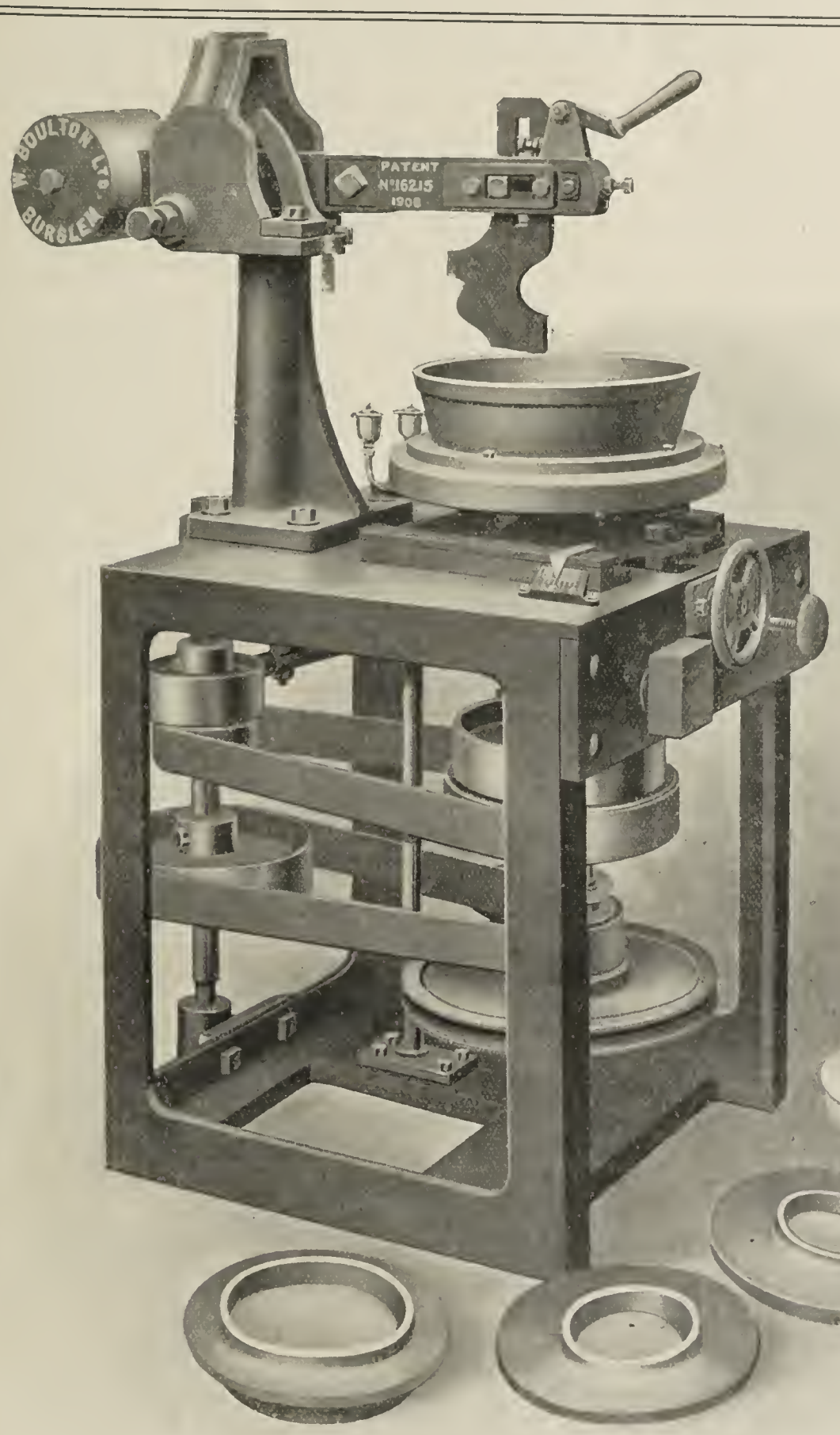
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Publishers Notice.

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Diary and
Trade Directory for 1910

have now been posted to all Home, Colonial, and Foreign Subscribers whose subscriptions cover the whole or a portion of 1910.

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Editorial Notes.

THE CHARGE AGAINST GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

IN our last issue we briefly repudiated the charge of inefficiency made against British glass manufacturers in the columns of a daily paper. In the correspondence column of this issue, a glass manufacturer himself (in a letter written before the appearance of our remarks) not only explains the fallacy of Mr. Chiozza Money's conclusions, but questions, as we did, the accuracy of the basis on which they were founded. Mr. Graham Balfour, Director of Education (Staffordshire Education Committee), in a letter published on Oct. 16, draws attention to the two articles in the *Daily News* in which Mr. Chiozza Money charges "Staffordshire manufacturers with great lack of intelligence and enterprise, especially in connection with the glass trade." The Director of Education explains the excellent work done by the Staffordshire County Council in appointing lecturers and maintaining a special laboratory and special class-room in connection with the Wordsley Institute. Mr. Graham Balfour says: "The Staffordshire Education Committee have thus shown an amount of enterprise and public spirit in dealing with this matter, which surely deserves recognition and appreciation rather than ridicule." He goes on to say: "It is not for me to defend the manufacturers of Staffordshire. Against the Education Committee the charge of neglect and incompetence cannot be sustained." The glass manufacturers have defended themselves in the letter we publish, and have shown very clearly that the charge of inefficiency cannot be maintained against them. It is unfortunate that, when trade questions are made use of for political purposes, politicians of both parties) are apt to look at them from the point of view that gives the best reflex of their own opinions.

THE FIRST MAYOR OF THE POTTERIES.

WE have always made it a rule not to interfere with local government affairs, but it was manifestly impossible that we could remain indifferent to the Federation of the Pottery Towns. We have taken a deep, but, necessarily, a silent, interest in the Federation from its inception, because we have seen what we conceive to be immense advantages to the trade of the district from the unification of control of the five pottery towns. There are other trades, of course, but the federated borough of Stoke-on-Trent will be best known as the metropolis of the potting industry. As representing distributors of pottery everywhere, we congratulate the manufacturers of the pottery towns upon a movement that, it is expected, will do something, and it is hoped will do much, to promote improvement in the staple trade of the district. Another matter for congratulation is, that at the request of the Local Government Board, Mr. Cecil Wedgwood, D.S.O., one of the directors of Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Ltd., the famous potters of Etruria, has consented to fill the position of Acting-Mayor of the new Potteries borough, until the election of the first Mayor by the United Council of the federated districts in March next. To our

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mind, it is simply in the natural fitness of things that a Wedgwood should be the first to occupy this important position. But Mr. Cecil Wedgwood has personal, as well as hereditary, qualifications for the office. He has had administrative experience in civil and military life. He is a member of the Hanley Town Council, has been presented with the freedom of the borough, and has been an efficient president of the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce. He volunteered for service in the Boer War, was twice mentioned in despatches, received two medals, and received the Distinguished Service Order at the hands of His Majesty. We beg to congratulate Mr. Cecil Wedgwood on the honour conferred upon him by the offer of the Local Government Board. It is true the position, so far, is only that of temporary mayor, under the Federation Act, "to bridge the interval," as Mr. Wedgwood himself explains, "between the old Councils and the new one." With his usual unaffected modesty, Mr. Wedgwood has said he does not desire to be mayor, and that he does not wish anyone to put his name forward in that connection. Happily, however, he has added, "If I were elected and could be of use, I would undertake the office." The public have received this intimation with satisfaction, and the members of the new Council, whose duty it will be to elect the first mayor of the new borough, may be trusted to give effect to the public desire.

THE CHINA AND GLASS DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE report of the annual meeting, given in this issue, does not indicate that amount of support by the members of the trade to which the association is justly entitled. To our mind it is extraordinary that glass and china dealers are so indifferent to their own interests. The annual subscription—five shillings—is small out of all proportion to the benefits of membership. The report states that in the past year legal proceedings were taken in two cases on behalf of members, and both were quickly settled in their favour, and without any cost to them. In another case a claim against a railway company was made by the Association, and satisfactorily settled within three weeks. These are small matters, but they indicate what such an Association could do if properly supported. The secretary is always pleased to hear from members on any matter of interest to the trade. We have several times made suggestions as to what the Association could do for its members, and hope that some of them may receive the attention of the executive. What is wanted is an extension of membership. Dealers in all parts of the country should communicate with the hon secretary, Mr. W. Neaverson, Kirkgate, Huddersfield, as to the objects of the Association.

CHINA CLAY.

THE question of restriction on the exportation of china clay—the very basis of our pottery trades—was discussed at a meeting of the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce a fortnight ago. The subject is one of vital importance to the potting industries, but it is also one of national importance. We have two great national assets—china clay and coal—the utilisation of which to the greatest national advantage should be seriously considered, without any reference to party politics. So important are the china clay of Cornwall and the blue ball clay of Devonshire to the pottery trades, that the question as to whether it would not be wise to impose a tax upon the exports of these materials altogether may have to be faced very shortly. We hear varying accounts of the state of the pottery industry from time to time. There is very little doubt that its position would be strengthened if it could only obtain advantage in respect of its raw materials. Foreign countries are now manufacturing certain grades of earthenware that take the place of the earthenware we used to supply to them. If we continue to supply them so liberally with the essential raw materials, they may soon make earthenware of the better grades—and even china. China clay and ball clay respectively enter so largely into the composition of our pottery that the supply of these to the foreigner, unless it is checked, might prove fatal to our industries. Take an ordinary earthenware body, such as is used in the production of dinner ware. Out of 48 inches (the technical description of the ingredients), 21 are ball clay and 14 china clay. Take white granite earthenware of the non-chippable type, out of 36 inches, 12½ are ball clay and 12½ china clay. With china "bodies" ball clay is not required—the manufacturers want china clay, the finer material, and instead of ball clay they use calcined bone—bone being the distinguishing mark of British china. Is it not suicidal to continue to supply foreign pottery manufacturers, who are doing their best to compete with us, with the special materials we use, and which they cannot procure elsewhere on advantageous terms? American makers buy a certain amount of clay from us, and pay a comparatively small duty upon it when it enters the States. But when British-made china seeks to enter their market it has to pay 60 per cent. duty. Our supplies of china clay are vast, but they are not inexhaustible. We can never replace clay once taken from the mines. We should not be so ready to share their precious products with our trade competitors.

POTTERY PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

FROM a report on "Clay-Working Industries," just received from the United States Geological Survey, we quote the following particulars:—

The pottery industry, in common with others, suffered severely from the business depression of 1907-8, as is shown in the figures that follow. Compared with 1907, which itself showed some decrease from 1906, the value of the pottery products in 1908 declined $5,007,919, or 16·61 per cent., or from $30,143,474 in 1907 to $25,135,555 in 1908. This is the lowest value reported to this office since 1902, when it was $24,127,453, the highest value being in 1906, when it was $31,440,884.

The imports of pottery showed even a greater proportionate decrease than the domestic production, the decrease in 1908 being $3,062,821, or 22·54 per cent., as compared with an increase of $354,510, or 2·68 per cent., in 1907 over 1906. The proportion of domestic production to consumption, notwithstanding the stress of the times, showed an increase reaching 72·54 per cent. in 1908 as compared with 70·82 in 1907. The tendency toward the production of better ware noted in previous reports continued.

The total value of red earthenware, the commonest of pottery products, in 1908 was $757,900, as compared with $845,465 in 1907, a loss of $87,565, or 10·36 per cent. This product was reported by 179 producers in 1908 and by 193 producers in 1907. In 1908 it was 3·02 per cent. of the pottery products and 2·80 per cent. in 1907. The total value of stoneware, including yellow and Rockingham ware, was $3,518,841 in 1908 and $4,280,601 in 1907, a loss in 1908 of $761,760, or 17·80 per cent. The number of firms reporting decreased from 219 in 1907 to 209 in 1908. In point of value these wares are the third largest, being 14·20 per cent. of all pottery products in 1907 and

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14 per cent. in 1908. The wares embraced under the heading "C. C. ware, &c.," are commercially the most important, though they are reported from but few States. In 1908 these wares were valued at $11,474,147, as compared with $13,913,680 in 1907 and with $14,152,503 in 1906. This is a decrease in 1908 from 1907 of $2,439,533, or 17·53 per cent. The wares embraced by this column represent the general household wares and compose the larger portion of what is known as "pottery." These wares composed 45·65 per cent. of the pottery in 1908, 46·16 per cent. in 1907, and 45·01 in 1906. Three less producers reported in 1908 than in 1907, when there were 68. China, including bone china, delft, and bellcek ware, showed a decrease of $349,649 in 1908 from 1907. This was a decline of 18·11 per cent. In 1907 this product gained $142,893, or 7·99 per cent. The same number of producers, 16, reported china, &c., in 1907 and 1908. These wares composed 6·41 per cent. of the pottery products of 1907 and 6·29 per cent. of those of 1908. Sanitary ware decreased in value from $4,863,222 in 1907 to $4,373,590 in 1908, a loss of $489,632, or 10·07 per cent. Sanitary ware was reported by 36 producers in 1908, and was 17·40 per cent. of all pottery products; in 1907 the same number of producers reported, though the product was 16·13 per cent. of the total. The value of the electrical porcelain wares in 1908 declined $604,766, or 23·14 per cent., the largest proportional decline of any of the pottery products. The value of the product in 1908 was 7·99 per cent. of all pottery products, and was reported by 31 operators. In 1907 these figures were 8·67 and 36, respectively. The value of the white ware, exclusive of sanitary ware and porcelain electrical supplies, was $13,055,167 in 1908, as compared with $15,844,349 in 1907, a loss of $2,789,182, or 17·60 per cent. These products composed 51·94 per cent. of all pottery products in 1908, and 52·57 per cent. in 1907. If sanitary ware and electrical porcelain supplies be added, the value in 1908 would be $19,437,762, or 77·33 per cent. of all pottery products—a loss in value from 1907 of $3,883,580, or 16·65 per cent. In 1907 these products were valued at $23,321,342, or 77·37 per cent. of all pottery.

THE CHINA AND GLASS DEALERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Central (Leeds) Branch.

THE fourth annual meeting of this branch was held at the Golden Lion Hotel, Leeds, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1909. Mr. S. Hirst (Leeds) president, was in the chair. There was not a large number of members present, no doubt owing to most of the members being at a distance from Leeds. Apologies were read from Arbroath, Brighton, Derby, Horsham, Hull, Keighley, Newcastle, Northampton, Reading, &c., each one sending good wishes for a successful meeting.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, said he was very pleased to be able to say that the past year had been a very successful one as regards new members. The cases that had come before the committee had also been settled in every instance satisfactorily, and in favour of the members. There was no doubt that but for the Association not one of these members would have got a favourable settlement. He (the chairman) therefore looked upon the Association as a kind of insurance to the trade, as no one could tell how soon it would be his turn. He hoped that china and glass dealers would support the Association, which was doing its utmost for the good of the trade, and, seeing that the subscription was only 5s. per annum, they ought, at least, to double their membership. He then called upon Mr. Neaverson, the hon. secretary, to read the report and balance sheet, which was as follows:—

"The committee have pleasure in presenting their fourth annual report and balance sheet to the members of the Association, and in doing so, wish to point out the necessity of members of the trade forming themselves into a body, to deal with matters that can only be settled by united action. The hon. secretary, since the last annual meeting, has had 58 communications from various members, all of which had been answered to their satisfaction; in two cases legal proceedings have been taken, and both cases have been settled in favour of the members, and without any cost to them. A third case (against the Midland Railway Company) respecting a claim which had been declined, was taken up and satisfactorily settled within three weeks, in each of these three cases the hon. secretary has a letter thanking the Association for their assistance. The committee do not feel satisfied with the number of members, although there is an increase of ten since the last annual meeting. The hon. secretary has letters from several dealers, who, being so far away, do not feel inclined to join. The committee would like to point out, that up to the present, members who are farthest away have received the most benefit, and they hope that all dealers will see their way to join. They will thus help to bring about changes for the benefit of the trade. One object especially is to do away with the "plus" at the bottom of invoices.

The balance sheet, which showed a very good surplus, was then read.

It was proposed, seconded, and carried that the report and balance sheet be passed.

The following officers were then elected:—Mr. S. Hirst (Leeds), president; Mr. W. C. Baynes (Wakefield), and Mr. C. T. Rhodes (Bradford), vice-presidents; Mr. W. Neaverson, hon. secretary, with the following as members of the committee: Messrs. J. L. Fox, A. H. Young, J. J. Hirst, A. Clay, F. W. Taylor (Leeds), G. E. Rushworth (Bradford), Walter Ward (York), M. Stewardson (Newcastle), A. E. Watson and W. J. Davies (Reading), G. Ward (Dewsbury), T. Hayward (Manchester), W. G. Church (Northampton), C. S. Tillstone (Horsham), T. Child (Ardsley), J. Martin (Derby), with power to add. Auditors: Messrs. J. J. Hirst and W. C. Baynes.

The hon. secretary was instructed to write the China and Earthenware Manufacturers' Association on various matters and report at the next meeting.

Several matters of great importance to the trade were then discussed, and after four new members had been elected, and the chairman had been thanked for presiding, a very successful meeting was brought to a close.

FRAGMENTS.

A Crockery "Bull."—Curate (to Mrs. Budge, who has advanced crockery for a local tea): "I trust, Mrs. Budge, everything was returned safely?" Mrs. Budge: "Puffeckly, sir, everythink—barring one cup as come back short."

Mr. William Kilner, an earthenware merchant of Preston, received a number of crates from Longton during September. When unpacking them some time after, he found a gentleman's heavy gold ring, but could not tell then from which crate it came.

China Pork.—The danger of allowing children to read the newspapers received startling proof the other day, says "Punch," when a small child who had been perusing an article on Celestial pork took a china pig from the mantelpiece and consumed half of it before being arrested in his perilous course.

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Buyers' Notes.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVES.)

De Grelle, Houdret & Co. (the Belgian Glass Company), 130, London Wall, London, E.C., are the sole representatives for the United Kingdom and the Colonies of the Société Anonyme des Cristalleries du Val St. Lambert, Belgium. The firm enjoy a high reputation in this country, where they have been established for many years. The name "De Grelle," by which they are familiarly spoken of in the trade, is one of the best known of the Continental manufacturers of glassware. They have a fine range of offices in London Wall, and display their samples in one of the largest and best equipped showrooms in the city. It is a long room, with good window light on both sides, hand-

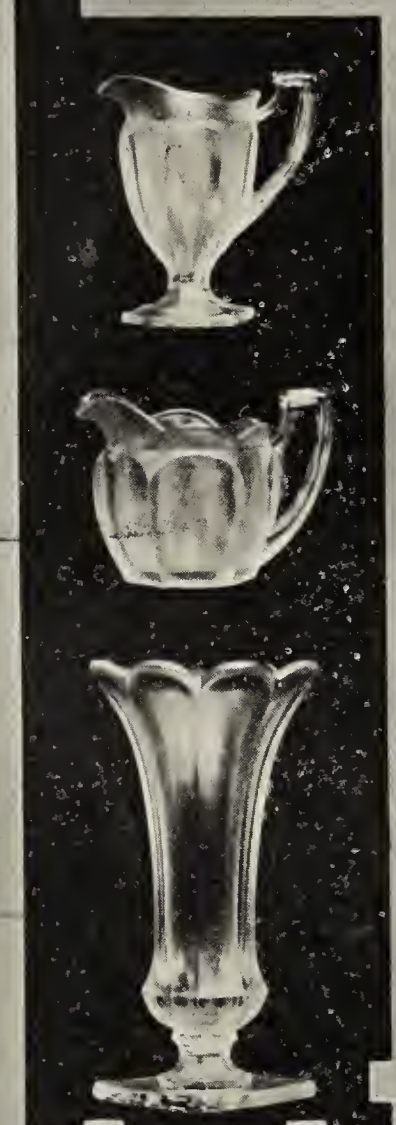


DE GRELLE, HOUDRET & CO.: PART OF SHOW ROOM. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

some stands down the centre, and well-arranged shelves all round. The company make every description of glass, including plain, cut, etched and moulded. This is absolutely true, and not a mere figure of speech, and the fact was very clearly demonstrated to me on the occasion of a recent visit, when I had a pleasing interview with Mr. J. James Amis, manager of the home trade department. The company are famous for the high quality of their table glass, of which they show a very large assortment of samples. They pride themselves on the purity and brilliancy of their crystal, and the exquisite beauty of their artistic decorations. The samples include best crystal table-glass services in a pleasing variety of ornamentations—engraved, cut and etched. The cut designs especially are superb examples of glass decoration. The prevailing taste for richly cut table glass, such as was in vogue a couple of generations ago, is amply catered for in old English water jugs with full body, heavy decanters, spirit bottles, and claret jugs. Scent bottles, vases of all sizes, bowls, trays, dishes, serviette rings, puff boxes, and trinket sets are shown in beautiful crystal. Beautiful cut-glass toilet services, plain crystal, or crystal relieved with ruby or blue are costly luxuries, but De Grelles submit a nice variety of them. The firm are so well known as the makers of high-class glassware that many dealers may not be aware that they supply less expensive ware also. The quality of their glass is always good, but they show samples of everything required for household purposes, with neat but less costly ornamentation, and also in plain crystal. They have on show in their rooms a comprehensive variety of domestic table glass that every dealer can safely stock. In miscellaneous goods, there is as great variety as in table glass. These include jars and bottles for all purposes, and in many sizes. There are special jars with air-tight covers for preserved fruit, pickles, meats, soups, confectionery, jams, and marmalade, in many sizes and shapes. They make specialities for many manufacturing firms, and offer to produce bottles or jars to any special instructions. They are also makers of toughened glass, under the original patent process. When this glass was first introduced, it was the subject of much discussion. One or two manufacturers produced what was called toughened glass, but it was not manufactured according to the original formula, and did not fulfil the conditions claimed for the original. The consequence was that "toughened glass" was discredited for a time. De Grelle, Houdret & Co., however, are supplying it in tumblers and other useful articles. It is well known that toughened glass cannot be cut—but it is supplied in many neat etched decorations. The firm show and supply globes, shades, and chimneys for electric, incandescent and gas lighting, and for oil-lamps. We desired to give an illustration of the firm's splendid showroom, but found it impossible to do so in its entirety. We are able,

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however, to reproduce a photograph of the central section, in which three stands form three sides of a square. All the goods shown are of the best crystal glass, the brilliancy of which unfortunately does not favour the camera. The stand shown across the room is filled with choice specimens of the best glass—useful and ornamental—in artistic and graceful forms, and beautifully ornamented. Behind this stand there is another section of the room as large as the one shown. The camera, of course, stood in the fourth side of the square, while behind it there is another section of the showroom and Mr. Amis's private office. Dealers who have not visited this fine collection of glass will find in it everything in high-class and medium-class glassware.

The Osborne China Co., Ltd., Osborne Works, Mountpleasant, Longton, are represented in London by Young & Hodgson, Ltd., 60, Shoe-lane, Charterhouse-st., E.C. The company have a special body which they call "Osborne" china. It is particularly adapted to tea and breakfast ware, their principal lines, as it is exceptionally light and has a clear skin. Some well-modelled new shapes are shown with neat decorations, while several shapes that have found favour with the public are on show with new decorations. The range of tea and breakfast shapes and patterns is a very wide one, the patterns especially being so varied as to include practically all tastes. The printed patterns are excellent, whether in plain colours or in enamelled decorations. Some of the printed designs are full of detail very carefully executed. The "Sandown" is a graceful shape with a very pretty curve in the body of the cup. It makes a light, dainty service, in thin china, with neat artistic ornamentations. Messrs. Young & Hodgson are showing a larger and more varied collection of samples of "Osborne" china than we have seen in London before, including all grades, from plain neatly printed patterns, to enamelled, coloured, and gilt sets. Red, brown and blue combinations are shown in the Japanese styles. The company supply all the usual stock lines—white and gold band and line, cobalt, blue band and gold—in their "Osborne" china. They also make everything for table use in "Queen White" china, of which a full range of samples is shown. There is a nice selection of white china milk jugs, in many sizes. Some very neat after-dinner coffee sets are shown with neat bands and gold and other decorations.

The British Anchor Pottery Co., Ltd., Anchor-rd., Longton, are represented in London and on the South Coast by Joseph Lockett & Sons, Ltd., 55, Hatton-garden, E.C. There is a very complete range of samples of the company's domestic earthenware always on show at Messrs. Lockett's rooms. The samples have recently been supplemented by some new shapes and decorations. The company's principal lines are toilet ware, dinner ware and sets of jugs, in all of which they have made improvements, both in shapes and decorations. Without wishing to disparage former productions, the goods now shown are of a lighter character, and will find favour with buyers who want something quieter, and not quite so florid as some of the regular lines. The company are still showing, and will continue to supply, the forms and decorations which have been so popular with certain buyers; but the goods I have mentioned of a lighter type will appeal to another class of buyers. Fortunately, tastes differ, and, therefore, manufacturers have to meet very different requirements. I say "fortunately" because, if we were all pleased with the same style, our rooms of samples would present a wearisome monotony, and manufacturers would find competition for business more difficult. Messrs. Lockett are showing a large assortment of samples of toilet and dinner ware. There are the well-known shaded effects in which the British Anchor Company have so long been successful, and now there are other claimants for public favour. We give an illustration



THE BRITISH ANCHOR POTTERY CO., LTD. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

of the new "Lincoln" shape toilet jug and basin. The jug is a tall graceful form, and it has a good size round basin with a turnover edge. It is variously decorated in neat patterns on a vellum ground and shaded. The "Lincoln" is a well-modelled service throughout. This and other shapes are shown in numerous decorations. Some pleasing additions have been made to the samples of dinner ware. One of the new shapes is the "Lincoln," of which we give illustrations in two of the new decorations. The vegetable dish, as will be seen, is a nicely modelled oval shape of full size. The two light and dainty patterns shown are typical of the new departure I have referred to. These are representative of several new patterns just introduced. They are shown in a bright green and blue, and are neat and attractive decorations, either as printed, printed and gilt, or enamelled and gilt. There are samples of "Queen's" white dinner ware, supplied en suite.

Myott, Son & Co., Alexander Pottery, Cobridge, are represented in London by Mr. J. W. Walton, who has a fully representative collection of their samples on view at the showrooms, Bath House, 57, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. They are manufacturers of earthenware and semi-porcelain for the home trade and for export. Their principal lines are toilet sets and dinner ware, which they make in a number of good shapes with attractive decorations. The new samples are quite in accordance with the prevailing taste both in shape and ornamentations, and are characterised by neatness and daintiness. The firm supply some pretty trinket sets that can be decorated to match any of the toilet patterns. There is a good selection of sets of jugs, a nice variety of flowerpots, and some light and well-modelled teaware.

Birks, Rawlins & Co. (late L. A. Birks & Co.), china manufacturers, Vine Pottery, Stoke-on-Trent, have their London show rooms at Bath House, 57. Holborn-viaduct, E.C., where they are represented by Mr. J. W. Walton. They make all kinds of domestic chinaware, useful and ornamental, and have a large selection of samples always on view at Bath House. In recent years they have considerably added to the number of their shapes and decorations of tea ware, and are well able to meet all tastes. The new samples are graceful in form and dainty in decoration, quite in accordance with the prevailing taste. When at the show rooms a few days ago, I was shown an attractive novelty they have just introduced, in a reproduction of ancient Persian styles of Ceramic decoration, a very interesting high-class ornamentation. They call it "Persindo Porcelain," and its chief merit next to the originality and careful execution of the design, is the individuality of each piece. Considerable skill and judgment has been displayed in adapting a well-known style without anything like slavish imitation. Mr. E. G. Reuter, who has designed most of the decorations, has been remarkably successful in producing effects which, though suggested by a classic type, have the appearance of original work—both novel and pretty. "Persindo Porcelain" is presented in the form of vases in great variety, jugs, pitchers, honey-pots. fern pots, beakers, goblets, and numerous other household requisites, all made in ivory porcelain of beautiful quality and finish. All the shapes, which are graceful, have the pattern specially designed to harmonise with the size and the form of each piece, thus enhancing its individuality. "Persindo Porcelain" is a skilful decorative treatment on the lines of "Rhodian" ware, which was a continuation of old Persian traditions, and will appeal to those who display taste in their household decorations. In the older examples of Persian pottery much of the decoration is entwined, Arabesque fashion, with beautifully designed texts from the Koran. "Persindo Porcelain," of course, does not possess this religious element, but Mr. Reuter has carefully assimilated the chief features of the best work, and has presented it in a fashion that is likely to popularise Persian styles of decoration. These styles suggest floral growth more consistently, but while in "Persindo Porcelain" the principles of conventionalism and arrangement are similar. the effect is freer, daintier, and prettier. At the same time, the unaffected Persian treatment of the carnation and the rose, which is so charming, is preserved. We give an illustration of a group of pieces in this beautiful revival of an old-time scheme of decoration, and it will be noticed how admirably the ornamentation is made to suit the form in each case. The two-handled vase and cover and the handled pitchers on each side make an artistic set. The two cylindrical vases at the sides are good forms tastefully ornamented. These



PERSINDO PORCELAIN: BIRKS, RAWLINS & CO.

five pieces are typical of a large number of samples shown at the London rooms, which include many small pieces on the same lines. This new and artistic porcelain of Birks, Rawlins & Co., is equally suitable for cabinet, drawing-room, or table decoration, and should become popular.

Metal Finishers, Ltd., whose works and offices are at Windus-road, Stoke Newington, London, N., have opened city show rooms at 36, Gamage-buildings, Holborn, E.C., for the purpose of placing on the market an interesting and novel production. Retail dealers and buyers in our trades are proverbial for a constant desire for "something new." They sometimes harass the pottery manufacturer for "novelties" when he has really good lines on hand that they have not had. There are some dealers who will order an article simply because "no one else has had it yet," in preference to a pleasing article, of good value, which has been out for a few months. Pottery dealers, then, who want an absolute novelty, can obtain one from "Metal Finishers, Ltd." This is a newly-patented production called "Aenoid Ware." This is a line that can be, and ought to be, handled by regular pottery and glass dealers. Our readers know that I am no advocate for "overlapping" in trade. I believe in pottery and glass dealers confining their business to pottery and glass. "Aenoid Ware" is pottery under interesting, and at the same time, peculiar conditions. But if pottery dealers do

not take up the distribution of it, they may rest assured ironmongers will. Several lines have been lost to our dealers solely because they have been slow to take them up and other dealers have forestalled them. Although it is produced by "Metal Finishers, Ltd.," Aenoid Ware comes under the denomination of artistic pottery. It is the patented invention of Mr. Bousfield, a gentleman connected with Metal Finishers, Ltd., who, for several years has been experimenting with the view to producing vases and other ornaments, and articles of utility, as acceptable substitutes for solid metallic substances and at one quarter the cost of bronzes, &c. It is claimed that "Aenoid Ware" fulfils these conditions. I have just seen pottery vases, plaques, panels, bowls, &c., that have exactly the appearance and many of the characteristics of bronzes, alike, and as far as design is concerned, remains absolutely the same. I saw a panel with a female draped figure in slip designed by M. Solon, that presents every appearance of oxidised copper, and a candlestick was exactly like old bronze. "Aenoid Ware" not only has the appearance of metal, but possesses some of the strength of it. I saw a piece of it thrown on the floor repeatedly without injury. In this ware we have artistic ornaments, the exact semblance of either old or new bronze, copper, brass, or other metal, with all the beauty and all the strength of the original at one-fourth of the cost. Mr. James Edge has been appointed the London representative of the company.

Thomas Forester & Sons, Ltd., Phœnix Works, Church-st., and Imperial Works, Station-square, Longton, are manufacturers of artistic and fancy vases in earthenwa re



THOMAS FORESTER & SONS, LTD.: PART OF LONDON SHOW ROOMS.

copper ware, brass ware, &c. "Aenoid Ware" is pottery (earthenware or china) coated with the metallic substance it is intended to represent. I have seen (amongst other things) an artistic vase, an antique candlestick, and a copper panel with beautiful filigree work, that no one could tell, without handling, were not solid metal work. These metallic effects are not produced by glazes or lustres, but by the application of the metal itself. How this is done is the inventor's secret, and his process is patented, so that if anyone should discover it (which Mr. Bousfield says is very improbable) he will not be at liberty to use it. It is a chemical process by which the metal is applied to the pottery in the biscuit (though I am told it can also be applied to glazed ware) and it cannot afterwards be separated. Fine detail ornamentation applied to pottery is not obliterated by the addition, for all the surface is coated and majolica, fancy goods generally, and china tea and breakfast ware. They have their London showrooms on the ground floor of 105, Hatton-garden, E.C., where they are represented by Mr. Morgan Jones. I met one of the directors of the company and Mr. Morgan Jones at the London rooms during the past month, and they both were able to speak very hopefully of the condition of business with them. Forester's of Longton have for many years been known as an enterprising company, and the new samples they are now showing in London indicate that they are making continued efforts to improve the character of their productions in all branches. They have reason to be proud of the fine display of samples they are now making in London. Their showroom is always an object lesson in art vases, flowerpots, pedestals and pots, and in decorated tea and breakfast ware. They have furnished us

with a view of a section of their fine room which we have pleasure in reproducing. It shows at a glance the number and variety of their decorated tea and breakfast sets, and includes also some of their interesting art pottery. In a long room like this one it is not possible to obtain a satisfactory photograph of the whole, so Messrs. Forester's can only show the middle section. They have made rapid strides in the production of china tea ware in which they keep all stock lines ready for quick despatch. Their body is of the very best bone china, and they are producing a great variety of neat and artistic decorations at reasonable prices. Their enterprise in producing a constant succession of novelties in art ware is self-evident in the number and beauty of the entirely new decorative schemes they are now showing. Those who have been acquainted with Forester's goods for the past quarter of a century will have noticed the gradual evolution of high-class artistic pottery, from the simple but useful and immensely popular majolica flowerpot. That process of development is still going on, and samples of the latest results of it have just been placed on show in London. They are creditable to the company's artists, both in respect of form and ornamentation. Dealers who are wanting attractive lines should call and see them. It is not possible to mention, even much less to describe, all of them. One of the most artistic is the new "Indianesque" ornamentation—a beautiful conception on Oriental lines, carried out on art vases, pots and other forms, in charming colours and gold, on soft delicate green shaded ground. It is a purely conventional design, and in each instance it is adapted to the form and size of the piece. Another new decoration is named the "Orient," for which a number of new art shapes have been produced—many of them absolutely original forms based on classical models. The "Orient" is a charming female figure ornamentation on light-shaded ground and gilt. It is applied, amongst many other shapes, to a new series of art vases. The "Louvre" is an effective floral decoration on soft shaded grounds. All the pieces in this "Louvre" ornamentation are bright, striking, and inexpensive. The "Colorado" series has an amber ground, shaded from dark at the foot to light amber at the top of the pieces, and with the "Beetle" on the sides of the vases, and other forms. This is a harmless method of popularising the notorious "Colorado beetle," and one to which exception cannot be taken. There are many other series of decorations—"Melrose," "Trent," "Green Bouquet," "Greek," &c.—all of which are applied to vases, flowerpots, pedestals and pots, &c. I must speak of them collectively, and say they form a large range of art shapes in vases and pots in cheaper decorations of an inexpensive character. The company are showing a number of new clock sets suitable for Christmas lines, and flowerpots in improved shapes, with the same decorations as are shown on the new art vases referred to.



MR. WM. AULT : GROTESQUE WARE.

Mr. William Ault, art potter, Swadlincote, near Burton-on-Trent, has the happy faculty of presenting his now familiar Ault Faïence in new phases, which succeed each other with remarkable rapidity. Quite recently he has produced his pleasing new Creke decoration, Sgraffito ware, Mauresque ware, and Métallique ware. Within the last

few weeks he has brought out a range of extraordinary "Grotesques," just in time for the Christmas trade. What may be termed ordinary grotesques we have had in abundance, and very good models, too, many of them are, but we were getting a little tired of impossible frogs, comical monkeys, and above all, we were weary of cats with elongated necks. Creditable as many of these are, they are for the most part produced to order. It is, therefore, refreshing to meet with an artist who designs grotesques from his inner consciousness—simply because "he is built that way," and whose productions are therefore unique. I do not know any modeller who has displayed such individuality as this artist does, since the days of Miss Vulliamy, the famous artist in goblins. The accompanying illustration of seven of the first of Mr. Ault's grotesques, conveys a better idea of their original comicalities than I could give in a page of description. The human head, without body, but with four feet, is quite a unique piece of fantastic pottery. Having said this, I do not know what to say about the fiendish head, with feet and tail, immediately under it. The dogs—especially the one with the bird's bill, and the other with a man's beard—are inspirations. We have had dogs with leering eyes and saucy tails before, but no such genuinely comical figures as those illustrated. The clock frame is the work of a clever artist. These are but a few of the large assortment now on view at Mr. Ault's London Show Rooms, Gamage-building, Holborn. They are in self colours, and some parti-coloured. This is the first of what is intended to be a sequence of many series of grotesques, each with characteristics of its own. I have seen nothing more original in grotesques since Miss Vulliamy's "Beasties." The forms are all registered as they are produced, and this rule will be observed in the case of all future models.

The Flemish Art Pottery Co., 57, Long-row West, Nottingham, have appointed Mr. F. J. Bennett, 61, 62, 63 and 64, Gamage-building, Horborn, E.C., their London representative. Mr. Bennett has a large collection of samples of the company's quaint ware always on show. Mr. Bennett's rooms are on the same floor, and next door to, the show-room occupied by the former representative. Flemish art pottery is really an artistic production but inexpensive, and is intended to meet the present demand for art forms of a less costly character than many. The prominent characteristic of the ware is its pretty green shade—it is just that happy medium that is wanted in self-coloured ware. All the shapes are good—mostly antique—but the artistic feature is seen in all. Some forms are supplied in tinted decorations of an Oriental character, but the pleasing green shade is the prevailing colour, and it has the great recommendation of being very attractive and not costly. Quaint vases, candlesticks, flower pots, and grotesques are all found in Flemish art pottery.

A. Lanternier & Cie., of Limoges, France, are represented in London by Mr. Lincoln Taylor, of 14, Furnival-st., Holborn, E.C., who has just received from them a new series of tea, dinner, dessert, toilet and trinket ware. Many of the services are specially made for Mr. Taylor, and some are decorated according to his own suggestions. The ware is a good class hard china, white and translucent. The shapes are simple, but artistic; some have been given English names, such as the "Derby" and the "Eclipse," others French—"Avenir," "Nemours," &c. The decorations are chiefly floral, and follow the dainty and tasteful style associated with so many Limoges productions. Though the violet and the daisy appear here and there, the small, pink rose is the flower principally used; it is arranged in graceful festoons with green leaves and gay ribbons, or sprinkled over the white surface. In some cases the flowers have been made larger and the colours brighter than usual, in deference to English taste. An oak garland in green is another pretty decoration effectively employed. Special mention must be made of the "Bourbon spray"—a conventionalised cornflower in dark blue, with green leaves, which appears on many pieces, notably on a Nemours tea service, interwoven with lines of red and gold. This is a particularly attractive design, and is becoming deservedly popular. Very little gold is used in most of the ware lest it should appear unduly ornate, but some of the trinket sets are very richly gilt and costly in proportion. Others, however, are quite simple and suitable for the most economical of customers. Simplicity also is the chief characteristic of the dinner and toilet ware, and its charm is immediately apparent. Although Mr. Taylor has only been offering these goods for a few weeks he has already done very good business with them, and no doubt this will be maintained and increased as their merits become more widely known.

Mr. Lincoln Taylor has some other very attractive French wares on show at his rooms at the above address. These include the well-known Lunéville ware, which is still in good demand; the quaint provincial ware from Quimper, in Brittany; and the newly introduced Faïence de Touraine, with its novel designs and striking decorations.

Empire Notes.

Canadian Pottery Imports.—Earthenware, china and graniteware to the following values were imported into Canada during the second quarter of 1909:—United Kingdom, $268,419; United States, $69,278; Germany, $31,698; Japan, $18,346; other countries, $34,383; total, $422,124. Only the shares of the United States and Japan have increased.

Pottery Students in Sierra Leone.—A school for the sons and nominees of chiefs at Bo was opened in 1906, having been established by the Government for the object of training those boys who will in after years become either chiefs or men of importance in their own countries. The discovery of fire-clay in 1907 has led to the formation of a pottery section, and much useful work has already been done in the erection of a kiln, and in obtaining and examining specimens of clay from various towns.

Glass Bottles in South Africa.—The value of the import of bottles and glass jars to South Africa amounted to £58,058 during 1908, the supplying countries sharing this total as follows:—England, £30,018; Germany, £9,549; Sweden, £7,031; United States, £5,997; other countries, £5,461. There is no firm which manufactures articles of these descriptions in South Africa, so the local needs have to rely solely on imported goods. A large number of wine bottles are used every year by the various bottling firms. The price for ordinary quart wine-bottles in quantities of 100 gross, c.f.i., is 26s. for Bordeaux or red or white Rhine wine; 20s. is usually received for quart bottles. Pint bottles fetch about 3s. a gross less. There are over thirty breweries in South Africa; consequently there is good business done in beer bottles. Ordinary bottles, free Cape Town, fetch 1s. 10d. per doz. quarts, 1s. 2d. pints. If with patent stoppers 2s. 2d. and 1s. 10d. are paid per doz. for quarts and pints respectively. There is also a good import business done in chemists' bottles of all shapes and sizes. The import duty is 3 per cent. ad valorem on bottles and glass jars, but England and the Colonies get preference on their imports. The duty on druggists' bottles is 15 per cent. ad valorem, England and the Colonies receiving a reduction of 3 per cent. on this latter duty.

SOME CHINA SHOPS IN SUSSEX.

(BY A "POTTERY GAZETTE" SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

(*Continued from page* 1165.)

EASTBOURNE.

I HAVE said that Sussex boasts of a greater number of popular seaside resorts than any other county, and I may now add that those resorts are as remarkable for the striking variety in their characteristics as for their number. Opinions differ as to the merits of watering-places. I once heard a party of American tourists (who evidently made periodical visits to Europe) discussing the features of different British watering places, with an intimate acquaintance with each rare amongst our own countrymen. I was aware from experience that we have watering-places suitable to every physical and mental temperament, but it was abroad that it was impressed upon me that no other country in Europe can present such variety in its seaside resorts for health or holidays. They differ in structure, in character, in associations, and in climate, but between them they meet every requirement of the visitor in quest of rest, health, pleasure, or historical or antiquarian lore. Each of the watering places in Sussex has its own characteristics, and its own devotees. Eastbourne is a modern seaside town, and does not possess many features of historical or antiquarian interest, but it is artistically built, in the midst of beautiful scenery, whilst above all it enjoys, and deserves, the reputation of being one of the most healthy places on the South Coast. Less than a century ago there were two small places, East Bourne and South Bourne, but within the second half of the last century remarkable developments have taken place, the two Bournes have been united, and there is now one large and well built town of nearly 48,000 inhabitants—Eastbourne. The position of the town is peculiarly suitable for a fashionable watering place, and its climatic advantages have been judiciously utilised. It was incorporated so recently as 1883, since which date the Corporation, the Duke of Devonshire (the principal landlord), and the inhabitants, have worked loyally, harmoniously, and with success, in making the place attractive to the best class of visitors. The Corporation have provided large and well planned streets, planted with fine trees, the Duke has spent large sums of money upon schemes of improvement, and the retail tradespeople have displayed considerable enterprise in offering every requisite for the use, comfort and convenience, of the residents and visitors. The inhabitants of Eastbourne can obtain all they need in their own healthy, salubrious town, while lady visitors who like to "go shopping," can do so to their hearts' content. My present purpose is to speak of some of the shops distributing pottery and glass.

EVENDENS, LTD., have a handsome range of buildings, occupying a fine open position at the foot of Devonshire-place, Eastbourne. Theirs is one of those multifarious retail businesses which are becoming recognised as permanent institutions in trade to-day. There cannot be the least question that the "Stores" system of trading is well adapted to certain industries. Whether it is equally adapted for the glass and china trades is a question I do not propose to discuss now. Most of the principal stores deal more or less extensively in china and glass, and some of them do so very successfully. Evendens have a large and well-dressed window that is in itself a splendid advertisement. At the time I saw it, it was most attractively set out with useful and ornamental china and glass. The arrangement of the wares commanded attention, and secured it, for many passengers stopped to examine the display. As is usual in establishments of this kind, the china shop is not immediately behind the window display. The china department at Evendens is on the lower floor, and really commences on the stairway leading to it. The company have shown considerable enterprise in this branch of their many-sided business. The department is under the control of Mr. W. Mitcham, who, however, has only held the position for a little less than a year. They show a large and nicely assorted selection of china, earthenware, and glass for all domestic purposes, the toilet services, dinner sets, and tea and breakfast ware include all classes, from neat printed patterns to highly decorated, enamelled and gilt. The stock of glass ware is equally complete, and includes richly cut table suites. There is an assortment of medium class goods in both glass and china, together with samples of the most costly. The principal show-room is a long one with a centre stand running the whole length of it, with a passage on each side. We give two illustrations of this room. Fig. 1 shows the centre stand, with the passage on the right of it. To the right of this passage there is a range of prismatic reflecting lights. The spaces between these windows are occupied by goods on shelves, while the window recesses are ingeniously fitted for displaying special goods with the advantage of the strong light. Our illustration Fig. 2 shows the passage on the left side of the centre stand, with just a glimpse of another room running parallel with the principal one. The company keep a large stock of goods in all grades for household purposes, and a special assortment for hotels and boarding houses. They make a feature of this trade, for which



FIG. 1.—EVENDENS, LTD., EASTBOURNE.

they have a variety of expressly selected shapes and patterns. The stock includes a number of fancy goods, suitable for souvenirs and presents. These catch the eyes of visitors in the fine display in the lofty semi-circular plate glass window to which I have referred. Mr. Mitcham tells me the contents of this window are changed every week.

Davison & Co., Ltd., "The Sussex Stores," Terminus-road, have very extensive and handsomely appointed premises. They occupy a handsome block of buildings with a fine and wide frontage and a very large extension in the rear. I found my way to the china department, but I am sorry I could not see the buyer. They have a really fine show of goods in every branch of our trades, and keep all grades, from the very best downwards. This is not a formal expression, for I could see the productions of some of the most famous British manufacturers of both pottery and glass. The stock is well arranged and I can only regret that I could not see the gentleman who has charge of it. I walked through some of the other departments of this remarkable depôt, for apparently there is everything used in a house, whether home made or imported. The company must have an immense turnover, and I hope the china and glass department has its full share of it. The splendid stock they show leads to the supposition that it has.

Mr. F. W. Bywater, 9, Terminus-road, is the proprietor of the business known as "Miller's China, Glass and Hardware Stores." It has been removed from 8, Pevensey-road, and is now carried on in a newly fitted and conveniently arranged shop. There is an attractive window display, and the thoroughfare is an excellent one for business. There is large and well selected stock of all useful goods, affording ample choice for customers. There are some best goods, but medium and cheaper grades form the majority. A good variety of fancy lines suitable for presents is shown. Mr. Bywater lends out pottery and glass ware on hire for festivities, and keeps a large stock for that purpose. He undertakes repairs and matchings, believing that if these are not profitable in themselves, they please customers and lead to further business. This is the right way to look at these matters, though many dealers decline to entertain them.

The Crown Porcelain Co., 10, Terminus-rd., have a well stocked shop under the care of Mr. C. H. White, who has the goods displayed to the best advantage. The window especially is arranged in an attractive manner with pretty, ornamental and fancy lines. The company stock all kinds of household glass, china, and earthenware, including up-to-date dinner sets, tea sets, afternoon tea sets, dessert sets, trinket sets, vases and sundry other useful goods, together with fancy pieces suitable for presents.

Dresden & Co., porcelain and glass depôt, 114a, Terminus-rd., Eastbourne. Mr. E. Hayward is the proprietor of this business, which has now been under his control for many years. The shop is in an excellent position, exactly opposite the railway station, and in a good business neighbourhood. The premises are well adapted for the business, consisting of a large shop well fitted, and with excellent light. There is a large show-room on the first floor, and stock rooms above, while there is an extensive basement under all the premises available for stock. The business was established in 1876, by Mr. William Coupe. There is a large stock of china, glass, earthenware, and fancy goods, which includes some of the best British manufactures, and a large assortment of Continental goods, which Mr. Hayward imports direct. There is a fair proportion of best goods, both British and foreign, and also a good stock of medium class. The stock of glass ware is extensive and varied, but in this branch foreign productions largely predominate. Mr. Hayward makes a speciality of rivetting—both china and glass. He has an expert rivetter constantly employed on the premises. I saw him engaged on a piece of delicate work, and I was informed that Mr. Hayward makes a special feature of repairs to antique china. In the case of decorated china all the rivets are carefully enamelled in colour to match the pattern.



Fig. 2.—Evendens, Ltd., Eastbourne.

Bexhill-on-Sea,

if one of the smallest, is generally considered one of the prettiest watering places on the South Coast. You must not compare Bexhill with Brighton, or Eastbourne, or Hastings, because the places are so different that no fair comparison can be made. It has some ancient relics, but the town, as we know it, is a modern one. St. Peter's Church, with its red-tiled tower, dates back nearly a thousand years, but contains a sculptured stone of the eighth century. There is a quaint sun-dial fixed on a stone, dated 1599, and there are some picturesque and undoubtedly old residences in the immediate neighbourhood; but as a town Bexhill is a new place. Only about half a century ago it was a very small village, but it has now nearly 1,600 inhabitants. It is between Hastings and Eastbourne, and possesses many natural beauties. Visitors who care to admire these were charmed with its marvellous air—refreshing alike to old and young—and so the village soon grew into a good-sized health resort. It has a splendid sea-front, with a good promenade two miles long and fine beach for bathing. I will not say whether it is to its credit or not, but Bexhill was the first British watering

place to permit mixed bathing. It has other claims to distinction, amongst them its Kursaal, or miniature Crystal Palace by the sea, was the first of its kind erected in this country. There is another feature about Bexhill, which, as far as my experience goes, is unique amongst watering places—it has no pier. The centre of amusement and promenading is the East Parade with the Oriental building known as the Kursaal. I am rather "giving myself away" (to use a familiar, but not very elegant expression) by recording these details, because I was commissioned to visit the glass and china shops, and not the places of recreation in Bexhill. The authorities are to be congratulated upon their clean and well-paved streets, most of them lined by trees. After a short but pleasant walk along the Marina, I turned up a good thoroughfare, and found myself in the business centre of the town, and almost immediately came upon one of the objects of my search.

Mr. P. Hodgkinson, Devonshire-rd., and Western-rd., has a commodious range of buildings in which he carries on a number of retail businesses. One of these is an excellent glass and china shop. I had an opportunity of inspecting the others which are evidence of the enterprise of the proprietor, but I naturally gave most attention to the pottery and glass. Mr. Hodgkinson has been in this business here for thirteen years. He took over a comparatively small joint business of glass and china, and ironmongery. He has developed these very considerably, and has very properly divided them. In addition he has added furnishing and house-fitting, gas and water fitting, sanitation, lead, oil, and colours, and sheet and plate glass. He has premises admirably arranged for each of these businesses, and his glass and china shop is very creditable to him. He makes the most of the room at his disposal, and presents a very comprehensive selection of everything in our lines that is required in and about a house. Bexhill has increased in size and in importance since he acquired the business; but he has adapted his stock to the gradually increasing demand, so that to-day he has a full and up-to-date assortment in all lines. His trade is principally in the better medium-class goods. He has some of the best in both pottery and glass, but he finds the demand for expensive goods is not great. Our illustration of the interior of his shop gives a good idea of the useful character of his stock. He has a good stand in the centre with ample room all round, between it, and the sides. He stocks British earthenware and china principally, with a little Oriental ware and a few French fancy goods. The glass is mostly foreign—Belgian and Swedish. Other departments assist the glass and china to some extent, but he does a very considerable business in our goods, independently of his other branches. Mr. Hodgkinson says his china and glass business is good enough on its own merits. His customers are chiefly resident in the town, and the surrounding district, but there is no market-day. In addition to private residents, he supplies boarding houses—not only with glass, &c., but with ironmongery and furniture. He has worked up a good family connection also amongst the private schools, of which there are many in Bexhill. In pottery and glass he caters more for the useful than the merely ornamental class of goods, though he keeps some good lines in fancy pieces, and has a large stock of art flowerpots. In tea, breakfast, dinner, and toilet ware, he has a nice variety of printed, printed and gilt, and enamelled patterns, and amongst the last-named some very good sets. Mr. Hodgkinson says, however, that he finds the present demand is for neat artistic shapes, and quiet decoration. He is constantly improving his premises, and contemplates having a new shop-front in the coming spring.



Mr. P. Hodgkinson, Bexhill-on-Sea.

James L. French & Co., 41 and 43, St.Leonard's-rd., Bexhill, are general house furnishers, who have a department devoted to pottery and glass. They do the bulk of their business in our lines in the way of furnishing throughout, though they cater also for customers for pottery and glass alone. They keep a large and varied stock in all grades, except the most expensive. They have to keep these also, but in limited quantities. Their trade is in goods in every-day demand by the middle-class householder and the working man. They stock some things suitable for presents, though the demand for them is only in the season, and is not very great then. I noticed several shapes and decorations in china and earthenware that have only recently been brought out. By offering their customers some of the latest shapes and patterns, retail dealers will do much to meet the competition of London stores and catalogue houses, which is felt even at Bexhill.

Spring Brothers, china and glass merchants, 17, Station-rd., and 10, Sackville-rd., Bexhill, are also furnishing ironmongers and oil and colourmen. They do not make an expensive show of pottery and glass at Station-rd., and I had not time to visit their other address. The wares they deal in are of the useful kind, and consist principally of those in every-day demand. I had to hurry to the station from Messrs. Spring's, and am sorry I had not an opportunity of learning more about their trade in our goods.

OLD DEVONSHIRE POTS AND POTTERS.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

THE rich variety of extensive clay deposits, together with the ceaseless industry and skill of the inhabitants has, in all ages, ensured the county of Devon a place among the pot-producing counties of England. Of the earliest Devonian potters we know little beyond what we can gather from a study of the few samples of ware they have left us in their "barrows"—for these early clay workers were barrow men. They used great flint knives and cutters, instead of steel ones, and picks of staghorn in lieu of iron. The works, or most of them, were away on Dartmoor, and clustered around the three chief settlements of the moor. Others were to be found on certain lofty hills, in the north, south, east, and west of the county, but the combined output of the whole of the Devonshire potteries at this time was not large, though it was sufficient, as makers catered exclusively for the home market. The pots were unglazed, and from start to finish, only British labour was employed in their production, and only local clays were used. Although some of the pots discovered on the sites of these old potteries are made of a different clay to that found in the immediate vicinity, it must not be taken as a proof that the clay had been brought from a distance, but rather that even at this remote age, civilisation was making vast strides amongst these rude, inartistic potters, and the pots had been probably stolen from another maker for the purpose of copying the design.

The following sketch will give an idea as to the shapes most frequently met with, and which were probably leading lines in those very olden days:—

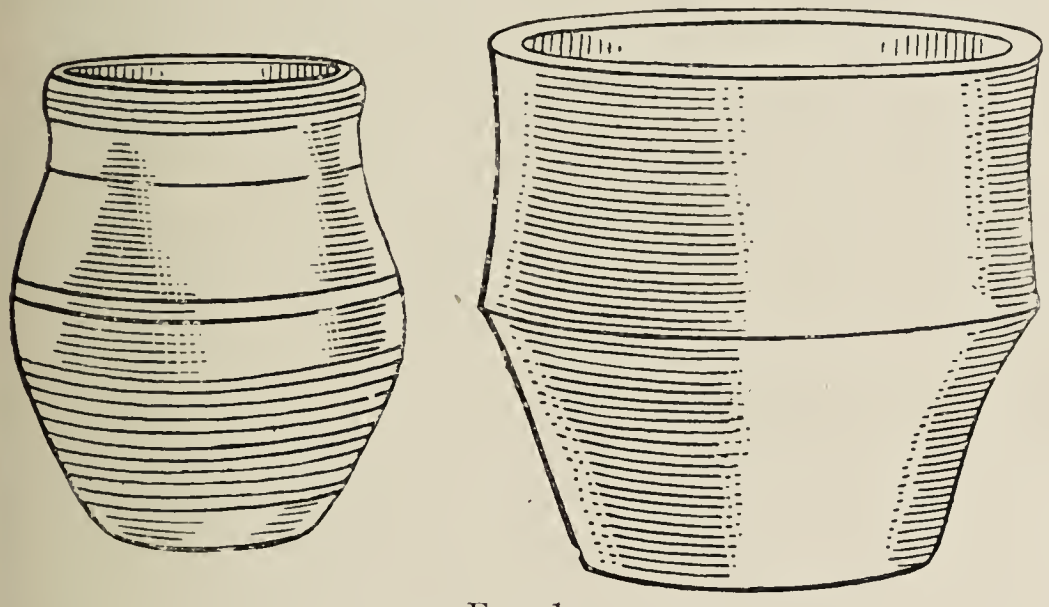


FIG. 1.

Many of the ancient Devonshire pots show signs of ornamentation, and, although dotted or straight lines are usual, more ambitious work was often attempted, as shown below:—.

Two different types of kilns were used for firing the pots. One was a pit, or chamber covered with a big stone, upon which a great fire was made. The other consisted of five slabs of moor stone, built over a hollow in the rock, and fired at the top and sides. Their colour when burnt was a brick red outside and dark inside—the fault of the fireman, who would lay the blame on the clay, on the kiln, or on the very poor fuel (wood). Under many changes of management, but run on practically the same style, the old potteries flourished until the Roman invasion.

There is indisputable evidence that skilled potters worked in Devonshire during the Roman occupation, but the Roman potter in Devon was the same as the Roman potter in any other portion of their dominions; there was nothing distinctly Devonian about his work. The ancient pots referred to in the early part of this article were almost invariably used either as urns or cooking pots, whilst the Roman jar was often a cash box or bank, and it is no exaggeration to say that there is hardly a district in the West but has wonderful tales of money found in earthen jars, and no labourer removes an old tree or stone without thinking of a crock of gold. Many jars have been found and recorded, and many more found but no report made by the finders. A pot discovered a few years ago at Compton Gifford, contained a thousand coins of the years A.D. 265, 266, 267, 273.

The Roman potter went, and potting in Devon almost died out, but managed to struggle on another thousand years, when the monks of the great religious houses in the county, who founded the woollen trade, helped to revive the potters' art. Many years passed, and the Devonshire potters found a new trade, for a Devon man brought home a new weed, very agreeable to smoke in a bowl of clay, and, although pipes were made of metal, it was found nothing equalled a clay. These were much appreciated by the philosopher Raleigh, who took a pipe of tobacco a little before he went to the scaffold, at which some formal persons were scandalised, but which, says the partial old writer, "was well and properly donne."

During the Commonwealth, a rough ware would seem to have been manufactured in three or four places in Devon. The diary of John Hyne, of Exeter, 1631—1643, which throws a wonderful light on many trades of his day, teaches us little about local potters or pottery. His "great earthenware standards" were probably made at Exeter or Bovey, but on June 29, 1614, he "Paid Mr. White, a Londonner, for a parcel of Carrick or Cheny, viz., a basin and ewer, 11 dishes of severall sizes, and a vinegar spowt, £1 13s." And, later, "paid Mr. Drakes man 25s. for 6 dozen tobacka pipes." Carrick and Cheny are both terms still employed in some old Devonshire villages for earthenware. Cheny is, of course, china, and Carrick is said to be derived from Carrack, a Portuguese merchantman, in which goods from

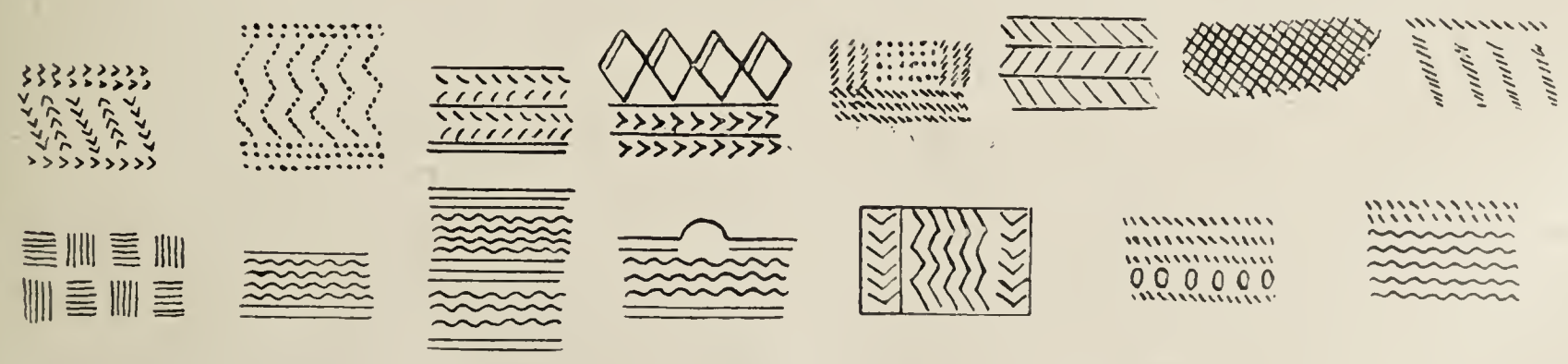


FIG. 2.

China and the East were brought, including much foreign crockery.

During the next two hundred years the county pot works grew steadily; pipeclay slip was used and glazes employed. A great trade sprang up in Devon harvest jugs, butter pots, salting pans, and white-pot jars. In the course of years these articles were made more ornamental or grotesque, and in smaller sizes, gradually leading up to Devon art ware of to-day. The manufacture of this ware, as well as more useful crockery, is carried on with much spirit, and a considerable quantity exported, but although the pottery is often on the site of ancient pot works, neither the ware nor the makers can as yet be noticed as "Old" Devonshire Pots and Potters.

THE BELGIAN GLASS INDUSTRY.

IN a report on the trade of Belgium for the year 1908 and the first six months of 1909, the British Consul-General states that the glass-making industry of Belgium in all of its principal branches was in by no means a flourishing condition during the year 1908, and in fact the output of Belgian glass has been diminishing for several years past. In regard to the statistics for the year 1908, there is a very obvious decline on the total, and especially in the exports of ordinary window glass and plate glass. The returns show a total of 259,953 tons, valued at £3,374,424, exported in 1907, while for 1908 the figures reach only 221,313 tons, with a value of £2,755,792, showing a decline of 38,640 tons and £618,632.

The window glass industry in 1908 was at a very low ebb from the manufacturers' point of view, and though the output was greatly reduced, the supply of window glass continued to exceed the demand and prices remained at an exceptionally low level. These remarks apply more to the general window glass trade than to the syndicate for the sale of window glass to China, Japan and India, which regulates prices for those countries.

The figures of exports to all countries given in this report show to what extent the window glass trade has declined. Had it been possible to maintain the price of window glass in any way in 1908, the position would have been less serious, but the cost of raw materials was unusually high as well as that of coal, while the lack of orders necessitated the reduction of prices to attract custom. The exports to China, Japan, Canada, Great Britain and the United States all declined noticeably, the total figures of window glass exports during the year being 155,711 tons, valued at 1,121,120, compared with those for 1907 of 181,783 tons, of a value of £1,456,264. Great Britain is by far the largest purchaser of Belgian window glass.

The plate glass industry in 1908, though not up to the usual standard of prosperity by any means, remained in a fairly sound position, and the continued limitation of output (sometimes to as little as 60 per cent. of the average production) was successful in maintaining prices at a remunerative level. The exports declined, the markets of Great Britain and the United States both accounting for much smaller quantities than in 1907. It may be remarked that Great Britain and the colonies are responsible for more than half the plate glass and nearly half the window glass exported from Belgium.

As regards the outlook for 1909 and particulars of the trade for the first six months of the present year, little of a really encouraging nature can be said. Early in May there were twenty four furnaces in activity out of a total of forty-one, but still the production is in excess of the demand. This over-production has the effect of keeping prices down, and prevents the placing of orders, as buyers wish to benefit by the situation and procure even greater concessions on the existing prices. The drop in prices must, however, have a limit, as it is impossible for manufacturers to continue indefinitely to produce at a loss, to say nothing of gaining a fair percentage upon the capital employed. The industrial press deplores the fact that the manufacturers of window glass in Belgium cannot come to some arrangement by the formation of a syndicate to maintain sale prices for all window glass manufactured, and quotes the success which has attended the efforts of the syndicate for the sale of window glass to China, Japan and India by the unification of prices and centralisation of management of sales.

It is also stated that the number of workers in the window glass industry is rapidly diminishing, and that owing to the lack of work provided of recent times many men have sought other employment, so that it would be practically impossible to reopen those manufactories at present inactive were better times to arrive. It appears, however, that the proposal of a general combination of manufacturers does not find favour with many of the actual makers of window glass. There is probably much to be said in support of both views on the question.

As regards exports of Belgian glass, the statistics for the first six months of 1909 show a considerable increase over those of the corresponding period of 1908, as will be seen from the figures given later in this paragraph. The exports do not, however, entirely indicate the position of the trade, as a considerable proportion is, doubtless, accounted for by the stocks on hand. Moreover, an increase over the exports of 1908 does not signify any great improvement in the trade, as that year was a notoriously bad one. Towards the middle of June prices became slightly firmer, and orders were somewhat more regular and abundant.

The situation in regard to plate-glass production is rather more satisfactory, although the industry is far more active; nevertheless prices are maintained at a moderate level by the regulation of production—that is, by working so many full days per month. This system appears to have acted well in the plate-glass industry, and the exports show a favourable increase. Although the position of the trade at the time of writing is not brilliant, there is some hope that an improvement may appear in the near future.

As regards the window glass trade at the time of writing a slight rise in price has taken place consequent upon a somewhat more active demand, and also on account of lesser production during the summer season. Notwithstanding this rise, prices are still low, and the production is amply sufficient to meet the demand. Manufacturers are endeavouring to arrive at some understanding by means of which the situation in the window glass trade may be improved, as the industry has been in anything but a satisfactory position for a long time past.

The statistics of exports of both plate glass and window glass during the first six months of 1909 are in excess of those during the corresponding period of 1908. They amount to 15,123 tons compared with 13,320 tons for the former, and 88,525 tons compared with 73,127 tons for the latter. Plate glass sent to Great Britain increased from 6,047 tons during the half-year of 1908 to 6,389 tons during 1909. In regard to window glass Great Britain (though still Belgium's chief customer) received 21,393 tons in 1909 compared with 23,446 tons in 1908. The window glass exports to Japan increased very considerably, and that country is now the largest receiver of Belgian supplies of this product after the United Kingdom.

North Pole Pottery.—The discovery of the North Pole by Dr. Cook, or Commander Peary, or both, has created a demand for Eskimo figures in porcelain in the United States. No doubt some enterprising British manufacturer will follow up this hint.

Correspondence.

These columns are open to members of the trade for the discussion of trade topics. There are many questions affecting the trade which will be the better for a free discussion.

A RETAILER'S GROWL.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—The question of matchings and special orders will ever be the most difficult point in our trade, but there is one point in which many of our makers have caused much worry and annoyance to us during our 77 years of trading, and we have no doubt that other large retailers have found the same. When placing a special order, clients often wish to know when it can be ready, and it is a daily occurrence for us to ask makers for date promises. Knowing as we do the vagaries and risks of firing, we do not blame them if these dates are often missed, but we do strongly condemn the inexcusable practice of ignoring the promise and sending no advice or reason to us. It is, indeed, no uncommon thing for us to have a promised date for matchings which are overdue, and four or five weeks after the date to find that the goods are still not delivered. Again, we often place orders for delivery per return post or passenger rail, the goods being wanted either two or three days after ordering; will you believe us, sirs, that in many cases not only does the parcel not arrive, but no reply or acknowledgment is sent? We ask, is this smart business? No! We are strongly of opinion that the office work in many of the leading firms is very slack indeed, and needs looking to. As things are, the competition of the silversmith as regards wedding presents is keen enough without our being handicapped in this way. We do a large account with most of the leading English firms (omitting one notable name which spreads its "seconds" all over the country), and much regret to state this grievance publicly, but trust it may have some beneficial effect.—Yours, &c.,

TOWNSEND & CO.

54, Northumberland-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Oct. 25.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—Mr. Charles F. Binns, so well known in England as the director of the Worcester Porcelain Works and as the inventor of the Worcester ivory porcelain, who is now professor of the important pottery school at Alfred University, New York State, U.S.A., is now engaged in an animated discussion with Professor Tostmann, of Berlin, on a question of great importance to potters.

The subject matter is in the main due to a statement in the late Dr. Seger's well-known writings in which Dr. Seger states that boracic acid, added to a glaze, has more power in preventing crazing than a like addition of other material.

Professor Binns, although recognising the great worth of Seger's researches, denies that boracic acid has the quality that Seger claims for it, and says in effect that if Seger could have had the knowledge we now possess he would have altered his opinion.

Professor Binns says: "Under the usual circumstances of manufacture and firing on American pottery, as belleek or semiporcelain, it is certain that boracic acid does not reduce the tendency to craze. We are not certain that it increases the evil or if it has no effect, but we are certain that it does not prevent it."

It may be said here that this opinion of Professor Binns is shared by many of, if not the majority of, the potters in England.

Here it may be noted that the question under discussion is of the utmost importance, and for this reason the opinion of Mr. Binns, who has been connected with the science and practice of pottery for 35 years, should receive the greatest respect.

Professor Tostmann states his position in the following words: "Having in view my twenty years' experience in pottery works, under all varieties of circumstances and with all kinds of glaze trials, I can say for certain that adding more boracic acid to the glaze will tend to prevent its crazing, and that in this direction it is more active than silica."

With this discussion is also connected the question of the action of lead in preventing crazing.—*Pottery and Glass*, U.S.A., and in the *Keramische Rundschau*, Berlin.—Yours, &c.,

OWEN GIBBONS.

Wordsley, Oct. 18.

PACKING CHARGES.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—I thought the enclosed invoices might interest you as packing charges are often commented upon in your gazette. Really, one is not surprised at the foreigner stepping in. In June I sent an order for a few matchings to manufacturers in the Potteries, and requested them to forward the five pieces for enclosure to another firm who had some goods on order for me. The five pieces were sent for enclosure on July 23 and the invoice sent to me. On that invoice I am charged 10d. for the basket. On Sept. 22 I received an invoice from the firm of the matchings they had so long on order, and mentioning the five pieces sent to them for enclosure. They charge me 1s. 9d. for hamper and packing. I am thus charged 2s. 7d. for packages for 13s. worth of goods. Part of the goods were ordered at the beginning of the year, and the others were kept two months at the factory to which they were sent for enclosure to me. I have written time after time for them, but manufacturers will not trouble about you, only to get your orders. Our pottery manufacturers are not businesslike.—Yours truly,

Oct. 1, 1909. "A COUNTRY DEALER."

MR. L. G. CHIOZZA MONEY AND THE GLASS TRADE.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—Under the title of "Those Who Live in Glass Houses," Mr. Money, a leading Free Trade controversialist, contributed an article to the "Daily News" of Sept. 22, in which he laboured to show that the unsatisfactory condition of the glass industry was due, not to our system of free imports, but to the antiquated methods and sleepy ways of manufacturers, especially when compared with the up-to-date and scientific system prevailing in Germany and on the Continent generally.

In a letter to the "Daily News" (a copy of which I enclose) I ventured to protest against this sweeping condemnation of men and methods which have made English glass famous throughout the world.

Without taking any notice of my letter, Mr. Money returned to the charge again the following week in an article headed "The Loss of Mr. Carder," in which he described in moving language how this remarkable man—whose retention in our midst might have rolled back the tide of foreign imports—was immediately snapped up by the enterprising Yankee, and the land of the Stars and Stripes is now reaping the benefit of the genius which we knew not how to appreciate.

Mr. Money waxed eloquent over this melancholy event, and, after explaining that it is the cheap coal in the locality which causes it to be the seat of the glass trade, exclaimed, "Was there not enough coal in Staffordshire to buy the services of Mr. Carder?" Not knowing the value of

the still "ungotten" mineral, nor the market price of Mr. Carder's services, I cannot hazard a guess, though I am sure that Mr. Carder himself would be as much amused as anyone at this extravagant language.

It is, however, only a fair specimen of what passes for argument in the Fiscal controversy. Mr. Money plainly knows nothing of the peculiar conditions of the English glass trade, but for political purposes he uses it as a peg on which to hang his Free Trade arguments. It is necessary for his purpose to show that English methods are all wrong and German methods are all right, and he does so to his entire satisfaction.

It is only when we come to the Fiscal systems of the two countries that this rule does not apply. Then we find that Free Trade England, alone among the civilised nations of the globe (Turkey, I believe, only excepted) is in the right, while Germany, America, and all the other nations groaning under the evils of Protection, are wrong.—Yours truly,

CONGREVE JACKSON.

Denny Glass Works, Stourbridge.

The following is a copy of the letter to the "Daily News" referred to :—

"THOSE WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES."

SIR,—May I be allowed as a glass manufacturer to criticise some conclusions arrived at by Mr. Chiozza Money in the article under the above heading, which he contributed to the "Daily News" of Sept. 22 ?

The British manufacturer has been faithfully dealt with by the champions of Free Trade throughout the course of the Fiscal controversy, and were glass manufacturers not already sufficiently conscious of their own shortcomings, the article in question would leave them in no manner of doubt.

Mr. Money describes them as being "content to make glass by rule of thumb" while engaged in the futile occupation of "stoking the furnaces of a by-gone age." They are found to be lacking in "efficiency," and have "fallen behind sadly in method." His authority for this sweeping condemnation is a Mr. F. Carder, who, in 1902, visited the continent under the auspices of the Staffordshire County Council in order to study the methods employed in foreign glass works. As is often the case, Mr. Carder returned from his brief visit full of admiration for the scientific go-a-headness of continental factories, and with a corresponding contempt for the antiquated ways of Stourbridge manufacturers. Soon afterwards, this gentleman went to America, there to engage in the manufacture of glass under the protection of a 60 per cent. duty. His subsequent visits to Europe have been, not to Germany, however, but to Stourbridge, in order to secure the services of the highly trained workmen, whose unequalled skill, acquired under our "rule-of-thumb" methods, has done more to build up the glass industry in the States than all the science of the Fatherland.

As to Mr. Carder's main criticism, I will only say that several manufacturers (myself among the number) have carefully studied the advisability of introducing the Siemens gas-furnace, but have come to the conclusion that it is not suited to the special requirements of the Stourbridge industry.

Mr. Money quotes the comparative figures of exports and imports of English and German glassware, and, in spite of the fact that he credits Germany with two millions of exports in excess of what I believe to be the correct figures, the disparity between the two countries is sufficiently disquieting. It is, however, the conclusions which he draws from these figures which I venture to challenge. In his opinion the difference in the Fiscal systems of the two countries has nothing to do with the superiority of Germany. "Clumsy import duties to raise prices and injure everybody who buys glass" would not help us in the least. "There is a simple explanation of our inferior position in the glass industry and a simple remedy available," viz., the adoption of German scientific methods. If that be so, how does Mr. Money account for the fact that the exports of German glassware to the United States fell from close upon £700,000 in 1890 to just over £200,000 in 1900—the decade during which the Dingley Tariff came into operation ?

The "clumsy import duties" of the States appear to have been a pretty effectual weapon with which to combat German science.

So far, too, from those duties having "raised prices and injured everyone who bought glass," I found when visiting America recently that richly cut glass, which has become a staple industry there, was being sold at actually cheaper rates than in England, and this in spite of the fact that American factories are run very much upon English lines (frequently under English managers and foremen), while the rate of wages is more than double what is paid here. The reason is obvious. The American manufacturer, having his splendid home market secured to him, can obtain orders for immense quantities of particular patterns, free from the harassing anxiety of seeing his market flooded with cheap foreign reproductions of his designs. This security at home enables him to produce to such advantage that American cut glass may now be found on sale in all the leading cities of Europe.

The English manufacturer, on the other hand, while paying far higher wages for shorter hours of work than his Continental rivals, and having to submit to much more severe State regulations for the protection of the workers, is being gradually but remorselessly squeezed out of his home markets by our system of free imports, while his access to foreign markets (outside the Empire) is barred by hostile tariffs.

Mr. Money is doubtless unaware of the conditions of labour prevailing in the glass works of, say, Belgium and Austria, and I do him the justice to believe that he has no wish that the miserable scale of wages and inordinately long hours of work which rule in those countries should be introduced into England. But it necessarily follows that if the British manufacturer is to hold his own in competition with Continental cheap labour, while at the same time maintaining the present standard of pay and labour conditions, some measure of protection must be devised, which, by securing him a predominant share of the home market, will enable him to produce his wares in vastly greater quantities and consequently at lower rates.

The additional money required for wages, fuel, materials, carriage, &c., besides keeping capital in the country, would spread throughout the land in a beneficent stream, a goodly portion of which would ultimately find its way into the coffers of the State.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

CONGREVE JACKSON.

Letters as below also appeared in the "County Express" of Oct. 16 :—

SIR,—The attention of the Staffordshire Education Committee has been drawn to two articles by Mr. Chiozza Money, M.P., in the "Daily News" of Sept. 22 and 29, in which he charges Staffordshire manufacturers with great lack of intelligence and enterprise, especially in connection with the glass trade.

Among his criticisms he holds up to ridicule the Technical Instruction Committee of the Staffordshire County Council for their "belated enterprise" in appointing Mr. Fred Carder as lecturer in glass manufacture at Wordsley in 1900, and sending him on a tour of inspection to Germany and Austria in 1902. He proceeds on anonymous and inaccurate evidence to allege that Mr. Carder's report was "mutilated and very poorly circulated in this county."

As a matter of fact nothing was omitted from the report but some irrelevant details, of no interest to any member either of the public or trade. This editing was done with Mr. Carder's full approval, as the two following extracts from Mr. Carder's letters show :—

> Dec. 2, 1902 : "As to the report being printed, I am afraid that it will want a lot of editing and lopping. I quite agree with you that some of the details, such as dates of journey, &c., should be omitted, and the only reason I gave them was to show your committee the ground covered and the work done."
>
> Dec. 19, 1902 : "I think that the report will now do very well, and I feel very much indebted to you for the care and trouble you have gone to to bring it to its present form."

The report (which was paid for entirely out of county funds) was sent not only to every manufacturer in the neighbourhoode and to all trade and many other journals, but copies were sent fre, of charge to numerous manufacturers elsewhere in this country and in fact to anyone who made application.

I may add that though Mr. Fred Carder has gone to America, his brother has succeeded him as lecturer with equal success, and that a special laboratory and class-room have been recently built for him in the Wordsley Institute partly out of a bequest aided by a substantial county grant.

The Staffordshire Education Committee have thus shown an amount of enterprise and public spirit in dealing with this matter which surely deserve appreciation and recognition from Mr. Chiozza Money rather than ridicule.

The same committee have established a most successful pottery school in North Staffordshire, which is quite without any rival in this country, and at present only needs a suitable permanent building. This, no doubt, will be provided very shortly by the authority of the new county borough of Stoke-on-Trent, which comes into office early next year.

In the Potteries area there are five schools of art, not including the art school in the present county borough of Hanley, but including the extremely fine new school of art at Burslem opened in 1907, and built and equipped partly from local rates, partly from a bequest, and partly out of considerable county grants.

It is not for me to defend the manufacturers of Staffordshire; against the Education Committee the charge of neglect and incompetence cannot be sustained.—I remain, your obedient servant

GRAHAM BALFOUR, Director of Education,
Staffordshire Education Committee.

SIR,—I have no wish to enter into the controversy which has arisen over my brother Fred's report on his visit to Germany and Austria some seven years ago and his subsequent visit to America, but in his absence I must protest against the statements made in the article—reprinted from the POTTERY GAZETTE—and in Mr. Jackson's letter to the "Daily News," which appeared in your issue of the 9th inst.

After my brother returned from Germany he not only made a report to the County Council, who sent him, but also gave a course of lectures, which were attended by glass masters, glass makers, and others interested, and at which he exhibited numerous samples of ware he had acquired at his own expense. Discussions followed the lectures, and as far as he was able my brother answered whatever questions were raised. At the close he was unanimously thanked for his report. No one then suggested that the report was unfair or prejudiced, or that the facts were other than as he gave them.

Soon after the lectures were given my brother went to the United States at his own cost, not as a representative of the County Council or any other body. Although the visit was a private one, on his return an account of his impressions was given in an interview, a report of which appeared in the local press.

Mr. Jackson says:—"Soon after this gentleman went to America. . . . . His subsequent visits to Europe have been, not to Germany however, but to Stourbridge, in order to secure the services of the highly-trained workmen, &c." The facts are these:—My brother went to reside in America in 1903. He has only been in England once since then, viz., in July last year (1908) when he came over, not to look after workmen, but in order to see his father, who was seriously ill.

I think your readers will agree that the statements in the article and letter referred to are untrue.—Yours truly,

158, Tividale-rd., Burnt Tree, Tipton. WILLIAM H. CARDER.

[A communication from Mr. F. Carder appears on page 1297 of this issue.—EDS. P.G.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. R.—The manufacturers are quite justified in what they have done.

"Dealer."—We send you the names of wholesale houses who can supply you well.

B. & Son.—We have sent you the names of manufacturers of the ware you mention.

"Justice."—The matter is not suitable for discussion in our own or any other trade journal.

B. R.—See the POTTERY GAZETTE DIARY for next year, which you have probably received by this time.

"Manchester."—The charges for packing are much heavier than usual for goods to the amount stated.

L. M.—No dinner ware design has ever been registered under the number "31517." Evidently, the figures you give us are incorrect.

J. W. & Co.—As you are not in the trade we have given you the names of china and glass dealers in your city who can give you the information.

J. L. D.—We do not answer legal questions, but your case happens so often in business that we do not mind saying you cannot give notice till quarter day.

L.—We have sent you the name of the manufacturer of the goods illustrated. We never give the names of inquirers to manufacturers and consider your remark uncalled for.

Anxious.—For information concerning a government pottery in British W. Africa, see our Empire Note on technical pottery classes in Sierra Leone on p. 1271 of this issue.

J. B. (Canada).—The jug of which you give us description is one of the manufacture of Jones and Walley, who occupied the Villa Pottery, Cobridge, Staffs., from about 1835 to 1850. We do not think that it is of any special value.

S. & Co.—The mark was a general one of Davenports. As you may know, all their moulds and plates were dispersed. If you give us the name of the pattern on the piece we may be able to tell you who bought the plates for it.

J. K.—The composition of a dinner service as sent to South Africa by London shippers may be: (a) 4 dozen plates, 5 meat dishes, 1 soup tureen, 2 sauce tureens, 2 sauce boats, 4 cover dishes; or (b) 4 dozen plates, 4 meat dishes, 1 sauce tureen, 1 butter boat, 4 cover dishes.

"Anxious Parents."—We suggest you should apprentice your son to another tradesman, or, if possible, to a manufacturer. He will learn more than if he "served his time" with you, however competent you may be to instruct him. You will have opportunities of helping him all the time.

R. B.—We think that the dessert plate marked "Antiquarian" is one that was manufactured many years ago by Charles Meigh, who discontinued business in 1861. Of course, seeing that the name is not copyright it may possibly be a pattern of some other manufacturer. Your description gives us no idea as to the age of the ware. It may be quite modern. Neither do you say if it is china or earthenware.

M. H.—For particulars as to imports of German bottles into this country, we must refer you to the annual trade returns. Until the results of the census of production are published, no statistics are available as to the output of bottles in the United Kingdom. The information asked for in your other questions seems likely to assist some Continental firm to compete in the British market, and we therefore prefer not to impart it.

R. P.—The mark you give us is a registered design number, but there are no records available to which we can refer for one so old as this, which apparently dates back thirty years, or perhaps considerably more. The information can be obtained, provided there is not the least possible doubt of the numbers, &c., on the mark being correct, on application being made, accompanied with a fee of 5s., to The Comptroller, Patent Office, Designs Branch, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C.

S. B.—The total British exports to the United States of America in 1904 were £39,272,433, in 1905 £47,282,088, and in 1906 £53,240,325. The total British imports from United States of America in 1904 were £119,227,802, in 1905 £115,573,051, and in 1906 £131,101,540. The total British exports to Australia were, in 1904 £19,841,230, in 1905 £19,476,463, and in 1906 £22,781,283. The total British imports from Australia were, in 1904 £23,568,918 in 1905 £26,968,977, and in 1906 £29,137,890. The total British exports to Japan were, in 1904 £5,043,674, in 1905 £9,796,900, and in 1906 £13,115,330. The total British exports from Japan were in 1904 £2,349,477, in 1905 £1,860,313, and in 1906 £2,954,285.

T. D.—We cannot trace the makers of ware marked with a crown, and styled "Royal Denmark," England, and there is nothing about the mark to help us. It is becoming a very common practice nowadays for even second-rate firms to use the prefix "Royal" to the names of their patterns, and that on the commonest and gaudiest decorated ware. In many instances such a usage is very misleading, ignorant people being under the impression that there must be something of more than usual intrinsic value attached to ware to which such a prefix is applied. It is doubtful whether any firm without "Royal" authority can rightly use the term "Royal," and when the maker's name does not appear in conjunction with it, such as Royal Worcester, Royal Crown Derby, Royal Doulton, purchasers should be wary.

CORRESPONDENT'S INQUIRY.

L. & C.—English agent's name wanted representing Gerard, Dufraisseuse & Cie., of Limoges.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY OF OLD WEDGWOOD.

DR. GEORGE CHARLES WILLIAMSON announces the discovery of the famous dinner service made for the Empress Catherine of Russia by Josiah Wedgwood. Probably no other man could have achieved such a result under the only conditions available. In addition to the remarkable energy and patience which he displayed, Dr. Williamson possesses a special ability for such a task.

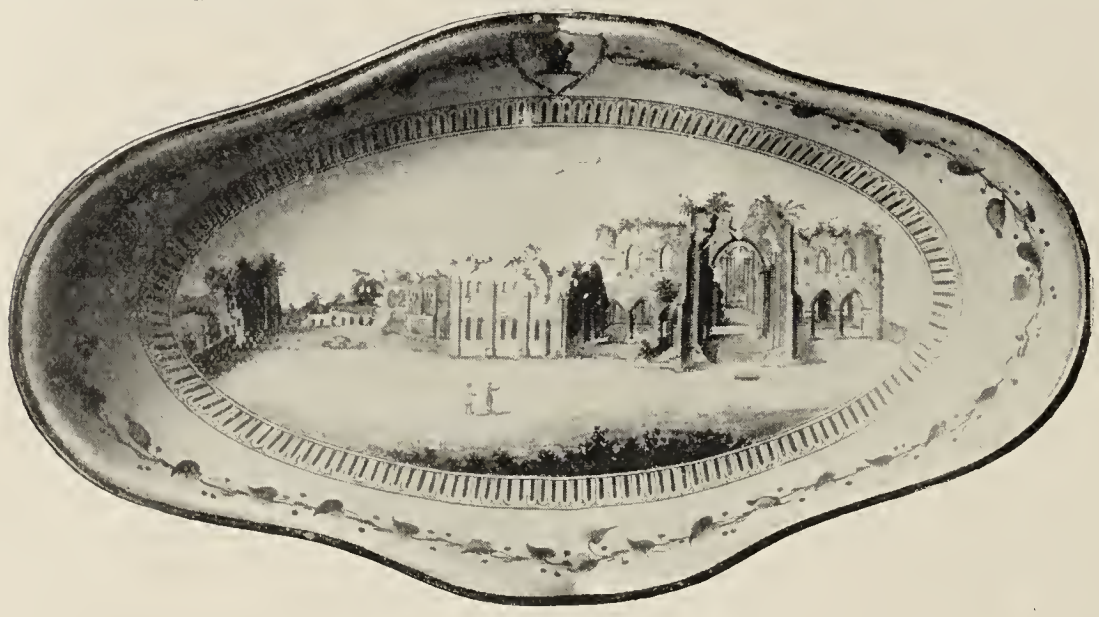


FIG. 1.—FURNESS ABBEY.

He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature and of the Royal Numismatic Society. He is an expert on Art generally, and on miniatures in particular. He has been an extensive writer on Art, and has published the lives of many famous artists. He has devoted much time to the collection and examination of miniatures, the collection of books on the fine arts, and of catalogues of picture galleries and other art collections. While searching for ancient views of Hampstead, Dr. Williamson became aware that a number of such views were mentioned in a unique copy of a catalogue enumerating the subjects painted on a dinner service produced by Josiah Wedgwood for the Empress Catherine II. of Russia. It is well known that in 1774 Josiah Wedgwood did produce such a service, and that it was exhibited in London for two months before it was forwarded to the Empress. The service consisted of no fewer than 1,200 pieces, each decorated with a view of eighteenth century England, the whole series comprising about 2,000 pictures of castles, mansions, parks, bridges, landscapes, and monuments of every description. Dr. Williamson proceeded to make inquiries about this remarkable dinner service, but the only information he could obtain in the most likely quarters in this country, and from Russian officials, whom he questioned on the subject, was that all trace of the famous dinner service had been lost, and that probably it had been long since destroyed. He thereupon approached the Czar himself, who caused a thorough search to be made, with the result that 800 pieces, each decorated with views of eighteenth century England, were discovered stored away at the Petérhof Palace. With the Czar's permission, several of the pieces have been photographed. and Dr. Williamson has prevailed upon his Imperial Majesty to lend a large portion of the service for exhibition presently in one of the London art galleries. This service has been described as the most celebrated set the great potter ever made in cream-coloured ware. In recognition of the appreciation of the service by the Empress, Wedgwood named the body of which it was made "Queen's Ware," and that ware is one of the most popular productions of the Wedgwoods of to-day. The history of the service is familiar to students and collectors, who may be interested in learning that there is now one plate of the famous service in the Wedgwood Museum at the works at Etruria. Wedgwood's instructions were to make a large service for Her Majesty's use, and to paint in black enamel on every piece a different view of the palaces, seats of the nobility, and other remarkable places in the British Kingdom. A large proportion of the 1,200 views depicted on the service were from original drawings, and the production of the service occupied nearly eight years. By special permission of the Czar, the majority of the views have been photographed for Dr. Williamson, and will be reproduced in the work he is about to publish on the subject. We are able, by the courtesy of the "Illustrated London News," to give reproductions of two of these historical pieces—two large dishes with oval centres. In Fig. 1 there is a view of Furness Abbey, and Fig. 2 shows St. James's Palace as seen from Pall Mall.

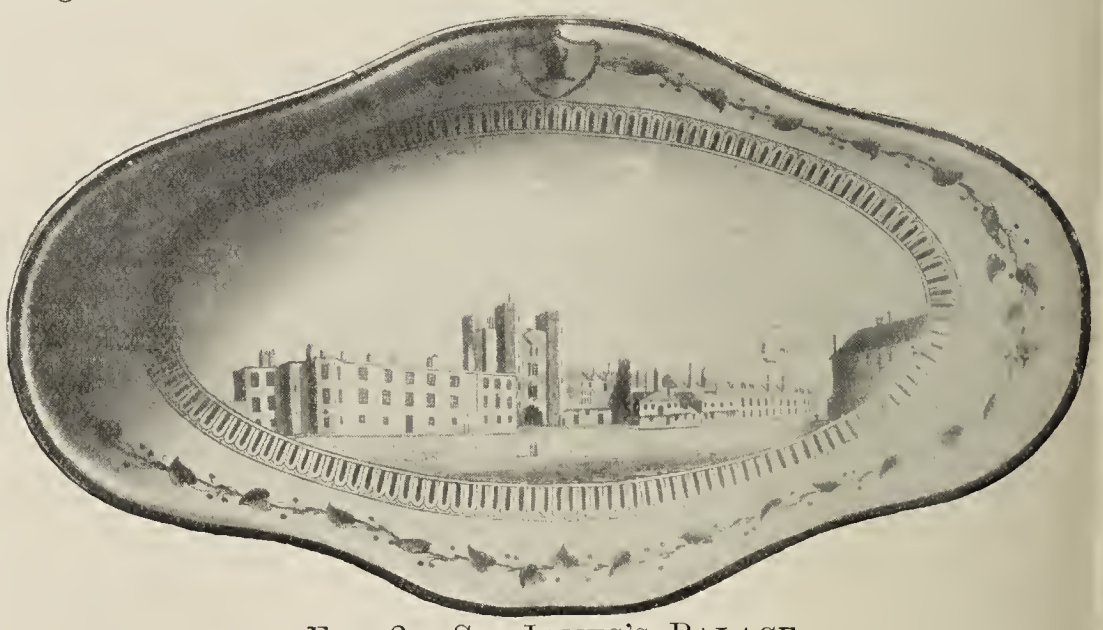


FIG. 2.—ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

THE Board of Management gratefully acknowledge the sum of £65 5s. 7d., being the first result of the special collection books issued on behalf of the Institution. The amount is made up as follows :—Messrs. Booths, Ltd., £31 10s. ; Green Bros., £10 ; Wm. Whiteley, Ltd. (china and glass department), £5 5s. ; David Nestle, £4 ; W. G. Savill, £2 ; C. Allerton & Sons, £1 3s. 4d. ; J. Brown & Co., £1 ; Orrok M. Doulton, £1 ; C. W. Farquhar, £1 ; G. D. Francis, £1 ; Miss Nestle, £1 ; Stevens & Williams, £1 ; smaller amounts, £5 7s. 3d.

The Festival Dinner, to be held at the Imperial Restaurant, Regent-st., W., on Thursday, Nov. 11, under the chairmanship of Mr. John T. Osler (Messrs. F. & C. Osler, Ltd.), will be one of the most important and influential gatherings yet held in connection with the trade, and donations to the special appeal on behalf of the Institution, also applications for dinner ticket (10s. 6d. each)—the number of which must necessarily be limited—should be addressed to the Secretary (Mr. A. J. Prickett), 49, Hatton-garden, E.C.

THE ENGLISH CERAMIC SOCIETY.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)

AT the usual monthly meeting of the English Ceramic Society, held at the Municipal Secondary School, Hanley, on Saturday evening, Oct. 9, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. P. Holdcroft, the subject which claimed attention was one of vital importance to pottery manufacturers, viz. : The common fault better known in the trade as "spit out," but more scientifically defined as "the absorption and dissolution of gases by silicates." Everyone connected with the manufacture of pottery is well acquainted with the nature of the fault, and the serious loss which it entails, and is also aware how extremely prevalent it is. All sorts of theories and so-called remedies have been put forward to overcome it, but it still survives, and is a veritable "thorn in the flesh" to the master potter. The fault in question occurs in the enamel kiln whilst ware is firing for onglaze decorations. When the temperature is between 700 and 900 deg. bubbles of gas appear to develop in the glaze, and, bursting at the surface, cause a fault which at once brands the piece as useless, for there is no recognised cure once the ware has given way to "spitting." In justice to the English Ceramic Society, the subject engaged the serious attention some time ago of Mr. Bernard Moore and Dr. J. W. Mellor, who collaborated, and presented to the Society a joint paper dealing with it. This at the time was taken as read, and published in the last "Transactions." It was thought that profit might be derived by reopening the subject in the form of a discussion, and the meeting of the Society on Oct. 9th was reserved for this purpose, Mr. W. Jackson undertaking to introduce the discussion. Before recording any of the views expressed in the course of this discussion it is necessary to briefly summarise the general lines of the paper, which was exceedingly comprehensive, and was moulded around the consideration of the following points :—(1) The sulphuric acid theory of spitting, (2) effects of the volatilisation of "lead" fritt glazes, (3) the viscosity of glazes in the enamel kiln, (4) gas bubbles in glazes from the glost oven, (5) measurement of the absorption of gases by heated glazes, (6) related observations on volcanic lavas, rocks, and minerals, (7) the nature of the enamel kiln gases, (8) combustion of the absorbed gases in the interior of the glaze, (9) the absorption of solid carbon by the glaze, (10) "spitting" during the cooling of the glaze, (11) de-vitrification accompanied by "spitting," (12) the ventilation of the enamel kilns, (13) the development of gases in the body, and (14) the "spitting" of green china. Summing up, the essayists were persuaded that "spitting" was a highly complex phenomenal which could be traced to a number of antecedents, some of which might be referred to the "body" and others to the glaze. As a glaze effect "spitting" occurred (1) when sulphates were dissolved by the glaze, either by (a) the diminution in the solubility of the sulphates by an increase in the acidity of the glaze (this might be brought about by the dissolution of the silica, by the volatilisation of the "lead," or by the sucking up of "lead" by the body); or (b) the reduction of stable sulphates to unstable sulphites. (2) By the bursting of gas bubbles existing in the glaze. (3) By the combustion of hydrocarbons in solution in the glaze. (4) By the combustion of carbon in solution in the glaze. (5) By the diminution in the solubility of the gases, attending the devitrification of the glaze. As a body effect "spitting" occurred—(6) Through the combustion of carbonaceous matter in the body, *e.g.*, (a) the gases absorbed in the ovens or kiln (b) the organic matter in the body (7) Through the rapid evolution of moisture absorbed by the body. In the opinion of the essayists at least 80 per cent. of the "spitting" which occurred in the manufacture of pottery, was due to the presence of moisture or organic matter in the body, and this possibly explained why the cause of "spitting" had hitherto proved so difficult to diagnose. Attention had been focussed on the glaze, whereas the glaze appeared to be but of secondary importance.

Mr. Jackson responded to an early call by the chairman to introduce the discussion. He said it was not every paper which they were able to thoroughly read and carefully consider before it was discussed, but they were in hopes that some day they would be able to lay before the members at the time of the meeting, printed copies of the papers presented, which would facilitate discussion, and tend to increase the utility of the Society. At the outset he would say that there were one or two points of criticism which he wished to make upon the paper. The first was that in dealing with the theories which had been propounded as to the part played by sulphuric acid in the production of "spitting," he did not agree with the conclusion that "the glaze dissolved silica from the body presumably in the enamel kiln." That was given by the essayists as one of the conditions necessary to take place if sulphuric acid should give rise to "spits" in the enamel kiln. He hardly thought that was a likely thing to occur. He was rather of the opinion that a portion of the reason had been given in a later stage of the paper when the essayists went on to say in dealing with gas bubbles enclosed from the glost oven :—"It is sometimes stated that the gas enclosed in the bubbles must be under reduced pressure at the highest temperature of the enamel kiln because a bubble imprisoned in the glaze, at, say, atmospheric pressure in the glost oven (1,050 deg.) would be under approximately four-fifths of an atmospheric pressure at the highest temperature of the enamel kiln (800 deg.), so that, when refired in the enamel kiln, the bubbles would tend to contract, not expand. The mobility of the cooling glaze, however, would in all probability enable the glaze to very nearly adapt itself to the contraction of the bubble of gas, unless the gas were one which condensed to a liquid or solid at the lower temperature." The idea, he thought, was contained in that paragraph, although the argument, even there, he considered was faulty, because the size of the bubble which would be imprisoned in a glost piece would not be the size of the bubble as it existed at a temperature of 1,050 deg., but its volume would be the volume which the gas occupied at the temperature at which the glaze solidified, and as that temperature was distinctly below the temperature of the enamel kiln at which the glaze again became viscous it was quite possible that there might be a pressure inside these bubbles in the enamel kiln, instead of a contraction. Further on in the paper when dealing with the tendency of "fritted lead" glazes to blister more readily than raw lead glazes in the glost oven, the essayists proceeded to say :—"In 'fritted glazes' the whole of the lead is usually introduced as a bisilicate, which, according to Seger, may hold four per cent. of sulphates in solution. As the bisilicate reacts with the other constituents it becomes more and more acidic, and, accordingly, becomes capable of holding less and less sulphates in solution as the glaze approaches its maturing point. With 'raw lead' glazes the carrying capacity for sulphates is, on the contrary, always increasing until the glaze reaches its maturing point." That might be said as regarded a "frit," but it was not so as regarded white lead. He took it that the white lead would be equally open to the action of the sulphuric acid. These were the few weaknesses which Mr. Jackson thought he could find in the paper, apart from which he did not think he could find fault with it. It was a model of completeness, and he had not yet seen or come across any cause of "spitting" which was not mentioned in the paper by Mr. Bernard Moore and Dr. Mellor. He did think, however, that even more might have been made of the effect of gas in the body. The essayists had put down 80 per cent. as being an approximate proportion of "spitting" due to gases included in the body, but he (Mr. Jackson) would be inclined to put it higher than that. In fact, he was inclined to think that if it were possible to get rid of the effect of the exit of gases from the body during enamel kiln firing, they would then be able to rid themselves of practically the whole of "spit out" ware. Undoubtedly there were a few cases of "spitting" due to the effect of carbonaceous vapours in the kiln, but he thought they were very exceptional There was one very interesting observation made in the paper, that being with regard to the absorption of carbonaceous vapours by a "frit," which to the mind of the speaker, explained the phenomena which he had noticed for some considerable time with a certain amount of puzzlement, that sometimes, especially in deep-sided pieces such as scallops, oatmeals, and bowls, fired in a kiln along with a fair amount of lithographed ware, the insides of these pieces had often been noticed to turn yellow, and very "pinholed." He thought the explanation of that had been given very completely by Dr. Mellor in an experiment which he had made showing the absorption of carbonaceous vapours by a "frit" upon which he had experimented. From the observation which Dr. Mellor had made it was, he thought, clearly shown that the colour of the "frit" after the vapours had been driven off was distinctly browner than the colour of the original "frit." It was a most interesting experiment, and threw some light upon the change of colour which sometimes took place in the enamel kiln. As regarded the absorption of carbonaceous vapours by the biscuit, the origin of this might be very diverse. Some of the cases were undoubtedly due to faulty ventilation in the enamel kiln, such as faulty placing, and the consequent imprisonment within the hollow pieces of carbonaceous vapours, and he dare say that most of those present had noticed examples of ware which had come from the enamel kiln quite black in the body. He had seen occasionally cups which had been placed inside other pieces in a heavy lithograph kiln which had come out thoroughly black in the biscuit. These pieces had evidently had a faulty spot somewhere in the glaze, and it seemed to the speaker that the explanation was simply that the carbonaceous vapours had found their way into the body. With reference again to the vapours occluded in the biscuit in the production of "spit out," there was a fact, he thought, not yet on record that "unsorted" glost pieces had a tendency to "spit" much more readily than "sorted" glost. He had made experiments several times himself, and had persuaded other people to do the same, and it seemed to be a general rule that if a glost piece were taken direct from the glost oven and put straight into the enamel kiln without being sorted, it would almost inevitably "spit out," whereas, if the glost surface were broken by knocking off the small knots, "spitting" was obviated. The first time he had noticed this was when he was making some experiments on a glaze difficulty, and was anxious to get the effect of the kiln fire on a new glaze. The trial pieces were taken straight from the glost oven without being sorted, and put straight into the enamel kiln, and every piece was "spit out."

G

He at once rushed to the kiln thinking that they had had a very bad kiln, but he was relieved to find that those were almost the only pieces which had "spit." The other pieces, which had taken their course through the warehouse, and had gone through the process of "sorting" were quite free from the fault. The opening of the glaze surface by knocking off the bits seemed to give a free exit for the gases in the biscuit, and the gases would naturally take advantage of the freest exit. These gases could not have been water or vapours from the enamel kiln itself, but vapours present in the ware from the glost oven. Another peculiarity, which seemed to strengthen this view, was the absence of any experience, so far as he had been able to find, of enamel kiln trial pitchers "spitting." Put in whole the ware would "spit," but broken in two it would not. That was evidently a cure for "spit out." Mr. Jackson, concluding, said he had never yet seen a painted or gilt tile, glazed on one side only, "spit out." It seemed, therefore, that the provision of free exit for gases occluded in the biscuit assisted greatly in the obviation of "spit out." By far the greater portion of "spit out" ware was due to the exit of these gases which were enclosed in the biscuit through the glost surface in the enamel kiln.

After Mr. Jones had made some reflections upon the vagaries of "spitting," and thrown out the suggestion that after all the theories had been advanced and considered, they were still left in the dark to a great extent in reference to the causes of "spitting," Mr. Ashley Myott rose to support what Mr. Jackson had said in reference to "sorted" flat. Mr. Jackson, he said, had given him the wrinkle some time before, and he had been able to prove it for himself. The result had been a marked diminution in the total number of "spit out" pieces. There was, however, one shape of ewer which would always "spit." He had tried to overcome the difficulty by the same means. To test the thing he knocked a big hole in one of the ewers as it came from the glost oven, and put the broken ewer in the kiln. Sure enough, however, it "spit out," although he thought he had left sufficient room for the gases to get out. He had mentioned the matter to Mr. Jackson, who suggested that he had knocked the hole in the bottom instead of at the top, and the gases went upwards. He had also observed that in the "Climax" kiln they got very much more "spit out" ware than in the ordinary kiln. Perhaps that might be explained somehow by the rapidity with which the firing was conducted, although he did not know how that might be. He had not, so far, been able to solve it to his own satisfaction. When firing mazarine blue he had also noticed that they got the glaze on the blue band often "spit out" whilst the glaze on the surface of the plate was satisfactory. Perhaps some light could be thrown upon that phenomenon.

Mr. L. L. Grimwade mentioned that, following upon a suggestion made some time previously in the Society's "Transactions" regarding the advisability of prolonging the firing of the biscuit oven between the temperatures of 700 and 900 deg., they had adopted the course with some benefit. The method seemed to work satisfactorily. They had marked all the ware so fired with a special mark, and a very small percentage indeed had given way to "spitting" on taking its course later through the enamel kilns. He had, however, come across a peculiar circumstance that week. Two ewers treated in exactly the same way, fired in the same glost oven, and later in the same kiln, a four mouth kiln, side by side, one of them marked with the special mark indicating a prolonged fire between 700 and 900 deg. in the biscuit, and the other without the mark, suggesting that it had not been so treated in the biscuit firing, had come from the kiln with puzzling results. The remarkable fact was that the one which had the special mark had "spit out" both inside and out, and the one without the mark had not "spit" at all, but was perfect at every point. He felt sure that the one with the mark had been branded correctly, because it was an eighth of an inch less in height than the other, which seemed to indicate the soaking fire between the specified degrees of heat. He would not hesitate to say that it was the only case of the kind which he had noticed, and he merely brought the fact forward as a curious one. He would like to ask whether to prevent "spit out" ware, it was essential to absolutely hold the temperature of the biscuit oven steady for four or five hours between 700 and 900 deg., because that was an exceedingly difficult thing to do, in fact, most firemen would say it was impossible. In half-a-dozen or more records recently taken of the biscuit firing, they were able to find that there had been an effort on the part of the fireman to hold the firing steady at that point, but the firing line showed a steady rise, perhaps not so abruptly at that point, but, nevertheless, there was a steady upward move.

Mr. Jones observed that, in his experience, he had found it advisable not to utilise pieces which had contracted to the extent that Mr. Grimwade had suggested. Such pieces, in his practice, he had found more liable to "spit."

Mr. Roberts offered an observation upon Mr. Jackson's suggested remedy of "sorting." He had one particular body, he said, upon which he had tried quite a number of glazes, and invariably the ware "spit out" and very badly too. Some of the pieces "spit" in a remarkable manner. There was a very fine line of crazing, and bubbles were to be seen running all along it. It was rather difficult to see the craze before the piece was sent to the enamel kiln, but on coming from the kiln it was accentuated by the bubbles. It seemed to him that a line of crazing such as he mentioned acted very much in the same way as Mr. Jackson's suggested imperfections in the glaze. The process seemed to be dealt with in Section 14 of the paper by Mr. Bernard Moore and Dr. Mellor, wherein it was stated. "If the organic matter in the body has been imperfectly oxidised in the biscuit oven, it is obvious that the entry of air into the body in any subsequent firing will cause the combustion of part of the organic matter. The products of combustion, heated by the reaction, will work their way under pressure through the glaze, and, in many cases, produce "spitting." The speaker could not, however, quite see why the carbon dioxide thus produced should not get out as soon as it was produced. If air was getting in, why should not the carbon dioxide get out? Of course, it was a well-known fact that carbon in the form of charcoal could absorb many times its own volume of different gases, as many as ten to twelve times its volume of oxygen gas, and the point had occurred to him whether it was not possible that particles of carbon having condensed oxygen in them, when the combustion started, did not very rapidly evolve a considerable amount of gas, producing carbon dioxide at a much faster rate than it could escape. That would point to an explanation of the fact that old ware was more subject to "spitting" than new ware, because in the case of old ware there was more time provided for a sufficient amount of oxygen to get into the body, and condense on the carbon.

Mr. Ashley Myott again rose to ask the question whether it was a fact that the more heavily flinted a body was, the more readily it would "spit out."

Mr. A. Heath said he took it that the carbon theory as applied to the body, would apply equally to the glaze. He had come across a cup a few days previously which, on coming from the glost oven, was fairly black, and it looked like carbon in the glaze. Theoretically that should have "spit out." Unfortunately, he had broken the piece in two to try it, and then Mr. Jackson's theory stepped in, there being plenty of provision for the gases to escape, and the piece had not "spit out" as he might have expected. He had, however, another specimen, and he would try that whole. He would also like to ask the question whether cylinder ground materials were more liable to produce "spitting" than pan ground materials?

Mr. Bernard Moore, being called upon to reply to the various speakers, said it seemed to him that there was one very satisfactory aspect to the discussion. The most original part of the paper which he and Dr. Mellor had presented was that they had pointed out that "spitting" was not, as many people seemed to think, a glaze effect, but a body effect, and from what he could judge of the discussion up to that stage, they all seemed in agreement on that point; at any rate, that seemed to be the general opinion of those who had spoken. The point that Mr. Jackson had raised with regard to sorted and unsorted ware, was certainly new to him, and, as a matter of fact, his experience was just the opposite, and he was certain that he had had hundreds of broken pieces "spit." Even Mr. Myott had admitted that, although he had knocked a hole in an ewer, it had "spit." He (Mr. Bernard Moore) had broken lots of cups and saucers, and put them in the kiln, and they had still "spit out." He certainly should not expect that any amount of knocking would prevent it, and it was fortunate that this was not necessary to prevent it "spitting out." The poor china people would have rather a bad time of it if it were. He was not aware that good china plates got a great deal of knocking about, and consequent opening up of the body or glaze before they went to the kiln, and there was certainly a good deal of hollow-ware, too, which got very little knocking indeed. Anyhow, he could not see that that could have any effect. He could certainly say this much, that a piece of ware could be broken in two, and one half fired in an oxidising atmosphere and the other half in a reducing atmosphere, and that very often the piece that had been fired in a strong oxidising atmosphere would "spit" and the half fired in a reducing atmosphere would not. In regard to the question as to why ware should "spit" more in a Climax kiln than in an ordinary kiln, he thought that it was sufficient reason in itself that the Climax kiln fired more rapidly, and to a higher temperature. Certainly there was more variation, and at the top of a Climax kiln the temperature was enormously greater than the temperature in a regular kiln. Mr. Grimwade had mentioned the fact that of two ewers, one had been fired for some hours between 700 and 900 deg., and had "spit," whilst the other, which had not been specially treated between those temperatures in the biscuit oven had not "spit," and Mr. Grimwade had said that he felt sure the ewer had been correctly marked because it was an eighth of an inch smaller. Personally, he should not have thought that two or three hours extra firing at that temperature would have made such a difference in size, unless the oven had been fired much harder, and it was a point that more "spitting out" occurred with hard fired than with easy fired biscuit. There were a great many examples of that kind which one came across, for example, the "spitting out" of some types of vitreous ware. That had been one of the most

difficult phases of the question to deal with. He thought that the point was dealt with in the paper that the vitreous body was more likely to hold the carbon within itself. (Page 14. "Given carbon in the body, a vitreous body is more likely to 'spit' than a porous body, because the burning out of the carbon in the vitreous body is delayed until the ware has attained a relatively higher temperature, when the combustion of the carbon is very vigorous.") It was, therefore, less likely to burn out easily when it did eventually burn out. Certainly some types of vitreous ware did "spit out" worse than some types of earthenware. The worse body he knew was a very vitreous earthenware. With the production of the carbon there was an attendant greater risk. That might be the explanation as to why this particular ewer "spit out." He did not know, however, that they had ever advanced the opinion that because an oven was fired a few hours longer between the temperatures named they would never get a piece of "spit out" ware, and he did not look upon that fact as having any great bearing upon the question. With regard to carbon in the body he was able to produce a particularly nice example in the form of a cup which had in it a minute crack, so minute that it could not be seen before being decorated. A band was put on, and the gases had gone into the crack, and spread into the body. The piece had been fired, and there was a marked line of "spitting" round the crack. As to whether the foreign wares, such as felspar bodies, were less liable to "spitting," he supposed the ordinary foreign hard-paste china was referred to. Of course it was. The glaze in these types of pottery never got soft enough in the enamel kiln to form "spits." He had never seen a piece of "spit out" in enamel kiln hard pastes.

Dr. Mellor followed Mr. Moore in replying. He said that it was about two years ago that he opened out a discussion on the subject, because he was puzzled with the phenomena. He drew up a two-column list of observations made by different potters, and found, after tabulating them, that most of them were flatly contradictory. One gentleman would say one thing, and another would say just the opposite. It was thus very difficult to get hold of the real facts when one had phenomena to deal with of the type in question; for example, there were quite a number of causes of the phenomena each one of which could act distinctly by itself, and also in conjunction with the others, so that it was not enough to test the question from one point of view merely. Dr. Mellor produced a plate which he said at first sight one would feel certain had "spit out" owing to the presence of carbon, whereas the greater portion of the fault was due to moisture and not to carbon. There were two distinct causes. Both causes had operated and produced very vigorous and pronounced "spitting." It was not always the big things that caused some of these faults. One needed to be continually watching the little things. Mr. Moore had answered practically all except Mr. Jackson's point. With regard to the sulphuric acid theory of "spitting," he might say that the remarks in the paper were particularly intended as a protest against overriding the sulphur theory, because they were convinced that the sulphur theory was very much overridden. As a rule, if a man wanted to appear as if he knew everything he immediately blamed every fault he saw at the ovens to sulphur. They had tried in the paper to explain it as the exponents of the sulphur theory would wish it to be understood. With regard to Mr. Jackson's remarks about the bubbles, two interpretations might be put upon what he had said. Dr. Mellor certainly thought that what was stated in the paper was correct, and something more would have to be said before he would be prepared to withdraw what was contained therein. With regard to the percentage of "spit out" produced by the exit of carbonaceous vapours from the body, he might say that in the first draft of the paper, they put the percentage as 95, but they later took off the 15 per cent. in order that they might not be accused of taking liberties with the figures. They did not want to be accused of exaggeration. Perhaps Mr. Jackson would make it clear in his reply what particular body he was referring to when he stated that enamel kiln trial pitchers would not "spit," because they had ample illustration that pieces broken or otherwise could and would "spit" under favourable conditions. He did not know what reason Mr. Roberts had for assuming that the gas absorbed by the carbon in the body would be oxygen. It might be either nitrogen or carbon dioxide which would retard combustion. The conditions of the absorption of carbon in a body were not the same as under a bell-jar in the laboratory, and he did not think the analogy could be applied. He would rather that Mr. Moore had replied to Mr. Myott's point with regard to the flint. Personally, he should be disposed to doubt the fact that the more heavily flinted a body was the more liable it would be to "spit out," as a matter of fact he was pretty certain that he could bring evidence to disprove it.

Mr. Jackson's second speech was an earnest endeavour to come to close quarters with Dr. Mellor on the question of the bubble of gas. He maintained that there would be no contraction of the bubble in the enamel kiln, but that, on the other hand, the bubble would be subject to expansion. A bubble present in the glaze in a glost oven at 1,050 deg. remained in the glaze all the time the glaze was cooling, and as the glaze cooled the gas enclosed in the bubble would cool with it, consequently the size of the bubble diminished correspondingly with the diminution in the volume of the gas until the glaze solidified. Therefore, when the temperature was again brought up to 800 deg. in the enamel kiln, he contended that there would be a positive pressure inside the bubbles, and the expansion would lead to "spitting." Mr. Jackson said his remarks with regard to sorted ware applied more particularly to the more porous bodies such as earthenware, and what he had stated he gave as a fact. There was no question about it. He had tried it repeatedly with Climax kilns, ordinary kilns, and gas kilns. If the ware was sent through the kiln unsorted it would almost invariably "spit"; if sorted it would not "spit." It seemed to him to be a question of balance between the force required by the gas to make a bubble in the glaze and "spit," or for it to take another exit. If it was easier for the gas to get through the glaze it would do so; if it was easier to get through the biscuit surface it would come through there. With regard to Mr. Myott's point as to the broken ewer, it was a well-known fact that if such articles were pressed harder on the shoulder for the purpose of getting an embossment, they would be more liable to "spit" there. It all seemed to be a question of balance. His remarks with regard to enamel kiln pitchers were also in reference to porous bodies.

POTTERY CLASSES PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

(COMMUNICATED.)

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful students at the Pottery School of the Staffordshire Education Committee took place at the North Stafford Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, on Sept. 30. Mr. Wm. Burton, M.A., F.C.S., presided, and was supported by Mr. Graham Balfour (Director of Education), Mr. Frank H. Wedgwood, Alderman J. Wilcox Edge, Mr. J. C. Bailey, Dr. J. W. Mellor (Principal of the Pottery School), Mr. M. L. Solon, Mr. Bernard Moore, Alderman T. Edwards (Mayor of Burslem), and Mr. W. J. Elliott (County Education Department). The company also included Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Grimwade, Mr. H. A. Campbell, Mr. H. M. Robinson, Mr. A. Wenger, Mr. T. W. Bratton, Mr. W. M. Wilson (headmaster of Hanley Secondary School), Mr. E. V. Greatbatch, Mr. G. Cartlidge (inspector to the Board of Education), Alderman H. Coates, Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. P. Shelley, Mr. H. Barrett Greene, Mr. E. Brain, Alderman F. Geen, Mr. P. H. Elliott, Mr. J. M. Fox, Mr. T. Twyford, Mr. J. H. Fleming, Mr. A. Woolley (Longton), Mr. G. Campbell, Mr. J. A. Audley, Mr. Ashley Myott, Mr. G. H. Beeteuson, Mr. W. Moorcroft, Mr. J. G. Roberts, Mr. H. B. Steele, Mr. A. D. Holderoft, Mr. H. E. Richardson, and Mr. F. Turner.

The Chairman said it was his regrettable duty to have to announce, first of all, that unfortunately his friend, Professor Boyd Dawkins was prevented from being present to give the address he had promised, and to which he was sure they were all looking forward. Professor Boyd Dawkins was not a young man; he was suffering from an attack of bronchitis, and his doctor simply refused to allow him to leave his room. He had to apologise, in Professor Boyd Dawkin's name, for his inability to be present. He had also received letters regretting their inability to be present from Mr. Kitchener, who they all regretted was not with them; from Mr. Plant (chairman of the Manufacturers' Association); from Mr. Blizzard, Mr. George Wade, and Mr. Rawdon Smith. As unfortunately Professor Boyd Dawkins could not be there, it seemed to have occurred to some minds that he (the Chairman) ought to give something in the nature of an address. He would now ask Dr. Mellor, Principal of the Pottery School, if he would be good enough to read his report of the proceedings of the classes for the past session.

Dr. Mellor's Report.

Dr. Mellor then read the following report:—"The most important feature last session was the start we made in the temporary laboratory, and although it took us two or three months to get settled to the new quarters, we got on very well during the latter half of the session. The concentration of the honours students at Stoke relieved the pressure at the other centres—Hanley, Longton, and Tunstall—and we were able to commence preliminary practical classes at these centres. The preliminary practical classes will enable students to make further progress in the more advanced stages. It is hardly fitting for me to follow custom or boast about the success of the students at the examinations since there is no opposition from outside, and consequently we come against all England first, second, third, and last. We had very bad luck with the weather for the Saturday excursions to the works, but in spite of that the attendance was very good, and I desire to thank the numerous firms who allowed the students the privilege of visiting their works. We have had the schmatolla kiln firing; the results might have been worse, but if we do not get the flues altered it will not be a model

for us to copy. I fear that I have a reputation for chronic grumbling. About three years ago I was pressing as hard as I could for more accommodation, and in spite of extensions each year I am still grumbling. The need for more acommodation for practical work is most acute, and it will be a great relief when we get more elbow room. We thought last year that we should have accommodation for some time in the little building across the road, but the building was filled as soon as erected. The only thing I can see now is the addition of an attic or another storey. However much we may be ashamed of the little tin shed which has been provided for our young men, I firmly believe that if this building had not been built we should have wasted a great deal of our resources in finding what was really required to meet the special needs of the district. After all, I suppose it is not the building—Shakespeare might have written in a castle or a garret. I do not think that another school is developing or has developed like ours. In the first place we have a somewhat unique type of student, which will never be satisfied with cut-and-dried class experiments. An instinct perhaps inherited from the remarkable generation of potters in the past is continually breaking out, and the youths will experiment and research on new ground in spite of regulation exercises. It has therefore been an object of the Education Committee not to suppress, but to direct this valuable power in useful directions. There is, indeed, a spirit of investigation in the most elementary classes and I can only explain the curious phenomenon by the inheritance of the habit acquired by a past generation of potters. These potters were remarkable in many ways; they have made the Staffordshire Potteries famous. I have been privileged to see the notebooks of several old potters and I have nothing but admiration for their work. But, to appreciate this work we must enter into the spirit of their time. The lesson to learn is that one must not be content with transcribing results into our notebooks. This can only make us mentally flabby, and the effects on the succeeding generation must be disastrous. We, too, must develop our muscles by investigation and research. In that way we shall be able to avoid the stigma which future historians might apply in styling this century as the dark ages of the Potteries.''

Dr. Mellor's report was received with great applause.

Mr. Burton's Address.

The Chairman said it was exceedingly difficult to follow such a humorist, conscious or unconscious, as Dr. Mellor. However, he could say it had been a very great satisfaction to all of them who were concerned with the improvement and the advancement of technical education in this district to listen to the report that Dr. Mellor had read. When he saw that meeting, the best one of its kind they had ever had, he could not help reflecting (and he was in a position to reflect from knowledge because he happened to be examiner of some of these students) how very solid had been the advancement in the technical education afforded in this district since he first came into it twenty-two years ago. Might he trouble them for a moment while he referred to the position of the past? He saw Mr. Audley there, but he did not see Mr. Watkin. Those two men were teaching the only pottery classes there were in this district. They were teaching, he knew, with very little reward, with practically no appreciation, and there was no provision whatever for apparatus except what they provided themselves. Now Mr. Audley and Mr. Watkin taught classes under those discouraging circumstances in Burslem and in Hanley for several years. Then he himself had similar experience at the work for a year, and he had to cart up to the Wedgwood Institute at Burslem from his works laboratory at Wedgwood's any apparatus he needed to give an experiment or teach the men anything in a practical way.

That went on for some time, until finally the

County Education Authority

appeared upon the scene, and he would like to impress upon everybody there how much the people of this district owed to the enlightened action of the County Council Education Authorities, in the wider and gradually increasing provision they had made from year to year for instruction in technical chemistry. He did that for several reasons, because he remembered—in fact no one could remember better than himself—what the state of affairs was 22 years ago, and very few people could know better than he did what the state of affairs was to-day. And, looking back over that time, he saw one uninterrupted course of improvement, regular development and growth, not only of the facilities of the laboratory, but in the enthusiasm and the desire on the part of the young men in this district to avail themselves of the various facilities provided. That to him was the most vital feature in their scheme. He felt especially that they were here in the presence of a living movement. He had tried to indicate how much that movement owed to several sources and he would like to take this first opportunity of saying how much it owed undoubtedly to the tremendous enthusiasm and personal magnetism of

Dr. Mellor.

He had said, and he thought he might claim to be a judge, that the County Council Education Authority—and he believed this was owing more to Mr. Kitchener probably than to anybody else—were exceedingly wise and far-seeing when they were able to prevail on a man of the mental calibre and scientific attainments and tremendous devotion to research possessed by Dr. Mellor. That was the first great asset that any school of learning could possess. It must be founded, first of all, upon the single-minded enthusiasm of its chief, and therefore in Dr. Mellor this Pottery School had a splendid foundation. He remembered very well indeed that when he first came into this district a great many manufacturers professed a profound distrust of the value of technical education in pottery. The manufacturers seemed to have the idea that the authorities were setting out to teach pottery in schools, but no idea could have been more mistaken. Pottery could not be taught in schools; it could only be taught on the works, and there was no other place where a man would learn to be a potter except by being in a pottery and doing potting. But what they had to do in a great measure to-day in these schools was to provide for the young men—the men who would, he hoped, be the future managers and the manufacturers of this district—a training in scientific methods of observation and of thought and of work. That was the first and the last aim of such a school, and it must always be so. He had heard it said repeatedly by very many friends of his in this district: ''Still, how can anybody make a better plate or vase than they do to-day?'' He might reply: ''You are quite justified in saying nobody can now, but that does not follow that nobody ever will.'' Let them look at the whole history of pottery, let them even take

The History of Pottery

in this district—what had it been but a constant series of changes? Let them think of the time when the great Josiah Wedgwood brought about all his marvellous improvements in the pottery of this district. His time passed, and then they had the Spodes and the settlement of English porcelain, of English china on its present lines. Then they came down to the middle of the last century, and they had the great firm of Mintons, and each of those firms made different things. Mintons did not make the same things that Spodes had made, and Spodes did not make the same things as Wedgwood. There was a demand for something different, and so they had come to see the remarkable development in the production of pottery in what was called the American trade, and the growth of the firms of Meakins, Johnsons, and the Grindleys. All these were changes which had followed in a regular sequence, and nothing could be more certain than that other changes were upon us now and would be in the future. In his opinion, the great want of the manufacturers of that district was workmen trained to see how things required by the public at large could be manufactured to the best advantage. That was the object of these pottery schools, and where the special benefit of them would be realised. He had always said that in this district we had a tremendous great asset in the in-bred or accumulated experience of the workpeople. Now he wanted to see a generation of foremen, managers, and manufacturers, capable of directing that skill with the utmost power and precision on the right lines, and making the very most of it. That night, while he had been able to say so much as to the past success of the classes, and what had been done by the County Council in fostering the work in every way, he wanted also to say that they were at the parting of the ways. He thought there was no doubt that presently the new authority for the new borough of Stoke-on-Trent would have to take over from the County Council the control of those classes. He wanted to impress on everyone present the importance of that.

The Future of the Potteries.

They were face to face with the question, ''Will the Potteries area go forward and multiply the existing advantages, and still further increase the facilities for the young men to equip themselves thoroughly?'' Competition became more and more severe every day, and this question was one that concerned everybody in the Potteries from the top to the bottom—it was not a master's and not a workman's question, but it was a question of the continuance of the industry of this district. He sincerely hoped that the patriotic citizens who had charge of the new area would see that the effort which had been put forth for years was strengthened and intensified. Dr. Mellor told him that day that he was at the end of his resources for the accommodation of his students. What a change in the position of affairs? He remembered when he (the speaker) was content to have eight students to talk to in Hanley. And in less than twenty years they had this temporary laboratory—as Dr. Mellor called it—and he was pleased to hear him call it a temporary laboratory, for he would be ashamed to hear it called anything else. The question was, what were they going to do to persuade the authorities and the manufacturers of the district to strengthen the educational facilities of the district, which he said was absolutely imperative if the district was to maintain its position. He would like everyone present to take this message to heart, and to use every argument they could with all with whom they had influence in order that the movement might go on, and Dr. Mellor's hands be strengthened, and he be given wider facilities, because he was certain the men were there to take advantage of them.

Mr. Burton then handed the prizes to the large number of successful students.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. J. Wilcox Edge said he had been asked to submit a resolution, and he rose to do so with the greatest possible pleasure. In the course of the last forty years he had attended many educational meetings in that district, but never had he attended one which had awakened such feelings of interest as had that one that night. He saw "interest" in the character of those who had come forward for their prizes, and in the work reported that night he saw prospects for the future of this great industry in the district which filled him with the greatest of satisfaction and hope. There had been moments in their experiences in Staffordshire pottery when they feared that this movement was going to die. But there was new life in it, and it was full of hope for success in the future. They were greatly indebted to Mr. Burton for the able way in which he had presided over those proceedings, and also for the very interesting address he had delivered. He had listened to it with very great interest indeed. Mr. Burton spoke of his own share in this work in its early history. At that time he (Mr. Wilcox Edge) was a member of the committee, which was very grateful to Mr. Burton for his assistance. Those were days of very feeble effort in a sense, but there was one point which Mr. Burton advanced which he (Mr. Wilcox Edge) wanted to qualify. He spoke of the meagre work which was done in those days, of the poor equipment which was afforded to himself, Mr. Eardley, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Watkin. They were greatly indebted to Mr. Watkin for the work he did at the time. They were not remunerated for their work in any sense. Mr. Burton referred to the poor equipment, but then, said Mr. Wilcox Edge, there was no technical—there was no "whisky" money. The committees did their work without any help whatever. They had no rate even to fall back upon, but did the work at a great self-sacrifice. They had to procure their own subscriptions, and they got into debt in order to keep the classes alive. Mr. Bailey knew something of that. They were now indebted to the County Council for the work they had done, but that authority had had fees placed at their disposal to help them in the steps they had taken. The old committees did the work but accumulated debts to the amount of £500 and £600 which had to be wiped off. Do not let them cast reflections on the past, for they did their best, and what they could do under the circumstances. Let them now be thankful that they had more means at their disposal for the continuance of the work. He would like to emphasise one point, and that was the appeal Mr. Burton had made to the new authority with reference to this work. He was glad, personally, that Mr. Burton made that appeal, but he was confident that the new authority would respond to its responsibility in this matter, and as much as they were indebted to the County Council for the enlightenment in their work, Mr. Wilcox Edge did not see why the new authority, not having such a large area to deal with, should not go one better and do something still more to make these classes of pottery a great national institution. He was glad Mr. Burton had made the appeal he had, and he hoped everyone of them in their different spheres would bring all their influence to bear on the new authority to see that it discharged its duty to this great industry which was so important in their midst. He had much pleasure in proposing a resolution of thanks to the chairman. Mr. P. Elliott said it was most fortunate for them that they had had a gentleman in the chair capable of acting in a case of emergency and delivering such an efficient, interesting and instructive address as had Mr. Burton. It had been to him a real pleasure to be present, and there had been one or two things that had struck him most forcibly. One was the report by Dr. Mellor. It was the first time he had ever heard a report that was witty, interesting and amusing at the same time. Reports generally were very dry, but he must say that Dr. Mellor had established a record in reading a report. They, all of them, he was sure, were pleased with the address by Mr. Burton. It needed no remarks either from the mover or seconder of the resolution to commend Mr. Burton in the Potteries, but Mr. Eliott was equally, with Mr. Wilcox Edge, pleased to hear the request Mr. Burton made to those who were responsible for the educational work in the district, viz., to see to it that under the new federated area these classes did not suffer. He had the greatest pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. Frank Wedgwood submitted the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Burton said it was always a pleasure when he came into the Potteries to a meeting such as that. It seemed as though he had grown younger by twenty years, because ever since he came in that district those who knew him knew he had paid the very greatest attention to the development of technical education in pottery manufactures. The students probably knew him from another point of view, as a hard-hearted examiner. However, he would like to reiterate that ever since he examined the work in the pottery classes he had seen nothing but steady growth in the quality of the papers and in the nature of the work that had been done. He entirely agreed with Dr. Mellor when he said that he found his students eager to experiment, eager to investigate, but not eager to take Dr. Mellor's statements as gospel. Occasionally, that led students to a very bad answer, but the spirit was right. They wanted to cultivate that spirit, and it was that that was being cultivated. He wanted to see everyone—authorities, manufacturers, and workpeople—taking an increasing interest and participation in the doings of their technical instruction. He wanted to see the time when they had at Stoke a real college. He did not mean a university, but a college for higher education, for instruction in all branches of scientific knowledge in the pottery industry, upon which that district practically depended. Until the whole district was prepared to put its shoulder to the wheel, or perhaps he should say its hands in its pockets, they would never have the kind of accommodation for their students that they desired and their industry demanded. He was exceedingly obliged to them for their vote.

THE COMPOUNDING OF FRITS.*

THERE are many members of the American Ceramic Society who have more or less to do with the compounding of frits, and are therefore familiar with their successful manipulation. Yet in the various volumes of the transactions are many instances of experimental work in which the compounding of frits used was based on erroneous assumptions. This leads to a two-fold evil: it detracts from the value of the work of the experimentor, and, if no correction is made, may lead others of little experience into a like mistake. The following remarks are based on the experience of the writer and on what he has been able to glean from the work of others corroborating his own work. It is not claimed that the rules laid down are final and conclusive, but they have at least the merit of having proven a reliable guide in actual practice. The most common and most disastrous fallacy in the compounding of frits is the assumption that frits of like stoichiometrical formulæ will have like pyrometrical and physical properties. It is pretty generally admitted that the mineralogical origin and physical condition of the ingredients of a raw glaze will have a decided bearing on its character, but very often we find no such allowance made in compounding frits. It seems to be assumed that the more or less pyrochemical work performed in the friting operation has obliterated any differences arising from different origins and physical properties of the same chemical elements. The error is greatest when the frit is not of proper composition and is merely sintered in saggert, is slightly less when continuous fritting is employed, is still grave when the frit is brought to full fluidity and quietude in a periodic frit kiln.

On several different occasions the author has melted to full fluidity in a frit kiln mixtures having the same chemical formula, but varying slightly in the origin of some of the ingredients. On applying these, either pure or mixed, with the same raw material to the same body he found, at first to his surprise, that they did not give the same results. Now he would be surprised if they did. By simply varying the selection of chemicals the same formula may be made to give a nice clear glass at a low temperature or an opaque porcelain like mass at from 150 to 200 degrees Centegrade higher. At any point between these two extremes the mixture can be made to craze, fit or chip on any given body. It may be of interest to know how, in the author's opinion at least, the selection of the various elements affects the character of the glass.

Feldspar.—Feldspar is taken as the foundation of the frit. It is nature's own frit, more fusible than any chemically equivalent combination of alkali, alumina, and silica compounded by man. A feldspar frit gives a more uniform and more workable glass than any other kind, and at the present price of chemicals it is also the cheapest. A

* Reprinted from Transactions of the American Ceramic Society, Vol. X.

Cornish stone frit would probably be as good, but would cost a little more. Frits containing a large percentage of glass, sand, or potter's flint, sometimes with an addition of clay, were formerly used in the enamelled iron business, but have been superseded by feldspar frits, with a marked improvement in the product and a decided reduction in the cost per pound of the glass. A like change might be made in other branches of the industry with similar benefits. The selection of the spar used is of importance. Soda and soda-lime spars are more fusible than the potash and potash-soda series, and are therefore cheaper, as they do not require such a large percentage of the expensive fluxes to produce a fusible glass. The potash spars are claimed by some to give a glass more resistant to wear and less soluble, but this can be controlled by other factors in the composition. In selecting a spar it is necessary to make empiric tests of the brands available. This is best done by incorporating samples in frits of the same general make-up as the class to be manufactured. The spar that is most fusible by itself may not give the most fusible frit. The ultimate analysis of a spar is of little value, as the same analysis may be made up of a great variety of combinations of a number of possible minerals. This is one way that a ceramist working a stoichiometrical formula and using two or more spars indiscriminately may fail to get consistent results. There is also a physical difference in spars owing to a variation in fineness of grinding, as well brought out by Professor Binns (Trans. A.C.S., Vol. V., page 281). If we were to group all the alkali-bearing minerals together under the heading of feldspathic material and then, by a mineralogical analysis, determine feldspathic material, clay and free silica, and, by a mechanical analysis, determine the physical state of the minerals present, we might have a basis for comparison of different spars. Such a method would be tedious and unconvincing and in practical work we shall probably depend, for a long time at least, on empiric tests. It is possible to substitute one spar for another according to chemical formulæ only after we have, by thorough trial in the class of work in hand, established their equivalence or obtained a factor of allowance to be made. As has been said, spar is looked upon as the foundation of the frit; it is used in the largest amount. In general, the problem is how to reduce the melting point of spar and to alter its properties to suit our needs. Spar is a refractory element of the frit owing to its content of Al_2O_2 and SiO_3, an increase in either of these two elements causing a rise in fusing point in a normally compounded boro-silicate frit. Seldom, if ever, is it necessary to bring in these elements through other vehicles. On the one hand devitrification phenomena, incident to abnormally high silica, and on the other hand easy solubility, if high alkalies are present, and excessive running of the glaze, incident to abnormally low Al_2O_3, are avoided by introducing them together.

Clay.—Clay is a possible source of Al_2O_3 and SiO_2. Its use is to be avoided as it impairs the fusibility to an excessive degree, making it necessary to use large quantities of expensive fluxes to produce a fusible frit. Nothing is accomplished by introducing alumina and silica in this way that cannot be reached by bringing them in by means of spar, and the disadvantage is great. Mixtures overburdened with lime that are softened by the introduction of clay have no place in this class of work. High lime is permissible in raw glazes on account of the small number of fluxes available, but in the broader and richer field of fritted glazes it is to be avoided.

Flint and Sand.—These have the same effect as SiO_2 in spar but run up the fusibility much more rapidly. Physical differences have a marked effect, coarse glass sand being much more noticeable in its action than potter's flint, but if this same sand is ground as fine as the flint their action is the same. Of course they can be used in a frit but are best avoided on account of their decided hardening tendency, danger of causing devitrification, the brittle character they impart to a glaze, &c.

Aluminum Oxide.—This is one of the most refractory materials that can be added to a soft frit. It is taken into solution with great difficulty, and if added in large amounts will turn a nice fusible glass into a porcelain-like mass. Free Al_2O_3 in a formula is not to be compared to Al_2O_3 from spar.

Cryolite.—The Al_2O_3 and sodium brought in through this mineral have the same effect as they do when brought in by spar. The fluorine has the same effect as in other fluorides.

The Alkalies.—From whatever source they are derived—spar, the carbonates, the nitrates, borax, &c.—the alkalies seem to always have the same effect, always making the mix more fusible. This uniformity of effect is probably due to the fact that the alkalies are either in combination, as in feldspar, or are readily fusible in themselves, if free, and so readily taken into combination.

Calcium, Magnesium and Barium Oxides.—As fluoride.—When brought in as fluorides these oxides have the same effect as if they were introduced through spar. The fluorine has its own characteristic action. As carbonates or free.—When introduced in this form, these fluxes are less readily taken into combination, and their fluxing power is lessened, especially in low temperature work. The difference is noticeable not only in the frit kiln, but in the melting of the glaze of enamel on the ware. Calcium and magnesium oxides are the most noticeable in this respect, barium oxide seeming to exert its great fluxing power with more uniformity.

Zinc and Lead Oxides.—The metallic oxides are generally added as one of the various oxides or as carbonates. There is no noticeable difference due to the elements being brought in through these two channels.

Fluorine.—Fluorine is used in low temperature frit work, especially where opacity is desired. It is introduced through cryolite, calcium fluoride, barium fluoride, sodium fluoride, &c. All are readily taken into solution, and there is no difference due to the various means by which the element is brought in. The effect of fluorine is always the same. It tends to reduce the melting point, to cause crazing, a milky opacity and a very fluid frit.

Boric Acid.—Boric acid is introduced by means of borax and as flaky acid. It has the same effect when brought in through either channel. These scattered statements may be gathered together under one main proposition and a few corollaries. (1) The greater the ease with which an element is taken into solution the lower the melting point of the mixture. That is, the fluxes exert their power more fully and the refractory elements have a less hardening effect. (*a*) Readily fusible minerals are taken into solution with greatest ease. (*b*) Elements introduced through a mineral, all of whose members are suitable to enter into combination, are taken up much more readily than if introduced alone or in combination with an inner element. (*c*) The finer the particles of a mineral the more readily it is taken up.

Proportioning the Frit.—The usual reason given for fritting is to produce an easily fusible glass or glaze without the use of high lead. The usual objection given against fritting is the increased cost on account of the use of more expensive ingredients and the extra labour. By a proper proportioning of the ingredients the object mentioned can be readily obtained and at the same time a saving effected in the cost of the ware. This economy is obtained in the following ways:—(1) By the use of spar as the refractory element of the glass instead of flint and clay, as in raw glazes, where high spar must be avoided

on account of physical behaviour in drying and burning. Being much less refractory than these other minerals spar can be used up to almost twice the weight required of them to make a suitable glaze. Only enough clay need be added in some cases to give the glass good floative qualities. In substituting potash-spar for flint in a frit formula, the practice of the writer is to use about sixteen pounds of spar in place of ten pounds of flint. In a batch where the flint or flint and clay, thus replaced amounts to from 40 to 60 per cent., the saving is quite large. (2) By the use of high alkalies and consequent reduction in the amount of expensive fluxes needed. This can be safely done without danger of producing an easily soluble glass on account of the high alumina brought in by spar. As a general statement it may be said that it is safe to have the equivalent amount of total alkalies equal to the equivalent of alumina in the final glaze. In a high-spar fritted glaze this may run up to four tenths of an equivalent, or even a little more. It is not at all necessary for all the alkalies, outside of the amount brought in by spar, to come in through borax. In fact, by substituting soluble salts of the alkalies for lime it is often possible to reduce the amount of boric acid needed to produce a fusible glass of proper coefficient. Soda-ash at a cent a pound is a cheap glaze flux. (3) By saving fuel, time and labour in the glost kiln, enamelling furnace or in whatever place the frit is glazed upon a body. When the body is fully prepared in a separate operation as white ware biscuit, cast iron for enamelling, &c., the advantage of a suitable coat, maturing at a considerable lower temperature than would be possible with a raw glaze, is quite great. If the body is fairly dense and uniform, it is remarkable at what low temperatures a glaze free from crazing can be produced. Even for one-fire ware the material cost can be kept below that of a raw lead glaze, and, if made in large quantities, the labour cost is not large.

Alkalies.—As stated above, these are kept as high as possible without injuring the quality of the glass.

Alkaline Earths, Calcium and Magnesium Oxides.—These are kept low unless introduced through spar. When added as carbonates they do not go into solution readily and are not efficient fluxes.

Metallic Oxides—Zinc and Lead.—Since lime is kept low zinc can be used to considerable extent without danger of stiffening the glaze. Pound for pound it seems to be equal or superior to lead as a flux and, as it costs less, there is economy in its use. The amount of lead used depends upon the fusibility of the glass desired and the price of borax. In nearly all cases it can be kept from exceeding ·25 equivalents.

Al_2O_3 and SiO_2.—As outlined above, these are for the most part brought in together by means of spar. They must be used in large enough quantity to ensure a good stable glass. The experience of the writer agrees with that of Messrs. Purdy and Krehbiel (Trans. A.C.S. Vol, XIX. "Fritted Glazes"), in finding that alumina decreases crazing and raises the firing point, but has not found this action confined to amounts above ·25 equivalents, as they state, but taking place whatever the original content of alumina.

Boric Acid.—Considerable has been written about the function of B_2O_3 in a glaze. Seger's statement that it decreased crazing and at the same time acted as a flux was at one time generally accepted. This is now known to be a mistake (Burt, Trans. A.C.S., Vol. VII., "Coefficient Equivalents," Purdy and Krehbiel Trans. A.C.S., Vol. XIX. "Fritted Glazes"). Relieved of this seeming inconsistency, we can now say that any variation, physical or chemical, that increases the fusibility of a glaze tends to increase crazing. The writer's practice has been to treat B_2O_3 as an available flux in addition to the regular basic fluxes, but to be used as sparingly as possible on account of, its high cost. The glass is to be made as fusible as possible as indicated above, by keeping the alkalies high, the lime low, the metallic oxides fairly well up and bringing in, when possible through spar, only enough alumina and silica to produce an insoluble glass. If the glaze is still too refractory after all these things have been done, boric acid is brought in as a last resort. The introduction of B_2O_3 does not increase the solubility of the glaze to the extent that a farther increase in alkalies would, and does not give the yellow colour that high lead would. Otherwise boric acid can be considered equal, qualitatively, in its fluxing action to the clear glass-forming basic fluxes. By careful compounding of the rest of the glaze the amount necessary can be kept quite low. The statements that have been made to the effect that the equivalent amount of B_2O_3 must bear a certain relation to the equivalent amount of SiO_2 were no doubt true for the formulas used, but the restriction arose from other factors in the make up of the glaze, not from any necessary relation between silica and boric acid. When we call to mind that in many such cases it is possible to make an equivalent glaze without the use of boric acid at all, we know that this must be true.

Devitrification.—Devitrification has come to mean not only the crystallisation of elements formerly in solution, especially frequent in very silicious glazes, but also the stone-like effect produced by the failure of some element to go into solution. These are considered to be only separate phases of the one problem of solution. In one case there is failure to dissolve and in the other failure to hold in solution. The glaze seems to vary in its power to dissolve various elements, the alkalies, boric acid and lead oxide being dissolved in unlimited amounts. the alkaline earths, zinc and alumina sparingly, silica to a large amount. The exact limit of solubility for any one element will depend on the amounts of the other elements present, their physical condition on entering the glaze, and the heat treatment. A large amount of one or several of the sparingly soluble elements always give trouble. Silica may be added in such amounts as to be in excess, especially at low temperatures, and this excess may be overcome by the addition of one of the sparingly soluble elements as alumina or zinc. Vice versa, addition of silica will aid in the solution of an excess of any of the sparingly soluble group. Addition of any of the very soluble group, the alkalies, lead, and boric acid tends to overcome poor solution of any of the members of the other groups. This is probably the basis of the supposition that the function of B_2O_3 is to prevent devitrification and of the standard remedy for the excess of silica, consisting of a liberal does of alumina. These remarks are in line, I believe, with the accepted teachings in regard to the formation of eutectics. The high-lime, high-silica type of glaze is especially liable to give trouble from devitrification.

Proportioning Frit and Raw Materials.—One of the chief objects in fritting is to render some soluble ingredient insoluble, and, of course, all of these should be included in the frit. There must also be included enough SiO_2 and Al_2O_3, zinc, lime, or lead to produce a staple glass. If there is any ingredient that is hard to bring into combination and is erratic in its action when fluxing does begin, it is well to include the bulk of it in the frit. Any element that is liable to be injuriously affected by kiln gases should be included in the frit. Elements that would have a tendency to fuse before the rest of the glaze, and so either suffer from volatilisation or start the glaze to fusing before the proper time, should go into the frit. Inert ingredients intended for opacifiers, most pigments, and in fact anything for which especially good distribution is desirable,

should also be included. In the raw part anything that is especially refractory and so liable to remain uncombined after the bulk of the glaze has matured is best avoided. Unless added for some very special reason, it is out of place in a fritted glaze. In compounding the frit it must always be kept in mind that it has to go through the frit kiln, and that a nice fluid frit that does not attack the lining of your tank too vigorously is essential to the successful operation of a frit room. The relative bulk of frit and raw material used will depend on the heat treatment to be given the glaze. If it is desired to produce an enamel for metals that must melt down in a very few minutes, practically all of the material must be fritted. If a glaze is being made for ware that must be in kiln for a considerable length of time, a good share of the material must be raw so as to get a slow and steady fusion and a rather viscous glaze. The raw and fritted part of the glaze should not be too far apart in fusion point or the soft portion is liable to suffer severely from volatilisation. When all these restrictions are observed there is very little left to chance in the division of the raw and fritted portions of a glaze. As stated in the beginning of these remarks, the principles here put forth have been tested in the daily work of the writer. For the reason that he feels so sure of them and on account of the amount of ground that would have to be gone over, he has not prepared experimental proofs of the statements. However, if any one has doubts as to the correctness of any of the claims made, and will so inform the writer, he will gladly attempt to substantiate his views with experimental proof covering that phase of the subject.

Trade Notes.

The Editors are always glad to receive items of trade intelligence, such as removals, new premises, personal items, &c.; also marked local newspapers.

Mackie's china, glass and earthenware stores have been opened at 21, Balham-hill, S.W.

Mr. Willis, china and glass dealer, has acquired the premises, 195, Franciscan-rd., Tooting.

S. Cant & Son, china and glass dealers, have opened the premises, 12, London-rd., Southwark, S.E.

Mr. J. Marsh, china and glass dealer, has taken over the business at 99, Wood-st., Walthamstow, E.

Mr. T. Nicholas, china and glass dealer, has acquired the premises, 89, Crawford-st., Marylebone, W.

Miss E. Gibbons, china and glass dealer, has relinquished the business at 11, Caledonian-rd., King's Cross, N.

The St. George's China, Glass and Art Pottery Stores have been opened at 55, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, S.E.

A collection of pottery has been offered to the National Museum of Ireland by the executors of the late Mr. T. H. Lingfield.

Mr. M. Grost has opened the premises 509, Liverpool-st. West, Seedley, near Manchester, as a glass, china and earthenware shop.

Williamsons', Ltd., merchants, have opened a new china and glass department at their premises, 1-2, High-st., South Norwood, S.E.

Mr. Thos. Usher, 31, Ely-place, E.C., has been appointed London agent for the Henry Alcock Pottery Co., Ltd., of King-st., Fenton, Staffs.

The International Federation of Pottery Workers, who hold their congress triennially, will assemble in Hanley for their next session in 1912.

Everett & Co., china and glass merchants, 3-4, Gowan Lea Parade, High-rd., Willesden, N.W., are opening additional premises at 25, Walm-lane, in the same district.

J. H. Awmack, Ltd., of 8, New Briggate, Leeds, made a fine display of glass and china, at prices to suit all customers on the occasion of the local traders' special show week, held from Oct. 16 to 23.

E. B. & F. E. Awmack, Reading, have just completed a large contract with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, for supplying fourteen of the boats with their celebrated "White Horse China."

A Celtic Vase, assumed to date back to 1,000 B.C., was discovered during recent excavations at Bath Guildhall. It was complete when unearthed, but was broken by a fall of timber. It is being repaired.

Mr. William Molineaux, who for upwards of thirty years had been in the service of Harris & Pearson, firebrick manufacturers, Brierley-hill, died suddenly early on the morning of Oct. 17 at his home at Quarry Bank.

A Pat on the Back.—A large firm of general furnishers, who have a pottery department, write: "We have been subscribers to your paper for many years and find it very useful; it compares favourably with the organs of other trades."

Philip Peters, Ltd.—Registered capital, £9,500 in £1 shares. Objects, to take over the business of a china and glass merchant, carried on by Philip Peters, at Tunbridge Wells. Private Company. Registered office, 20, Monson-rd., Tunbridge Wells.

Company Liens.—Henry Alcock Pottery, Ltd.—Particulars of £4,500 debentures have been filed, the whole amount being now issued. The property charged is the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled and unpaid capital.

Alfred Colley & Co., Ltd.—Registered capital £3,000 in £1 shares. Objects, to carry on the business of manufacturers of, agents for, and dealers in china, porcelain, art pottery, and earthenware of all kinds, glass makers and dealers, &c. Private Company.

Mr. Richard Bannister, who was for twenty-three years chairman of the Civil Service Supply Association, died recently in his 75th year. For a quarter of a century deceased was deputy-principal of the Government Laboratory, Inland Revenue Department, and retired in 1898.

Bankruptcy Statistics.—Six receiving orders affecting china, glass and earthenware dealers were registered in England and Wales during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1909. This compares favourably with the nine which were registered during the corresponding period of last year.

Mr. Jules Wuidart, of Jules Wuidart & Co., 24 and 25, Fore-st., City, vice-consul for Belgium and a trustee of the Pottery and Glass Trades Benevolent Institution, has been created "Knight of the Order of Leopold," by his Majesty the King of the Belgians. We congratulate Mr. Wuidart on the honour conferred upon him.

Stevens & Williams, Brierley Hill, supplied the beautiful richly cut rose bowl presented to Mr. Brooke Robinson with an address by the working men of Brierley Hill and Brockmoor, to commemorate his service for 20 years as M.P. for Dudley borough. Mrs. Brooke Robinson was presented with a pair of heavy cut scent bottles.

Death of a Trade Veteran.—On Oct. 7, Mr. Edward Rowbottom, of Camp Hill, Wordsley, died in his 75th year. Mr. Rowbottom had been connected with the glass industry of the district all his life, until 5 years ago, when he completed 25 years service in the employ of H. G. Richardson, & Son, of Wordsley. The funeral took place at Wordsley on Oct. 12.

Mr. J. B. Jenkins, of London, has taken over the management of the well-known glass and china business at 16, Tyrrel-st., and 6, 8, and 10, Bond-st., Bradford, which is owned by Booths, Ltd. (late Booth & Wallser). Owing to a "slip of the pen" we stated incorrectly that Mr

Jenkins had taken over the business itself, instead of the management of it as above announced.

Mr. George Wilson, who served the offices of Lord Mayor and Sheriff of York, died last month. Mr. Wilson was born in January, 1820, and was a native of the city, where he took a prominent part in the management of the York Glassworks. After giving up active partnership in the conduct of the business, he became a director, but retired from that position, and afterwards removed to Torquay, where he died.

Death of Mr. J. W. Bratt.—Mr. John William Bratt, who served his apprenticeship with Doulton & Co., Burslem, died at Endon on Oct. 12 in his forty-second year. Deceased was an artist of ability, and had latterly filled the responsible position of chief artist in a pottery at Palermo. He was a son of Mr. Alderman Bratt, of Burslem. The interment took place at Endon Church on Oct. 15. Deceased leaves a widow and two children.

British Clay Exports.—Unmanufactured clay to the weight of 478,913 tons, valued at £512,208, and including 29,062 tons of fireclay, valued at £21,476, were exported from the United Kingdom during the nine months ended September. The exports for the corresponding period last year were 470,199 tons, valued at £494,263, including 30,613 tons of fireclay, valued at £26,417, and for the same period 1907, 493,015 tons, valued at £536,020.

Recent Wills.—The late Alderman A. Edwards, of Longton, and of Lansdowne House, Dresden, left estate valued at £41,179 6s. 3d. gross, and £23,799 17s. 5d. net.——The estate of the late Mr. William Beckett Cooper, of Lowestoft, Suffolk, earthenware dealer, and general merchant, has been valued at £13,478.——Mr. Alphonse Wood, of Osborne House, Doncaster-rd., Barnsley, glass manufacturer, left estate valued at £65,044 3s. gross, of which £60,123 15s. 7d. is net personalty.

New Trade Marks in Class 16 recently advertised for registration include mark as illustrated. 315,334. Grotesque pottery. The Jesk Co., 464, High-rd., Tottenham, Middlesex. —— **LOTUS,** 315,395. Earthenware sanitary goods included in Class 16. Baxendale & Co., 42, Miller-st., Manchester. (By consent.) —— **RUSKIN POTTERY,** 312,185. Pottery. W. Howson Taylor, Ruskin Pottery, Oldbury-rd., West Smethwick, near Birmingham.



S. Fielding & Co., Ltd., Railway Pottery, Stoke-on-Trent, have had a unique compliment paid to their Royal Devon Ware. The New Borough Theatre, recently opened at Wallsend, is remarkable for the artistic beauty of its interior decorations. A Sunderland paper says :—"On a covering of fibrous plaster attractive designs have been painted, those on the ceiling taking the form of imitations of Royal Devon Ware." This ware is well known in the North, and many dealers mention it in their advertising leaflets, but it is quite a new feature for pottery patterns to be adopted for theatrical decoration.

Wages in the Glass Bottle Industry.—A report has just been issued by the Board of Trade on the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour that were made last year in the United Kingdom. It is recorded that in the glass bottle making industry there was a general advance of 2s. on weekly rates, and of 2½ per cent. on "overwork" rates in Yorkshire, Lancashire, the North of England and Bristol, the total number of workpeople affected being 4,968. An advance of 3d. per gross on "overwork" rates, with a reduction in the number of bottles to be made, affected 212 workpeople in Scotland. In West Yorkshire 400 flint glass bottle blowers had an advance of 3d. per week. In South Staffordshire 630 brickmakers had a reduction of about 5 per cent.

The Flint Glass Makers' Society.—The 'Stourbridge District of the National Flint Glassmakers' Society has issued statistics as to payments in respect of superannuation unemployed sick fund and death fund, and giving the amount of contributions of members from July, 1905, to April, 1909. The general secretary, Mr. J. Husselbee, who signs the statement, says :—"In consequence of the high-class demand for glassmakers (we have for some time had applications for first-class wine makers, which we cannot supply), we regret to state that two-thirds of the 30 members receiving unemployed benefit are virtually superannuated, which, unfortunately, applies to the trade generally, there being little demand for the commoner classes of glass."

Mr. W. R. Brookes, glass, china and earthenware dealer, 27, Mostyn-st., Llandudno, has created a precedent for dealers who complain that the drapers have taken their trade. We have known Mr. Brookes as an energetic, enterprising tradesman, and he has now fully justified that description. Dealers who complain of the aggressiveness of the draper will be interested in knowing that Mr. Brookes has annexed a drapery business to his own. He has taken over the shop of Mr. Owen, draper, 25, Mostyn-st., and is carrying on both businesses, having connected them by an archway. He has now a frontage of 50ft., and as he deals extensively in art pottery and porcelain, he will be able to make an elaborate display of those goods during the season. He is the local agent for Lancastrian Pottery and other art wares, and does a good trade in high-class household goods. His shop is in a central position in Llandudno, and the additional space will be a great advantage to him.

Tenders Accepted.—For the Maidstone Guardians, Jacobs' Stores, crockery, £17 0s. 5d.——Chester Guardians, Weighill Bros., Northgate-st., crockery, £16 3s. 3d.——Westminster Guardians, Mr. W. Huntsman, Upper-st., N., earthenware, £18 17s. 4d.——Halifax Guardians, for workhouse and hospital, Mr. W. Neaverson, earthenware.——Farnham Guardians, Atkinson & Co., London, crockery.—Aldershot Guardians, Lintern & Peters, china and glass.——Burnley Guardians, Mr. W. Hopkinson, crockery.——Tendring (Essex) Guardians, F. W. Lewellen & Co., china and glass.——Isle of Thanet Guardians, Mr. A. T. Filehew, crockery.——Brentford Guardians, Finney, earthenware, £136 19s. 6d.——Kettering Guardians, S. Clowes & Co., crockery (workhouse).——The Romford Guardians have accepted the tender of Atkinson & Co., 11–14, Addington-st., Lambeth, S.E., for the supply of earthenware.——Geo. Howson & Sons, Ltd., Hanley, have had their tender for the supply of ten porcelain baths accepted by the Hanley Baths Committee.

Lead Poisoning.—The total number of cases of lead poisoning reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshops Act during September was 38, and there was 1 death from that cause. In addition to the above, 28 cases of lead poisoning, 4 of which were fatal, were reported among house painters and plumbers. During the nine months, January to September 30 this year, there were 409 cases of lead poisoning and 23 deaths reported under the Acts, as compared with 491 reported cases and 21 deaths in the same months of last year. In addition, there were 177 reported cases and 36 deaths in the first nine months this year among house painters and plumbers, as compared with 158 cases and 27 deaths in the same period last year. In the china and earthenware trades there were 4 cases of lead poisoning and no death during September. During the nine months ending Sept. 30 this year, there were 38 cases of lead poisoning and 3 deaths in these trades, as compared with 95 reported cases and 9 deaths in the corresponding nine months of last year.

Workmen's Compensation.—By order of Parliament, a Blue Book has been published containing statistics of

compensation to workmen and of proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1908, the first complete year during which the extending Act of 1906 was in operation. As in previous years, the great majority of claims were settled by agreement. The total amount paid in compensation was £2,080,672, of which £11,237 was paid in cases of industrial disease. In the china and earthenware trades £7,485 was paid as compensation for accidents, and £3,305 as compensation in respect of diseases. Of the former £1,422, and of the latter £556, were paid in lump sums, after payments for 26 weeks and over. During the year 220 certificates of disablement and suspension were given under the Factories Act on account of lead poisoning, and of these 50 were in connection with the china and earthenware trades. In addition to these 58 certificates were given for lead poisoning among painters.

HINTS TO RETAILERS.

Matchings.

GLASS and china dealers hold very different opinions on the subject of orders for matchings. Some do all in their power to discourage them, while others announce their willingness to undertake them. The autumn is very prolific in orders for odd pieces. Householders are then arranging for their winter gatherings and look over their services. A cup, or a saucer, or a cream jug, may be damaged in their best tea set—a cover dish may be broken in the dinner service, or the toilet set in the spare bed-room may be incomplete. The discovery of these weak spots leads to a visit to the glass and china dealer. The young housewife who was presented with a dinner set on her marriage three years ago, thinks she has only to take the broken vegetable dish to the china shop and she can bring a new one back in its place. The dealer has to enlighten her on this point, and if she is a regular customer he tries to do it without offending her. We have always contended that a dealer should do his best to oblige his customer in a case of this kind. He will probably lose some time, have to take some trouble, and get no profit on the transaction itself, and yet it will pay him to undertake it. It is by courtesy and a constant (as distinguished from an occasional) effort to please that big retail businesses are built up. Matchings afford excellent opportunities for showing courtesy and making efforts to please, and a prudent dealer will make the best use of them.

The number of inquiries we have from subscribers for the names of makers of pieces of broken china and earthenware indicates the extent of orders for matchings. (Only a portion of these inquiries are mentioned in our answers to correspondents.) In some large houses there is a "matching department" under the control of an experienced man—one without, or with but little, experience would be useless there. This department is kept clear of the regular trade—and it pays. What a number of matching orders there must be throughout the kingdom and how much time must be spent in executing them.

Why do not dealers in pottery and glass establish a "Clearing House" for matchings? The writer made the suggestion in these columns many years ago, but no one seems to have noticed it. At any rate, it was not acted upon. However, there is an Association now, and we suggest that the "China and Glass Dealers' Association of the United Kingdom" should organise a matching depôt to which all matching orders could be sent. We feel sure that with a small staff who thoroughly know their business, and who would give assiduous attention to it, a profit could be made which could either go to the association, or be shared after the manner of co-operative societies. The time spent by dealers all over the kingdom in ascertaining the makers of particular shapes and decorations must be enormous. In ninety cases out of a hundred it would be no trouble to the experts at the "clearing house" to give the manufacturer's name off hand. When a pottery is discontinued, the "clearing house" staff would keep a record of the manufacturers who bought the various moulds for the shapes and the plates for the decorations. There are many manufacturers who, like Davenports, are out of the trade, but whose shapes are still selling. How many dealers could match one of them if they were asked? The "clearing house" could do this without trouble, without cost, and without loss of time. Some day our retail dealers will realise how much they could help each other and advance the best interests of their trade by united action.

Obituary.

GILBERT HAMMERSLEY, Aged 50.

WE deeply regret to record the death of Mr. Gilbert Hammersley, the proprietor of the business carried on under the firm name of Hammersley & Co., china manufacturers, Sutherland-rd., Longton. Mr. Hammersley's death occurred with painful suddenness at his residence, The Avenue, Alsager, on Tuesday, Sept. 28. The intelligence reached us just as we were going to press with our last issue. Mr. Hammersley was at the works on Saturday, Sept. 25, and apparently in his usual health. It was known that for some time past he had been suffering from an abdominal trouble, but serious consequences were not expected. On Monday, however, he was not feeling well, and sent word to the works that he probably would not come to business for a few days. On Tuesday, to the great sorrow of all, intelligence was received at the works that Mr. Hammersley had passed away at an early hour that morning. A few years ago the deceased underwent an operation for appendicitis, and it is understood that that complaint was responsible for his death. The china manufacturing business in Sutherland-road is an old one, and the late Mr. Hammersley was associated with it all his business career. The firm was formerly Harvey Adams & Co.—famous for their beautiful plaques and fancy goods—in which the father of the deceased always had an interest, but in time the entire business came into his hands, and at his death passed to his widow and his son, the late Mr. Gilbert Hammersley. Mrs. Hammersley,



[*Photo. by Norman May & Co., Ltd., Malvern*

MR. GILBERT HAMMERSLEY.

sen., died in May last, and the deceased became sole proprietor, having for some time had the sole control of the business.

The late Mr. Hammersley was greatly respected by every one of his employees, and each, without exception, regards his death as a personal loss. He was a most considerate employer and conscientious to an exceptional degree in all his business transactions. There are dealers who readily admit how careful and prompt the deceased was to rectify every legitimate grievance. He was esteemed by his fellow manufacturers, his employees, his customers, and his fellow townsmen, and by none more than by those amongst whom he lived. He delighted to be of service to others, but disliked having it talked about. He took a deep interest in local affairs, but was of too retiring a disposition to take active part in them. Nevertheless, every movement for the betterment of the people of Alsager and Longton could always count on his support. Mr. Hammersley was not only a china manufacturer, but was the Potteries representative of Messrs. Pike Bros., of Wareham, Dorset, for the supply of the Dorset blue ball and other clays. He also represented Messrs. Thriscutt & Bale, of Caudledown, St. Austell, owners of china clay mines. He was thus more closely associated with the local industries than pottery manufacturers usually are. It is interesting to learn that these important agencies have been in the Hammersley family for several generations. The deceased was a member of the Church of England, but held no office in connection with it. He was also a member of the English China Manufacturers' Association, of the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce, and of the Etrusean Lodge of Freemasons. The funeral took place at Alsager on Sept. 30 in the presence of a large assembly of relatives, personal friends, employees and neighbours. The deceased has left a widow and four children. The staff of Hammersley & Co. will remain exactly as before.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD COLLINS, J.P., Aged 68.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. W. S. Collins, one of the most highly esteemed residents in the borough of Wisbech, and one of the best known tradesmen in the glass and china industries in the country. The late Mr. Collins had been in failing health for some years past and a great sufferer from internal troubles. Frequent visits to the seaside, skilful medical attention, and an operation he underwent enabled him to give intermittent attention to the many public duties in which he took such great interest. Within the last few months, however, an incurable internal malady developed and compelled him to take to his bed. He gradually became weaker, and on Saturday, Oct. 16, he passed away at his residence, "The Limes," Wisbech, in the presence of members of his family. The deceased was born in Wisbech in November, 1840, and was thus within a month of his 69th year. He belonged to a Wisbech family who had been engaged in the glass and china trade in the town since 1801. In that year his grandfather and great-uncle established the business, which has been in the hands of the family ever since. After the deaths of the founders it passed into the possession of Mr. Collins' father, who retired about 1865, and Mr. Collins successfully carried on the business alone until 1886, when he took into partnership his nephew, Mr. Collins Clayton, the present proprietor. The business was carried on in High-st., and about sixteen years ago the firm rebuilt the premises, erecting two fine shops with offices above. After building these premises he gradually withdrew from active interest in the business, and four or five years ago he retired altogether, transferring the business to his relative and partner, Mr. Collins Clayton. About three years ago a disastrous fire destroyed the shop, and the business was then transferred to the Market-place, where it is now carried on under the name of Collins Clayton & Co. It is not often in the china trade that we find four generations carrying on a business for 108 years. The firm at Chelmsford descends from the same source.

The late Mr. Collins was an energetic and popular man in the public life of the town. Genial in disposition and kind in heart, he was held in the highest esteem by all sections of the community. He commenced municipal work in 1877, when he was elected a member of the Town Council, and he has never been out of the Council since. He has been re-elected ten times. His term of office expired this year, and it had already been arranged that he should be returned unopposed on Nov. 1. During his long association with the Council he has served on every one of the committees, doing a vast amount of work that was highly appreciated. In 1899 he was elected Mayor of the borough, and he filled that office so ably that he was unanimously elected to the office for a second term. In 1893 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the borough and in 1898 was elected a member of the Isle of



[*Photo. by Bassano, Bond-street, W.*

MR. WILLIAM SHEPHERD COLLINS, J.P.

Ely County Council, and has remained a member ever since. The list of his public appointments is too long for us to give here, but amongst them we may mention that he was trustee of the Wisbech Municipal Charities, governor of the local grammar school, member of the School Board, and a member of the Wisbech Technical School Committee. He was well known in the trade as an enterprising and conscientious business man. He was a Liberal in politics and a prominent Nonconformist. The funeral took place at Wisbech on Oct. 20, and was attended by a large concourse, including the Mayor, most of the public officers and representatives of the numerous public institutions and associations with which he was connected. The deceased leaves a widow, four sons, and three daughters, for whom the deepest sympathy is felt.

The Exports of Austria-Hungary during the first six months of the current year included 70,612½ metric tons of china-clay, 29,126,400 kilos of hollow glassware, and 34,273,200 kilos of pottery, including 5,953,800 kilos of porcelain. The figures in each case are less than those for the corresponding period of last year.

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS AND GLASSWARE (British Products) FOR SEPTEMBER, 1909.

		Quantities.				Value.			
		Month ended September.		Nine Months ended September.		Month ended September.		Nine Months ended September.	
China or Porcelain, and Earthenware.		1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
To Germany	cwts.	7,701	6,584	67,361	49,980	£6,295	£3,989	£47,341	£33,089
,, France	,,	3,005	3,737	29,884	27,606	5,757	6,065	53,225	50,572
,, United States of America	,,	26,185	25,338	294,691	277,411	30,591	35,687	374,866	369,909
,, Brazil	,,	18,540	8,945	185,308	87,142	7,631	6,611	92,454	68,180
,, Argentine Republic	,,	26,675	26,019	223,814	244,220	14,644	14,394	146,035	146,800
,, British South Africa	,,	4,335	9,297	64,222	65,236	5,233	9,215	58,293	66,907
,, British East Indies	,,	23,544	22,715	244,828	198,158	14,863	12,981	137,757	122,210
,, Australia	,,	14,198	15,446	139,496	110,084	14,637	18,896	159,313	137,605
,, New Zealand	,,	4,934	6,792	66,915	47,655	7,217	9,269	81,458	63,824
,, Canada	,,	30,905	50,228	306,362	293,097	19,732	24,739	210,131	203,510
,, Other Countries	,,	62,493	78,401	731,994	677,783	39,398	44,862	433,548	405,660
Made up as follows:									
Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian	,,	1,713	1,765	14,772	14,406	11,820	13,732	100,832	108,836
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement	,,	6,418	5,980	61,069	60,722	5,546	5,426	54,750	55,369
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)	,,	8,585	7,181	74,856	53,625	7,215	6,423	54,848	44,703
Sanitary Ware	,,	14,538	19,189	137,011	164,657	21,332	24,264	201,614	222,535
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)	,,	70,436	81,152	870,725	781,162	92,548	107,314	1,105,435	1,010,676
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta	,,	561	121	6,366	1,984	969	237	9,959	4,132
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware	,,	118,872	129,018	1132409	937,584	20,821	19,406	191.207	152,967
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware)	,,	1,392	9,096	57,667	64,232	5,747	9,906	75,776	69,048
Glass.									
To British South Africa	value £	—	—	—	—	6,204	7,387	45,083	42,543
,, Other Countries	,,	—	—	—	—	123,639	115,918	953,418	956,744
Made up as follows:									
Plate Glass	cwts.	18,350	19,317	120,575	128,341	30,232	31,676	198,220	206,468
Flint Glass	,,	5,418	6,164	43,394	52,248	18,031	20,982	135,458	174,839
Glass Bottles	gross	60,115	63,193	555,934	584,089	40,875	41,619	377,482	368,093
Glass Manufactures, other sorts	cwts.	46,487	40,895	348,192	334,960	40,705	29,028	287,341	249,887

IMPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian	cwts.	4,539	6,872	43,826	59,930	21,203	31,238	199,994	276,161
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement	,,	31	429	2,710	1,689	13	256	921	1,081
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)	,,	2,111	1,753	20,546	21,624	1,522	1,050	13,468	11,840
Sanitary Ware	,,	13	177	457	397	28	114	1,008	582
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)	,,	23,739	21,256	207,858	184,785	46,510	42,094	422,065	370,725
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta	,,	16	10	174	112	75	32	618	446
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware	,,	10,313	21,764	70,944	134,429	2,215	3,016	23,911	27,973
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware)	,,	2,129	1,069	17,288	17,261	3,168	1,846	26,683	25,037
Window and German Sheet Glass	,,	96,360	84,553	869,402	847,764	57,078	50,525	498,102	467,921
Plate Glass	,,	25,565	35,239	245,667	254,644	32,138	43,823	307,292	319,718
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass	,,	66,607	63,953	522,178	517,683	96,219	92,735	774,300	763,123
Glass Bottles	gross	112,122	109,415	1,121,032	1,112,873	47,564	46,097	465,272	450,020
Glass Manufactures, other sorts	cwts.	223	596	4,715	2,574	555	944	6,750	4,63

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS (Foreign and Colonial Merchandise) FOR SEPTEMBER.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian	cwts.	1,725	3,885	15,881	37,570	8,233	19,263	76,752	176,478
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement	,,	2	—	34	—	5	—	60	—
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)	,,	10	—	221	1,437	18	—	241	605
Sanitary Ware	,,	—	140	52	140	—	40	196	40
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)	,,	469	378	4,793	4,573	1,079	1,123	11,588	10,081
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta	,,	—	—	2	3	—	—	5	20
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware	,,	466	—	1,904	3,756	410	—	1,878	1,020
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware)	,,	42	65	171	662	129	109	448	1,382
Window and German Sheet Glass	,,	1,306	1,028	6,266	8,684	830	406	3,425	3,852
Plate Glass	,,	348	215	1,297	3,055	352	255	1,448	3,653
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass	,,	551	588	3,774	7,173	1,809	1,797	13,107	19,257
Glass Bottles	gross	3,947	2,749	41,902	21,860	2,108	1,423	21,846	10,806
Glass Manufactures, other sorts	cwts.	513	358	3,698	2,210	1,126	472	8,961	3,319

EARTHENWARE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Compiled from the Returns of D. Inglis & Co.

TO	Shipments from Aug. 29, 1909, to Sept. 25. Packages.	Corresponding Period, 1908. Packages.	Exports Jan. 1 to Sept. 25. Packages.	Corresponding Period, 1908. Packages.
Boston	314	382	5,057	4,228
New York	794	507	4,503	4,555
Baltimore	1,938	1,088	13,555	13,563
Philadelphia	50	78	3,299	3,611
New Orleans	92	235	1,880	3,639
Newport News ..	73	74	995	559
San Francisco ...	—	30	180	69
Portland, Maine	—	142	1,885	3,913
Galveston	6	46	1,152	713
Portland, Oregon	—	—	95	—
Inland Points ...	193	51	903	621
Total	3,460	2,633	33,504	35,471

THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Taxation of Clay.

AT a meeting of the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce, held at Stoke-on-Trent on the Oct 7, the Chairman, Mr. A. E. Bliggard, referred to the proposed taxation of elay. He said he was pleased to say that since the discussion at the last meeting of their chamber—he would not say as a result of it—the tax on common clay had been dropped. He believed that was due in a great measure to the member for Bridgwater, who had championed the interests of clay workers in the matter. It was of some importance to North Staffordshire, and he proposed that a vote of thanks be accorded Mr. Montgomery, M.P. for Bridgwater, for the part he had taken, and also to the local M.P.'s for the trouble they had taken in laying their resolution before the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Wheatley, in seconding the motion, said he had known Mr. Montgomery for many years. He had always been ready to formulate or promote any measure in the interests of the clay industries of the country, and had achieved a great success in inducing the Chancellor of the Exchequer to alter his opinion in regard to brick clay. He regarded with aversion the taxing of an industry like that. The foolishness was in taxing British raw material. He was not biassed with any party opinion, and he certainly viewed with gravity the taxing of our industries while the foreigner was left free. It was pointed out that potters' clay was not included in the exemption, and the Chairman said china clay and fireclay had been held to be minerals for so many years that there was no chance of getting them exempted. It was however, unjust that common clay could not be treated as a mineral in taking over land, and yet it was to be taxed as a mineral.

Mr. E. V. Greatbatch said (speaking from a business point of view), as soon as the tax was imposed it would be added to the foot of the invoice. The tax on ball clay and china clay was required for Imperial purposes, and there was not the slightest reason why the Devonshire men, or the Dorset men, or the Cornish men should pay the Imperial tax of the potters. The price would not be changed, but the price would go on the invoice. He had long since ceased to be a militant politician, and he was speaking merely from a commercial point of view. If they went down to Devonshire, and Cornwall especially, they would see the nation giving away part of the "corpus" of the nation. The elay could never be replaced. No attempt would ever be made to replace it. In Cornwall, once the clay was taken out, the land became a desert. It was the same in Devon. In Dorset it was a little different, because they mined down a shaft. but more or less it was the case there. The nation was giving away part of its own body, and it was giving it away to those who wanted it in competition with us. (Hear, hear.) He did not know of any other deposit of ball clay in the world. The supply of Devonshire clay was far from inexhaustible, and from his knowedge of it he thought that in a not far off period they would badly need that clay in the Potteries. In Devonshire they could enclose the total deposit of ball clay in a ring fence of six miles. In Dorsetshire it would probably occupy a little wider area. It seemed the height of absurdity from a commercial point of view for the nation to let it go out without a copper of profit to the nation. There was only a limited supply, and surely some effort should be made to deal with the question. He would not go so far as to stop the export altogether. But the nation ought to take care that it got something from the competing nations in return for part of its own body. A stronger reason was that it enabled other people to compete with us in our markets where they could not possibly touch us if they could not get the Devonshire, Dorset, and Cornish clay. More clay than ever was being sent to the United States and to the Continent, and it was a growing quantity annually. Thousands of tons of china clay were sent away from St. Austell. It was packed in highly expensive casks, and that showed the value plaeed on it, so that the addition of the tax would easily be added to the invoice.

Mr. T. C. Moore said that not half enough interest was taken in the matter. He found from the Board of Trade returns for the last five years that Germany. France, Holland, and Belgium—four most serious competitors—received from us clay equal in value to that of the manufactured pottery that we sent to them. That clay was manufactured, and eame back to compete with us in our own market. They sent us about four times the amount of pottery that we sent to them.

The Brussels Exhibition.

In reference to the Brussels Exhibition next year, Mr. Moore reported that the invitation of the Royal Commission to manufaeturers had been satisfaetorily complied with. Applications for space in excess of anticipations of the Commissioncrs had been received, and firms of the very first rank would be represented in the Pottery Section, so that they might safely trust the exhibitors to sustain the high position which British pottery had attained and secured at former exhibitions. It was a matter of the very first importance, for it was generally well known that other nations would make a serious bid for the premier position in regard to pottery. Some of them had been making very strenuous efforts to show to the world the great improvements which they had made in pottery in general. As a member of the Royal Commission, and chairman of the Pottery Section forwhich he was to a large extent responsible, he felt very grateful to those members of the Chamber and to potters of the district who had come forward so willingly to show that British pottery still held the first rank, as he felt sure it did. In support of that, and knowing the excellence of the pottery which would be exhibited, he had made very strenuous efforts to secure for those exhibits a worthy place. He was glad to say he had been successful, and that was evidenced by the faet that he had been able to obtain a central position in the British Section, near to the principal entranee of the exhibition itself. They would have what had been described as the plaee of honour.

The Chairman said they all hoped that the district would hold its own against all countries in the pottery exhibits. He had received a letter on the subject of International

Exhibitions. The letter dealt with a suggested formation of an association of manufacturers with the objeet of ascertaining the commercial value of exhibitions before the nation was committed to participate in them. The association was being organised by Mr. Montgomery, M.P., and he should be pleased to forward the name of any manufacturer who would like to join.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES.

The Pottery Trade.—Employment in the pottery trade in September was bad and worse than it was a year ago. In Staffordshire it continued bad generally, and worse than a year ago. Short time was reported. In Devonshire employment was moderate generally. In Bristol it was bad with stone potters, with much short time; with earthenware potters it was good. In the South Yorkshire and River Aire district employment continued bad. Clay tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow reported employment as fair.

The Glass Trade.—Employment was moderate. It showed some improvement as compared with a month ago, but was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 7,364 workpeople in the week ended Sept. 25, showed an increase of 0·5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2·8 per eent. in the amount of wages paid as eompared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was a deeline of 1·5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2·9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire continued bad, and was worse than a year ago; it was quiet at Leeds and Castleford; bad at Mexborough and Wakefield. In the North of England and at Portobello employment was moderate; in Lancashire it was bad; at Dublin it was dull. At Bristol employment continued good. At Rotherham employment with medicine bottle makers was quiet. With flint glass makers employment was fairly good at Wordsley, and fair at Birmingham. With flint glass eutters employment was moderate generally, at Wordsley it was fairly good, and at Birmingham it was quiet. Sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens reported employment as moderate. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne it was moderate. Bevellers at Birmingham reported employment as slack. With decorative glass workers it was fair generally.

Table showing the number of persons employed in the various branches, and the amount of wages paid them for the week ending Sept. 25 :—

Branches.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
Glass bottle	4,700	£5,511
Plate glass	686	862
Flint glass ware (not bottles)..	1,630	1,777
Other branches	348	421
Total	7,364	£8,571

Table showing the number of persons employed in each district, and the amount of wages paid them on the last pay-day in September :—

Districts.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
North of England	815	£945
Yorkshire	3,765	4,343
Lancashire	663	772
Worcester and Warwick ..	1,203	1,485
Scotland	585	698
Other parts of United Kingdom	333	328
Total	7,364	£8,571

Legal.

Not Completing an Order.—In the City of London Court, on Oct. 8, before his Honour Judge Rentoul, K.C., a claim was made by Mr. J. E. L. B. Webb, trading as J. B. Webb & Co., glass merchants, Gamage Buildings, 112, Holborn, against Mr. G. Bodley, glass dealer, 25, Ware-st., Kingsland-rd., to recover the sum of £11 6s. 7d. for glass supplied in the ordinary way of trade. Defendant said he ordered 18 cases of glass and the plaintiffs only sent him seven cases. He had suffered considerable loss in consequence of the other 11 cases not being supplied. Plaintiff's solicitor said that the defendant ordered the additional cases, which the plaintiff did not feel inclined to supply until the rest were paid for. The glass sued for had all been supplied. Judge Rentoul told the defendant that he could "have rejected the whole of the cases if he liked. But if he accepted them he must pay for them." Defendant could have brought an action for damages for not getting all the 18 cases, if he could show he had suffered any. Plaintiff's solicitor said that the glass came from abroad, and merchants were necessarily very uncertain as to when they could fulfil orders. Judge Rentoul thought it might be difficult for the defendant to prove his alleged claim. Judgment must be entered for the plaintiff for the amount of the claim with costs.

Breaking Bulk.—In the City of London Court, on Oct. 21, before his Honour Judge Rentoul, K.C., the case of Webb v. Groom was heard. The plaintiff, Mr. J. E. L. Bridges Webb, glass merchant, trading as J. B. Webb & Co., Gamage Buildings, Holborn, sued Mr. A. E. Groom, 140, Sidney-st., Mile-end, to recover £9 0s. 10d. for glass supplied in the way of trade. Mr. Strouts appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. A. Ross for the defendant. The claim was admitted, but the defendant counterclaimed the sum of £14 7s. 6d. in respect of part of goods sold, which he said were not according to order. Mr. Strouts said that was the first complaint they had had, although the defendant had had the goods for six months. Defendant was claiming £10 damages for loss of profit in respect of glass which plaintiff refused to supply except under certain conditions. Mr. Ross explained that some of tho glass sent was not according to order. When the plaintiff's traveller was complained to, he asked the defendant to keep the goods, and said he was to see if he could sell them. As a matter of fact, the defendant sold one of the four cases. Judge Rentoul said that the defendant could have repudiated his liability for the whole four cases, if any one of them was not according to order. But, having dealt with one of the cases, that was an acceptance of the whole. Mr. Ross said that the defendant could have sold 40 cases of the same glass at a profit of 5s. each, and he had thus lost £10. Defendant said that the order was accepted by tho plaintiff's traveller who, he understood, had an interest in the plaintiff's business. Plaintiff said he had not. He did not execute the order, because it was never agreed to. The case was adjourned for the attendance of the plaintiff's traveller.

The Right to Return Goods.—In the City of London Court, on Oct. 19, before his Honour Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., a claim was made by Mr. William Oppenheim, china and glass merchant, 43, Farringdon-st., E.C., against Mr. C. A. Day, china and glass dealer, 178, London-rd., Kirkley, Lowestoft, to recover the sum of £6 4s. 6d. for china and glass supplied last year. Plaintiff said he sold the goods himself to the defendant in August of last year. Defendant said that the goods had been returned to the plaintiff. Plaintiff had been calling upon him as his own traveller for years, bringing various china and glass goods with him, which he displayed in a stock-room at one of the local hotels. It was the plaintiff's practice to call upon him once a year, and whatever goods were not sold the previous year were taken back by the plaintiff and exchanged for goods which they could sell. He sent back to the plaintiff the goods which he could not sell during tho year. Plaintiff had never returned them. Plaintiff said he had been in the habit of calling on the defendant at Lowestoft once a year, just before the season commenced, to supply him with china and glass. Sometimes customers said "I cannot sell this or that, will you let me have something in place of that with other goods." If they were saleable goods he was willing, or if it was not a fashion article. But it was quite voluntary on his part. There was no compulsion on him to take goods back. He did not sell goods on condition that he was to take back what had not been sold since the previous journey. That was perfectly absurd, and it was not one of the rules of the china and glass trade to give new goods for old. When he wrote for payment of his account, the defendant took no notice of it. The matter had been running on for more than a year. When he threatened legal proceedings, defendant said he would file his petition, if they did not take the goods back. Now the defendant wanted to return goods which were 5 or 6 years old. The defendant got his assistant to write and say he was away when he was in his shop all the time. He (plaintiff) had never taken goods back, except to oblige customers. Customers were not

entitled to return them at all. Defendant: He would always take back any goods that I could not sell. It is a hard job to get rid of him when he comes, because his goods are imitations. They are a fraud on the market. Judge Lumley Smith: And you sell them. Defendant: I do. Mr. Oppenheim explained that the goods were sold as reproductions and so invoiced. Judge Lumley Smith said that all it amounted to was that for some years plaintiff had been good-natured over the matter. Plaintiff added that it would not be fair to make him take back goods after such a long lapse of time. Judge Lumley Smith: Some things improve with keeping. The plaintiff: Not Lowestoft china. Judge Lumley Smith said he must give judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.

GLASS DECORATION.

(*Continued from page* 1194, *Oct.*, 1908.)

CHAPTER XI.

THE SAND BLAST IN GLASS DECORATION.—It was early observed that on sandy, stormy coasts, the windows of buildings near the water's edge are scratched and dulled by sand being blown against and over them. The first to turn this observation to account was Tilghman. This was so lately as 1870, although this action of sand had been noted for two or three centuries at least. After a few primitive, but, nevertheless, highly satisfactory experiments, Tilghman patented in every civilised country a proeess for working hard materials with a blast of sand, driven by air pressure. Benjamin Chew Tilghman's first English patent is No. 2147 of 1870. The air blast was produced by a fan, and the air was fed into an ascending pipe at a short distance from its upper end, while the sand entered the same pipe from a horizontal branch. If a plate of glass was moved about at a distance of about an inch from the upper end of the tube, it was uniformly ground in half a minute.

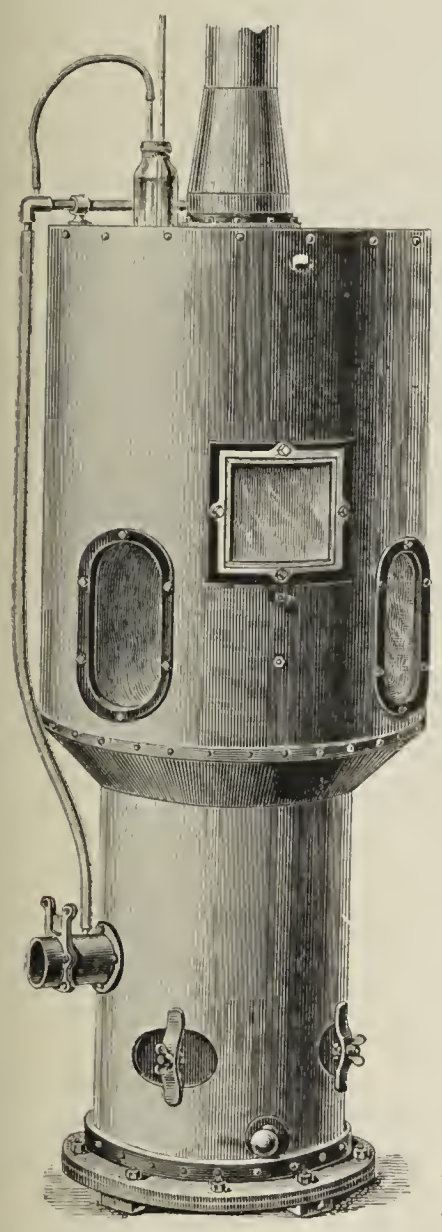


FIG. 4.

In 1873 a fairly perfect, although complicated, sand-blast machine was exhibited at Vienna and created much excitement and astonishment by the rapidity with whieh it produced many decorative effects. Nevertheless the sand-blast process was no exception to the great rule that the hardest part of a task is the beginning of it. One of the greatest difficulties at first met with was the production of clouds of minute siliceous dust which had a most destructive action upon the lungs, and cost many workmen their lives. Another difficulty was to find a coating for the glass which would resist the blast, and so enable partial etching for pattern production. All sorts of glue and other compositions were patented to the benefit of the patent offices alone. Miller, in his work on the sand blast, recommends paper stencils, but the day of paper stencils has long gone by, except for small work. The first real advance was made when zinc stencils were used, either as a direct protection to the glass, or as a means of printing and transferring. The sand may be used dry or wet, and in various degrees of fineness. The fineness of the grain produced on the glass is directly proportional to the fineness of the sand. The finest sand produces a matt very similar to that obtained with French acid. The opening through which the sand issues is made of various sizes, and the blast can be made to impinge upon different parts of the glass, either by moving it or by moving the blast opening.

In using the sand blast, the oldest arrangement exposed the glass openly to the action of the sand. It is now, however, enclosed in a chamber which prevents the escape of the fine siliceous dust so detrimental to the lungs of the workmen. The blast may be driven in five ways. (*a*) by atmospheric pressure, obtained by creating a vaeuum in the etching chamber; (*b*) compressed air; (*c*) by a combination of (*a*) and (*b*); (*d*) by steam; (*e*) by centrifugal force.

In this last method, the sand falls vertically upon a wheel rotating in a vertical plane and carrying buckets on its circumference. The wheel rotates at a high speed, and throws the contents of the buckets in succession upon the vertical surface of glass. The blast is always directed horizontally or vertically. The finest grain is got with wet sand which requires, however, a higher velocity than dry sand. In using the steam sand blast, there is a danger of the glass being cracked by the heat. It can, of course, be kept cool by passing water over the side on which the blast is not acting, but a much better plan is to make a current of air pass between the glass and the blast opening. This sweeps the steam away, but is of such strength that it has no appreciable effect upon the motion of the sand. The steam blast itself, may be made to produce the air current by well known methods. If the air is heated in its passage, it can be made to free the sand from moisture. If it is wished, the air current can, of course, be produced independently of the steam blast.

The sand-blast machine, as generally employed, requires, as has been stated, a blast of air or steam, and the apparatus is unsuitable for the production of small quantities of work on account of its size and cost. The idea naturally arose that it might be possible to design a machine of small size and price if, instead of the artificial blast (the means of producing which forms the chief item in the cost of the ordinary machine), the necessary velocity were given to the sand by gravitation, *i.e.*, by allowing it to fall from a height. The process was successfully worked out by an American named Morse, who found that if the sand were mixed with a harder substance, a comparatively small fall would give the abrading powder the necessary velocity. Morse's machine consisted simply of a wooden box which is kept supplied with sand from a hopper. From the box the sand falls down a vertical tube about eight feet in length, and reaches the glass from a small jet. It is found that under these circumstances a paper stencil is a sufficient protection for the glass. The stencil is cut from strong paper and pasted on to the glass. When the paste is dry, the stream of sand is started and the glass is held under it and moved about so that the sand comes into contact with every part of the stencil in turn. Care is, of course, necessary, that the blast is not allowed to act longer on one part than on another, for in that case the pattern will not be cut into the exposed parts of the surface of the glass to a uniform depth, or to a uniform matt appearance. Both flat and curved surfaces can be etched with a matt pattern on a smooth ground with great rapidity, and in faultless style with the Morse machine. Some judgment is required in making the mixture in the hopper. For very hard glass, a mixture

of carborundum should be used instead of sand. For softer glass a mixture of sand with either of these substances can be used, and for engraving on metals the machine acts perfectly well with sand alone.

The Morse machine has the disadvantage that the sand which has acted on the glass has to be constantly removed or it will interfere with the action of the stream. The best practical method is to have a sand receptacle at one's elbow, and a brush, and to sweep the sand off the plate repeatedly into it. This, if done quickly with a turn of the wrist, does not waste very much sand, or lengthen the duration of the process seriously. It may here be mentioned that a foot-blower with an air reservoir such as is used for large blowpipe work can be used to get the power for a sand-blast. The best arrangement is to let the air blast escape from an inner nozzle surrounded by that from which the sand is driven. The suction draws up the sand so that it rises in the annular space between the inner and the outer nozzle, and is driven out by the blast. We must also call attention to the fact that only sharp sand is of any use for glass decoration. Sand from a river is useless, as its edges are worn and

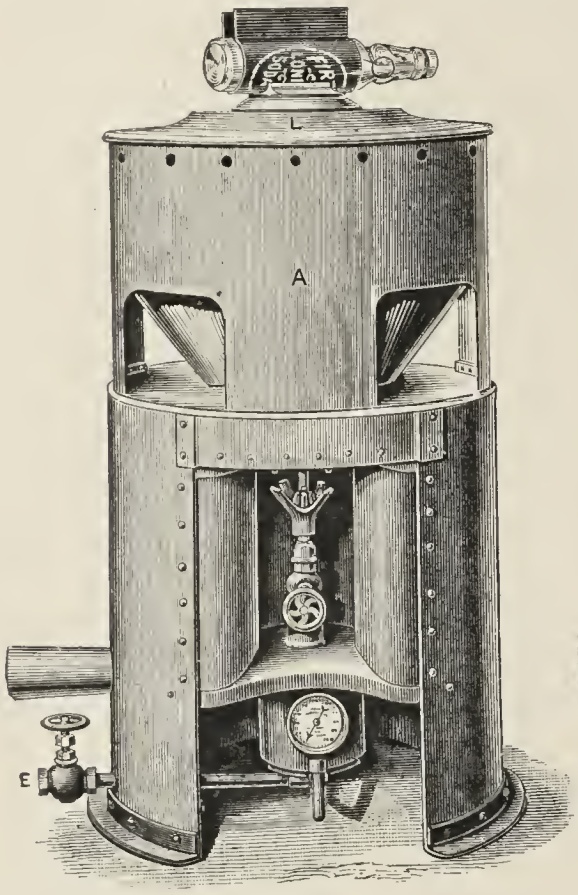


FIG. 5.

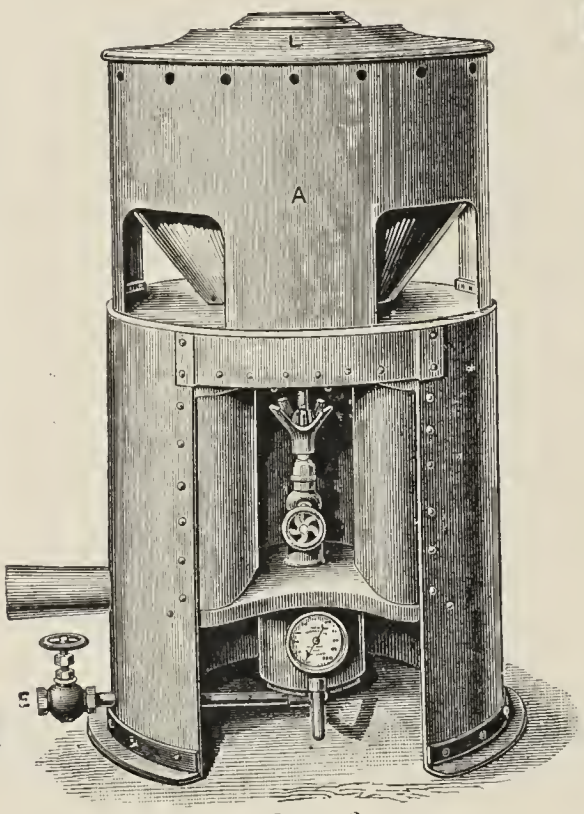


FIG. 6.

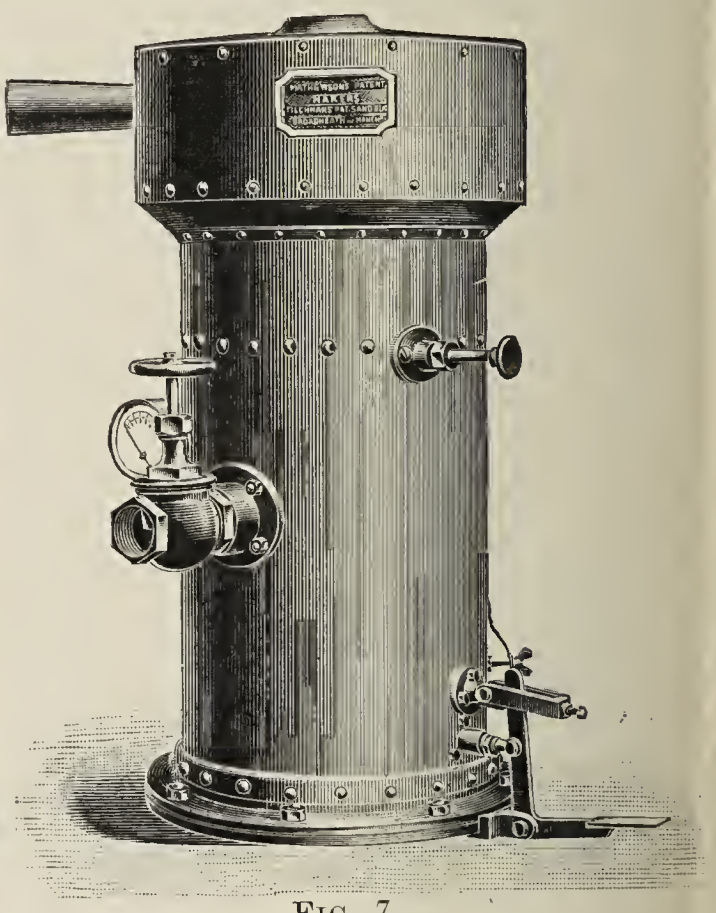


FIG. 7.

asphalt, 10 lbs.; beeswax, 12 lbs.; Venice turpentine, 10 lbs.; oil of turpentine, 10 lbs.; tallow, 3 lbs.; and when cold dilute to consistency with oil of turpentine. Those parts of the stencil which have to be cut out are left unpainted. When the coat is perfectly dry the other side of the zinc is painted all over with the same composition in two coats, letting the first dry before the second is applied. A border of wax, tallow, rosin, and powdered asphalt is then put round the pattern side of the zinc so as to form a shallow dish. This dish is then filled with dilute nitric acid, which eats holes in the unprotected parts of the zinc. While this is going on the bubbles of hydrogen formed must be cleared away with a very soft brush. Care must be taken not to use the acid too strong, or so much heat will be developed that the protecting composition will be softened so much that it will no longer protect. The acid should be the ordinary commercial 1·4 S.G. acid, and should be mixed with at least thrice its volume of water. Observation should be kept upon the temperature, and if it is found that the plate is getting warm the acid should be poured off until it is quite cold again. Fresh acid must then be used as the old lot will not act properly again. In the course of from sixty to ninety minutes the zinc is usually perforated. When this is the case the acid is at once poured off and the border is removed. The composition is then washed off with oil of turpentine and soap and water. Any deficiencies in the etching are then corrected with a file. For cheap work, however, the stencils are simply stamped out with steel dies, in which case they must be again rolled to get the plate properly flat.

There is yet another method, which is very useful for stock patterns. A sheet of steel, copper, or zinc, about one-eighth of an inch thick is taken, and the design is etched upon it as a negative—*i.e.*, those parts which are to be perforated in the zinc stencil to be prepared from this sheet are left untouched. The etchings should not penetrate the sheet deeper than one-fiftieth to one-fortieth of an inch. The sheet is then rolled with composition and a print is taken from it with paper. This paper then takes no composition except from the unetched parts of the sheet. It is then transferred to the thin zinc which is etched as already described.

(To be continued.)

rounded. Dug sand may have been rounded in a river in some past geological period. All fresh supplies of sand should, therefore, be tested on a waste piece of glass, or by microscopical examination, preferably by the former method. Reigate sand is the sand chiefly used for the purpose in this country.

The accompanying illustrations of sand blast machinery are supplied by the courtesy of Tilghmann's Patent Sand Blast Co., of Sheffield.

SAND BLAST STENCILS.—The sandblast is always used in conjunction with stencils in cutting letters or a pattern upon glass. There are, of course, two distinct methods of cutting a stencil according to whether the stencil itself is to protect the parts of the glass which are not to be matted by the blast, or whether it is to be used for the purpose of applying a resist intended to fulfil that function. In either case the stencil may be cut out with a sharp knife, but it is not unusual to make metal stencils by etching them. One method of preparing zinc stencils is as follows: A zinc plate is taken about 1-50th of an inch thick, and the design which is to be etched upon the glass is drawn upon it with a brush with a composition made by fusing together:

MR. F. C. CARDER AND THE GLASS TRADE.

Just as we go to press we have received the following letter from Mr. F. C. Carder on a subject which is being discussed in our correspondence columns (see page 1277 *et. seq.*).

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

Sirs,—My attention has been called to the article in your October issue "Competition in Glass," in which you state that Mr. Chiozza Money, M.P., quotes from the report made by me to the Staffordshire County Council in 1902, on a visit to the glass making centres of Germany and Austria, and that the report was discredited at the time.

This is indeed news to me, as well as my suspected unfairness to the British manufacturer. This criticism is neither just, fair, or sensible. If it is not asking too much I would like to be informed by whom was the report discredited, and who suspected me of unfairness to the British manufacturer. As you say that I made no effort to vindicate the censures of British methods at the time, I shall be pleased to take up the question in detail at any time.

Look at the summary of imports and exports of flint glass for the eight months ending August, 1909, on page 1,170, and the extract from the Tariff Commission's report on page 1,172 of your October issue; do not they show that the flint glass trade of the United Kingdom is in a bad way, and wants wakening up?

Let any competent man who is thoroughly conversant with the manufacture of flint glass, go over the same ground, and he would come to the same conclusions, i.e., that the English manufacturers of flint glass are behind the times.

What English manufacturer employs a chemist in research work, like Baccarat of France, Val St. Lambert of Belgium, and here in the United States, as well as the German and Austrian manufacturers? or do they make use of up-to-date machinery which would, without doubt, enable them to compete, and that successfully, with the foreigners?

At the time I made the report, I had no intention of coming to the United States, much less making my home here—my sole aim then, and as I would like to see it now, was the flint glass trade revive, and grow prosperous in the United Kingdom, and not die a gradual death through the apathetic, senseless, and old fashioned methods employed by the English manufacturers. A tariff no doubt would help some, but its greatest need is Brains.—Yours, &c.

Corning, N.Y., Oct. 18, 1909. Fredk. Carder.

[The letter from Mr. Congreve Jackson in this issue is a sufficient answer to the last sentence in Mr. Carder's letter. As we are going to press we cannot say more just now.—Eds. P. G.]

Foreign Notes.

The Moscow Glass Co. made a profit of 46,610 roubles in its eleventh (1908) working year. Previous years' losses amounted to 704,903 roubles, on a capital of 3,250,000 roubles.

French Imports of common earthenware and pottery were less in quantity and value during the first half of 1909 than during the corresponding period of either of the two preceding years. The value was £379,840 and the weight 35,933,400 kilos.

The glass imports of Abyssinia were valued last year at £5,958. The sources of supply were chiefly Germany, Austria-Hungary, and France. Small decanter glasses (Birillia), used by the Abyssinians for their tedj or hydromel lamps, &c., were imported from Austria-Hungary and Germany, to be estimated value of £500.

Mr. Kenneth B. Bryce, son of the head of the world-famous firm of Bryce Brothers, glass manufacturers, Mount Pleasant, Pa., U.S.A., was found dead from a bullet wound in his head. The Bryce family is one of the best known and most highly respected in that State, and great sympathy is felt for them in their trouble. The deceased was only 26 years of age, and was a favourite wherever he went as traveller for his father's business.

Mrs. Winnifred Patterson, who founded the firm now known as Patterson Bros., Wellsville, O., U.S.A., died recently at the age of 73. Mrs. Patterson was a native of Ireland, but went out to the States 50 years ago and settled at Trenton, New Jersey. For the past thirty years she had been living at Wellsville. Having herself established the manufactory of yellow ware there, she managed it for many years. She built the pottery which is now managed by her sons, John and George.

Lombardy Pottery and Glass Imports.—A return of principal imports at the Custom-house of Milan supplies the following figures for 1907 (in brackets) and 1908:—Earthenware: Austria-Hungary, (322) 361 tons; Belgium, 8; France, (52) 69; Germany, (822) 1,023; United Kingdom, (44) 41; Switzerland, (6) 2; other countries (23) 17; total, (1,269) 1,521. Glassware: Austria-Hungary, (716) 1,059; Belgium, (587) 369; France, (588) 356; Germany, (1,617) 2,099; United Kingdom, (20) 27; Switzerland, (18) 25; other countries, (31) 3. Total, (3,577) 3,938 tons.

Russia's Glass Imports.—Russia's importation of glass goods in the first half of this year (according to the Custom-house returns) amounted to 130,000 poods against 143,000 poods and 139,000 poods in the corresponding period of 1908 and 1907 respectively, and the corresponding values were 990,000 roubles, 861,000 roubles and 802 roubles. Germany contributed 42,000 poods and 47,000, of the respective values of 667,000 roubles and 558,000 roubles in 1909 and 1908. The value of Great Britain's contributions was 66,000 roubles and 53,000 roubles; Austria-Hungary's 79,000 roubles and 59,000 roubles; no other country being worthy of mention. The figures are always for the first six months of 1909 and 1908 respectively.

U.S. Clay Production.—Of the several varieties of clay produced in the United States last year paper clay and brick clay are the only ones which showed increases, paper clay increasing in value $17,000, or 5·78 per cent., while the quantity decreased slightly, 1,681 tons, or 2·54 per cent. Brick clay is the only variety which increased in both quantity and value, the increase in quantity being 74,041 tons, or 54·24 per cent., and in value $42,572, or 38·01 per cent. Fire clay is the most important variety judged from the quantity and value of the output, 1,101,579 tons, valued at $1,486,139, a loss, however, of 372,883 tons, or 25·29 per cent. in quantity, and of $568,559, or 27·67 per cent. in value. The value of fire clay in 1908 was 57·16 per cent. of the value of all clay mined and sold in that year. Kaolin decreased $124,068, or 36·46 per cent., from 1907; slip clay, $15,555, or 41·02 per cent.; ball clay, $61,745, or 31·58 per cent.; stoneware clay, $34,186, or 25·03 per cent. The average value per ton decreased for ball clay, fire clay, stoneware clay, and brick clay; for other varieties, viz., kaolin, paper clay, slip clay, and miscellaneous clays, there were slight increases; but as these clays are produced in relatively small quantities their higher averages were not sufficient to overcome the decreases, and the average value for all clay fell from $1.58 in 1907 to $1.51 in 1908.

German Pottery Exports.—German official statistics just published show that there has been a marked decrease in the pottery and porcelain export, but the most striking

point in not the loss in quantity so much as the loss in quality which has now continued for the past three years. The fact is that Germany has lost a large part of the export trade which was formerly hers, and the porcelain industry in particular has seen a great number of orders for the better quality stuff pass it by and go to competing countries. In former years, besides the inferior quality trade, Germany did a large export in first-class goods, but the trade in these latter seems to have been practically lost. The export of porcelain goods for the first seven months of the current year amounted to 138,901 cwts. valued at £686,750, against 168,243 cwts., with a value of 824,400 during the same period 1908, whilst in the first seven months of 1907 the exports were 189,358 cwts. with a value of £1,562,200. From these figures it will be seen on comparing 1909 with 1907, that while the quantity exported has only dropped 12 per cent., the value has gone down by 56 per cent. Such a condition of affairs is a most serious one for the German porcelain industry, as the loss has not occurred in those countries which have a thriving industry of their own like England, America or France, but in non-manufacturing countries where Germany has to face the competition of the three countries just mentioned. The export of all kinds of pottery goods to England and the United States shows a considerable decrease, and beyond this Germany has had to meet fierce competition from both these countries, particularly in South America and the East. The great danger for Germany under present conditions is, that to keep her position in the world's market, she may be forced to try and increase her export in the cheaper lines—lines from which her industry reaps very little benefit.

Some Russian Glassworks and Porcelain Works.—The mystery of Russian interior industries is sometimes lit up by raising the curtain on a portion of the vast area populated by the 150,000,000 Russian people. An article appears in the "Viestnik Finanssoff" on the glass and porcelain industries of the Vladimir Government, near Moscow, wherein it is stated that the Vladimir Government, well known for its textile industries, is not poor in glass works. The industry was originated long ago. The topographical description of the Vladimir Government in 1784 says that in the Melenkoff district there is a glass works called the "Gusieff," belonging to one Yakim Maltzoff, gentleman, where various kinds of polished vessels are made. All the goods are very passable, and are sent to Moscow for sale, to the value of 6,000 roubles (£637) per annum. At that time there were other glassworks in the Melenkoff district, numbering ten with a turnover of 40,000 roubles (£4,250) per annum, and one in the Sudogod district doing 6,000 roubles (£637), belonging to Phomi Maltzoff. But the oldest one is the "Guiseff," of Yu. S. Natchaieff-Maltzoff, founded by the ancestors of the present owner in the year 1760, in the reign of Catherine II. The present production of crystal glass is mostly concentrated in the Sudogod district, and partly in the Melenkoff, Pokroff, Alexandroff and Pereslav districts. The Vladimir commercial and industrial statistics just issued show the following number of glassworks in the government per district:—Sudogod, 21, with 3,270 workpeople; Pokroff, 2, with 3,030 workpeople; Melenkoff, 3, with 940 workpeople; Pereslav, 2, with 350 workpeople; and Alexandroff, 2, with 265 workpeople. Amongst these works there are a few porcelain factories, of which the most important is the M. Kussnetzoff works in the village of Dulieff in the Pokvoff district, which employs 2,680 people. This firm, besides the Dulieff factory, has others, for example, in the Tver Government and the Dmitroff district of the Moscow Government. The company's factories, according to the balance sheet of 1907, valued 6,000,000 roubles (£637,500), with a general turnover of 15,000,000 roubles (£1,656,250). The production of porcelain and similar goods in the Kussnetzoff factories has reached a high degree of beauty, and they have become known not only throughout Russia, but also in the Far East and India. The factory in the Vladimir Government alone produces to the value of over 1,000,000 roubles (£106,250). Of the glass factories in the government named the most important are the Gusieff Crystal Glass Works, employing 600 men, the Bros. Postereff, in the Pokroff district, 350; the Muchanoff, in the Alexandroff district, 200; the Golubieff, in the Sudogod district, with 230; the Vossnessensk and Dobrovolsk, 216; the Urschel-Netchaieff Maltzoff, 594; and the Bros. Phedoroff, 196; all in the same district. The goods produced at these factories are roughly classified as follows:—Twelve produce bottles, twelve produce crystal vessels, and two produce pharmaceutical vessels. The article adds that at these factories there are also produced scent bottles, jars, carafes, wine glasses, window glass, lamps, tumblers, and various table glass. There is also a special establishment in the Sudogod district for grinding glass employing, however, only fifteen workpeople. The production of these works is calculated to reach the value of 3,500,000 roubles (£371,875) at the least. Compared with the year 1895, the number of factories then was 29, with 2,480,000 roubles (£263,500) value production, whereas now the number is 30, with a production value of 3,500,000 roubles, as stated, and the number of workpeople employed had increased during the interval from 6,500 to 7,855.

Trade Reports.

The Proprietors do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

NOTES FROM THE POTTERIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EXIT October; enter November, with its fogs and its fireworks, its short days and its long nights. A few more weeks and the shopkeepers will begin to think about decking out their establishments in readiness for the Christmas rush, and we, in North Staffordshire, whose business it is to produce so many of the things which go to make the shops bright and attractive for the festive season, are in the midst of the task of dealing with Christmas orders. Ordinarily this should be "the" busy season of the year, but it would be wide of the mark to say that the customary volume of seasonal trade is passing. True, one or two commercial travellers fresh from the country have assured me that business in the provinces is looking up somewhat; true, one hears of an important firm having secured a single order from an American millionaire which is said to run into between £2,000 and £3,000; true, also, that, here and there the factories are busy—but the bulk of the inquiries go to show that the Christmas spurt has, so far, been unsatisfactory, and there is not much chance of improvement now. Retailers want their Christmas things delivered by the third week in November so that they can make arrangements for setting out their special window displays and prepare their stocks for the rush when it comes. It would seem that retailers have larger stocks left on hand this season, and naturally, therefore, their Christmas orders are smaller than usual. The common experience here is that trade is lacking in "snap," and that it is coming in fits and starts, instead of with steadiness and constancy. Altogether there is a decided lack of that healthy vigour one is accustomed to look for about this time of the year. Leading firms in the general earthenware trade in Hanley, Tunstall, and Burslem are still working short time, and poor accounts are given of the sanitary trade, consequent on the continued depression in the building industry. It is some encouragement to hear that the best houses in the china department are keeping fairly busy, and it is probably true to say that Longton and Fenton are better employed than was the case a month ago. The export business is spoken of as being somewhat brisker, but the American trade still hangs fire. London seems to be the dullest part of the home market. Manufacturers who have recently returned from the metropolis state that dealers affirm that they have rarely experienced a worse time for business, and not a few of them are inclined to saddle the responsibility for the disappointing state of things prevailing upon the uncertainty of the political and financial situation..

The Board of Trade returns relating to the exports of British china and earthenware for the month of September, show another increase as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of last year, but again the results of the month fall considerably behind those for the year 1907. The actual figures are :—September, 1909, £186,708 ; September, 1908, £165,998 ; September, 1907, £201,391. The exports to America (U.S.) were about £5,000 in advance of the corresponding month last year, but were far below the figure for two years ago ; South Africa, where assuredly there will be a boom before long, piled on £4,000 more trade with the Potteries than it did a year ago, and there were big increases also in the exports to Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. In several markets the trade remained stationary, and in others there were declines, but the net result on the month was a gain of £20,710 on September last year. Taking the figures for the nine months, it is found that the exports of British ware for that period have amounted in value to £1,668,266, as compared with £1,794,421 in the previous year and £1,952,830 two years ago. Had it not been for the fact that the last three or four months have shown a return for the better, one shudders to think of the poor showing the figures have made. Even as it is they are bad enough in all conscience, and if an analysis could be made it would probably be found that the decline in the export trade this year has meant a difference of not less than £50,000 distributed to the working potters in wages as compared with last year. Taking into consideration also, that the home trade has been far from brisk, it will be seen that the workers in the industry have had a rather sorry time of it. The imports of foreign ware during September amounted in value to £79,648, which was a little more than last year and a little less than the year before. Deducting the re-exports (£20,535), the net value of the foreign ware placed on the markets of the United Kingdom during September was £59,111, and for the nine months from January to September, £524,219.

There has been no lack of trade topics during the last few weeks, but perhaps none of them has been more interesting to the practical potter and to the retailer of china and earthenware, than the controversy which arose over an article written by Mr. Chiozza Money, M.P., the well-known statistical defender of Free Trade, in one of the principal London journals a week or two ago. Mr. Money had found out that Mr. Carder, formerly glass instructor to the Wordsley School of Art, under the Staffs. County Council, had recently visited Germany and Austria, upon whose industries he drew up a report. This report attracted attention in America, and Mr. Carder was invited to take charge of a large glass works in the United States. Having found these things out, Mr. Money, after an allusion to the "belated enterprise" of the County Council, proceeds to unburden his soul of a tirade against the Staffordshire potter. "I am amazed," he says, "at some of the contents which the average china shop derives from Staffordshire ; it is often stuff which deserves the hammer of an artistic Mrs. Carrie Nation. Does Staffordshire suppose that such wares, whose form is an outrage, and whose colour is unknown alike to nature and to art, can find a market save in towns from which beauty has been banished ? The glass and pottery trades need to call in art and science to their aid. If you see, in London or elsewhere, a shop window containing a display of artistic earthenware, such as a person of taste could house you may be quite sure that the greater part of it is foreign. I am not unmindful of the few British houses whose names stand high in the ancient art of the potter, when I say that many of the would-be artistic productions of modern Staffordshire—such things as vases, art pots and pedestals, trinket sets, and so forth—are beneath contempt"—and much more of the same sort. With Mr. Money's observations concerning the need of art and science in the potting trade no one will quarrel, but if he thinks he is the first to recognise that fact he is sadly mistaken. The manufacturers of the Potteries are more fully alive to the need of the true artist and the expert chemist in their business than ever they have been before, and at the school of pottery and the many useful schools of art in the district, an admirable, if unobtrusive, work is being done which must leave its mark on the industry more and more in days to come.

Mr. Money's remarks concerning the general character of the ware made in the Staffordshire Potteries are certainly unjust, and have been made either carelessly, or without full knowledge of the circumstances. His whole statement is one of those generalisations so easy to make which, while containing a certain amount of truth, invite the reader to draw conclusions which are unfair and inaccurate. It takes, indeed, a very clever man to generalise at all in the way Mr Money has done, without, in some vital point, overstating his case, and presenting a drawing which is out of perspective. Far be it from me to say that there is not "some" rubbish turned out from the Potteries, or that a good many things are made which even those who make them would scarcely care to defend on artistic grounds. But whose fault is it that these things are made ? Let Mr. Money ask himself that question, and if he answers it he will have found the key to the whole problem. These goods are not made by the potter because it pleases him, but because they supply a definite public demand. What is at fault is the public taste. Let Mr. Money and his friends educate the public to a different standard of artistic knowledge, let him improve their æsthetic taste, and the potter will speedily adjust his productions to their requirements. The manufacturer cannot make the customer buy what the latter does not want; the customer will suit his own taste and if he demands some glaring scheme of decoration, some weird shape of outré design, the manufacturer, who is in business for profit and not for philanthropy or to inculcate his views on art, feels that it pays him best to suit the supply to the demand. To endeavour to make that demand adjust itself to the supply would mean that many manufacturers who are now doing tolerably well, would soon find themselves in the Bankruptcy Court. The point Mr. Money has raised—he might have raised it more effectively if he had done it less offensively—is exactly the same as was involved in the spirited controversy anent the education given at the local art schools a few months ago, when many manufacturers intervened to point out that their artists were compelled to produce designs which would "sell," even though they might offend the eye of the artist. The head of one of our most important firms not long ago—a firm whose artistic reputation Mr. Money would be among the first to recognise—remarked to the writer, "Why we ourselves get out many things that I would not buy myself. We try to lead public taste as much as possible, but it is quite possible to go over the heads of people We refuse to produce abortions, so far as we are concerned, but we should do many things differently if the public taste were different. The other day one of our artists, in decorating a vase, took a 'firbob' and conventionalised it. I thought it looked charming, but the first man who came in to look at it asked what it was, and when I told him he turned up his nose. That sort of thing takes the heart out of you." Asked what he thought of the productions of the Potteries to-day, from the art point of view as compared with, say, ten years ago, this gentleman answered unhesitatingly that their general character had improved, for the simple reason that the taste of the public was gradually becoming more educated. He declared that a comparison of the designs of ten years ago with those of to-day would be to the decided advantage of the more modern ones.

Views to much the same effect were expressed by another manufacturer, an ex-president of the English China Manufacturers' Association, who mentioned that a few days previously he had been a guest at a private dinner party, attended by some of the most scientific potters of the day, at which Mr. Money's article was discussed. It led to a very animated debate, and Mr. Money came in for much criticism. One gentleman, whose reputation has long established him among the very first flight of artistic and scientific potters of the day, committed himself to the opinion that Mr. Money's conclusions were foolish and ridiculous. In this view my friend, the china manufacturer, fully shared. "What we have to make," he said, "is a commercial article. People don't want specialities. The potting trade is bad enough already, and if we were all to turn our minds to the production of artistic specialities for which there would be little demand, it would soon be worse. There is a great amount of waste and worry in doing what trade we have, and very little profit at the end of it. Better all round ware—ware better potted, better decorated, and better selected—never went out of the Potteries than what goes out to-day. You would be surprised how careful we have to be in sending out our things. The public are growing more critical as they are getting better educated, and I am certain the general quality of the ware has improved accordingly. Only the other day I had a cup sent back from West Australia. The customer had complained that the cup spoilt the set, and being anxious to see exactly what was the matter, I asked him to send it back. When it arrived, I found the cause of the complaint was just the tiniest little fire crack which it was almost impossible to discern with the naked eye. The set was only a medium priced article, and it was an eye-opener to me that anyone should complain of such a defect. Things used to be very different. When I was a young man I used sometimes to watch my employer supervising the selection of ware for this same market, and I have often remarked—'You will be having some complaints about these things.' 'Oh,' he would reply, 'anything is good enough for the squatters.' And in those days we had no complaints. But to-day they begin to grumble unless every little piece is absolutely perfect."

Only a few years ago the principal proprietor of a local firm known throughout the world for the artistic character and general excellence of their ware, retained at very considerable expense an expert from South Kensington—a first-rate artist and connoisseur—to come down to the Potteries and give the management some "ideas." In due course the expert and the proprietor arrived in North Staffs, and, together with the general manager, they made a careful examination of the whole of the firm's productions. The expert criticised first one and then the other of the principal selling lines, until at last the general manager turned to his principal with some exasperation, and asked, "What is it you want us to do ? Do you want us

to educate the public, and pay for it ourselves? If so, well and good. But if you want a dividend on your capital I am bound to point out that the things which are being condemned are just the very things that are making a profit.'' The firm in question have made big strides since then, but it has not been by following the lines recommended by the South Kensington expert, not by making revolutionary ''art'' changes, but by paying careful attention to the requirements and taste of the purchasing public as well as to the artistic character and general effectiveness of the goods produced. The true artist, I suppose, will never see eye to eye altogether with the manufacturer, who has primarily to consider his markets; but that is no reason why the artist should enter upon wholesale condemnation of the manufacturer and his products. If Mr. Walter Crane were to come down to the Potteries to-morrow and make a critical inspection of many of the manufactories best known for their so-called art productions, it is likely—indeed, one may almost say it is certain—that he would condemn a great many of the things he saw; but it is equally certain that the things he would most condemn would, on investigation, turn out to be those which were selling best. During the recent ''school of art controversy'' to which reference has already been made, the ''absurd little roses'' used in pottery decoration came in for much censure, but if an old set of Crown Derby of that design comes up at Christie's to-day it fetches a fabulous price. Strictly speaking, it may not be artistic, but because it happens to be old the "nouveaux riches," anxious to make other people think they had a grandfather and a grandmother, compete eagerly for its possession. The decoration is no better art because it is old, and Mr. Money would be forced to admit, if he could compare the generality of the ware made in the Potteries to-day with what was made ten or twenty years ago, that much progress had been made. His condemnation of modern Staffordshire pottery was much too sweeping, and he might study with profit the sage words of Warton, who said that ''Just criticism demands not only that every beauty or blemish be minutely pointed out in its different degree and kind, but also that the reason and foundation of excellences and faults be accurately ascertained.''

The announcement that Mr. Charles Adams, J.P., the veteran potters' miller, of Hanley, is retiring from business has been expected for so long that, now it has come, it has created quite a surprise. Some of us had begun to think that Mr. Adams was never going to retire; that natural laws which affected other people were leaving him untouched, and that he had become an immutable part of the established order of things. Now that he has decided, at last, to throw off the trammels of business, he carries into his retirement the good wishes of a great host of friends, and everyone trusts that further length of years will be vouchsafed to the octogenarian magistrate. Mr. Adams has seen such changes in the Potteries as few of his fellows can recall. A lifetime which comprehends eighty odd of the most crowded years in the history of this old world, which comprehends the time of the pack-horse and the stage coach, and extends to the day of the aeroplane, which has witnessed the gradual development of the modern ocean greyhound and the growth of the railway system, not to mention such incidentals as the introduction of the bicycle, the motor car, the telephone, the telegraph, the typewriter, which has witnessed the decay of some industries and the rise of many others, which has seen mechanical processes everywhere substituted for the old-time laborious methods of hand labour, which can go back to the days of the repeal of the corn laws, and to the Chartist riots—surely such a lifetime has been a wonderful gift, and the man who has lived it can count himself fortunate far beyond most of his fellows. Blessed with a vivid and exact memory, Mr. Adams' mind retains innumerable impressions of the many changes and stirring events he has witnessed, and a chat with him about old times is an experience few who have enjoyed it will ever forget. He is still hale and hearty, far beyond his years, and is able to discharge his magisterial functions with an alertness of mind which would do credit to a man fifty years younger. Apart from his work as a Justice of the Peace, Mr. Adams nowadays does not often figure in public, but he rarely misses the Hanley ''venison feast,'' and enriches the conviviality at that quaint survival of a bygone age by his wonderful flow of wit, humour and anecdote. The potters' mills which have been so long and successfully conducted by Mr. Adams were offered for sale by Charles Butters & Sons, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, at Hanley, when Johnson Bros., the well-known potters, of Hanley, became the purchasers of the Eastwood flint mill and the adjoining Albion Bridge mill. The Botteslow mill was not purchased by Messrs. Johnson, as was incorrectly announced at the time, and, at the moment of writing, was still on the market.

It would be difficult to find anywhere in the kingdom a more sociable organisation than that which the commercial travellers of the Potteries have built up under the ægis of the U.K.C.T.A. The branch, composed principally of ''drummers'' engaged in the potting trade, is a very flourishing one, and its meetings are always enjoyable, whether from a business or a purely social point of view. A meeting was held a few weeks ago at the Grand Hotel, Hanley, when Mr. F. W. Harris (of Wain & Harris, Burslem), hon. solicitor to the branch, attended and read another of those interesting papers on legal subjects as affecting commercial travellers, which have been so popular a feature of recent meetings of the branch. On this occasion Mr. Harris dealt mainly with points in the law of compensation, and his remarks are deserving of attention by employers as well as by commercial travellers. He based his remarks upon a case recently heard in the Glasgow County Court, in which a claim was made on behalf of the widow and children of Mr. Cyril, a commercial traveller, of Whitchurch, for compensation under the Employers' Liability Act, in respect of Mr. Cyril's death following an accident. Mr. Cyril was in the employ of a London firm and, in October last was staying in Glasgow. One Saturday afternoon, after the close of business, he went for a bicycle ride, in returning from which he collided with a tramcar, sustaining fatal injury. A claim for £250 compensation was made against his employers, and was supported on behalf of the widow by the U.K.C.T.A., but judgment was given against the plaintiff on the ground that, at the time Mr. Cyril met with his accident, he was not on his employers' business, and had, therefore, no claim under the Act. Mr. Harris had been asked to express an opinion as to the English law on a point of this kind, and he said it seemed to him that the U.K.C.T.A., had been very venturesome to take up such a case at all, and to seek to read into the Act sections which it did not contain. If Mr. Cyril took his ride ''after the close of business,'' there was, in his opinion, an end to the question of the employers' liability at once, since, under Section 1 of the Act, it was provided that the accident, to be an accident within the meaning of the Act, must arise out of, and in the course of, the employment. Obviously the Act did not (Mr. Harris said), extend to all the vicissitudes of the commercial traveller's journey, and of his stay at hotels. It was, however, true that in a good many circumstances, liability on the master would arise, and it was very difficult indeed to state any dividing line in an abstract way; each case must be decided on its merits. He was a long way from attempting to establish, for instance, that a master could not be liable for anything done by his servant on a Sunday. For example, supposing a commercial traveller sustained an accident in his hotel, supposing he fell down a lift, or that there were a fire, obviously, in such circumstances he was in the hotel on his master's business, and the accident arose directly out of it, for it was one of the incidents of the commercial traveller's business that he should stay at hotels. Under the Act there was no break in the employment as long as the workman was doing that for which he was directly employed, or something ancillary thereto. Mr. Harris failed to see, however, that in the case of Mr. Cyril, his bicycle ride had anything to do with his master's business. It was explained by one of the members of the Association that the U.K.C.T.A. took up the case because Mr. Cyril had his order book and some samples in his pocket when he met with the accident, and it was contended that this showed he had been out on business. Mr. Harris replied that, in any case, the burden of proving that he had been out on business rested on the plaintiffs.

In the course of some subsequent remarks, Mr. Harris briefly dealt with the question of the liability of inn-keepers for property stolen from commercial travellers whilst staying at their hotels. One point of particular interest to the trade was the question of liability for goods stolen from a stock room. Dealing with this matter, Mr. Harris said there was a case of the kind before the English Courts in 1815, and, in that case, Chief Justice Le Blanc decided that the innkeeper was not responsible. He (the judge) regarded the stockroom as something in the nature of a shop, and he said the landlord was not bound to furnish a shop to every guest who came to his house. If a guest took exclusive use of a room which he used as a warehouse or shop, he discharged the landlord from his common law liability. That decision did not seem to have been ever overruled or even called in question. One of the travellers present put a rather interesting problem to Mr. Harris. He said that last Whitsuntide, whilst at Brighton, he had occasion to send forward to Bristol, to an hotel, two skips of samples. He did not proceed to Bristol at once, and the samples were there a clear fortnight before his arrival. They were received by the landlord without any condition, and were deposited in the luggage room of the hotel. When he arrived a fortnight later, he found the skips had been tampered with, and that goods to the value of £20 had been abstracted. He asked Mr. Harris whose was the liability. Mr. Harris replied that it looked as though the inn-keeper was liable on the facts stated, because he did not make any condition, on receiving the goods, that the traveller should be liable. If he were not liable as inn-keeper the question would arise as to whether he was liable as bailee. In that case negligence would have to be proved affirmatively against him, but it would seem that he accepted the samples as inn-keeper, and not as bailee. After other questions had been asked and answered, Mr. Harris was heartily thanked for his paper and an excellent smoking concert wound up the proceedings. The annual dinner of the travellers is to be held on Dec. 10, when Mr. F. Coysh is expected to attend and Mr. Rathbone is expected to present his usual interesting and unorthodox review of the trade year. A whist drive is to take place on Nov. 20.

Since the Wedgwood Museum at Etruria was opened, on May 7, 1906, it has been visited by upwards of 3,600 people. The visitors came from all parts of the globe—some from places as far distant as the United States, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, and Japan. As practically all the pilgrims have signed the visitors' book, and many of them hold prominent places in the politics, literature, commerce, and art of their respective countries, the volume containing their signatures is daily becoming more valuable and interesting. The announcement that a portion of the wonderful dinner service made by the great Josiah Wedgwood for Catherine, Empress of Russia, has been discovered in the palace of the Czar, at Peterhof, has been received with great pleasure here, and further particulars are eagerly awaited from Mr. Frank Wedgwood, under whose supervision the Czar is graciously permitting a number of pieces to be brought to England to be placed on exhibition. It is hoped that an opportunity will be afforded the public of this district of seeing the pieces for themselves, either at the Wedgwood Museum or at one of the municipal museums of the Potteries. It can well be understood that this *chef d'œuvre* possesses special interest for North Staffordshire folk, and we shall all be anxious to hear further particulars of the resurrection of the marvellous service which everyone supposed to have vanished for ever.

A potters' fireman, ambitious for fame, claims to have set up a record for the firing of an earthenware oven by accomplishing the task in some twenty-eight hours. Other claimants have entered the field against him, and quite a pretty little disputation has been in progress. It is, of course, difficult to adjudge the merits of a claim of this sort; so much depends upon the character of the "earthenware" fired—whether it be majolica, semi-porcelain, jet, Rockingham, jasper, or some other sort. Then, too, the degree of heat attained must be taken into account, and there must be some standard of measurement adopted, such as the cone, the thermoscope, pyramid, Watkin's heat recorder, Buller's disc, and so forth. Given full details on these points, some standard of comparison may be possible, but without them it is quite impossible to differentiate between the various competitors for the honour of having completed the task of firing an oven in the shortest time.

It is officially announced that Mr. Cecil Wedgwood, D.S.O., has, at the request of the Local Government Board, consented to occupy the post of acting mayor of the Federated Potteries Borough of Stoke-on-Trent, which comes into being next March. In this capacity he will act as returning officer at the first election of members to the new council, and will preside at the meeting of the newly-elected authority until such time as a mayor has been regularly elected. Mr. Wedgwood was the president of the association for promoting the federation of the Pottery towns, and his influence lent much weight to the movement. That a representative in the direct line of the great Josiah Wedgwood should be called upon to play so important a part in the birth of the new borough, has given great satisfaction everywhere, but keen regret has been expressed in many quarters that Mr. Wedgwood's acceptance of the position of acting mayor should have apparently (Mr. Wedgwood is himself responsible for the statement) precluded him from accepting the chair in the regular course. There were many people who hoped that Mr. Wedgwood would have piloted the new council through what is almost sure to be a stormy first year of office, but this seems to be now impossible. Mr. Cecil Wedgwood, it is true, is a member of the Hanley Town Council, but he has always made it clear that he is not so much a Hanley man as a Potteries man. His views and sympathies are essentially broad and unparochial, his knowledge of local administration is extensive—as Commandant of vast districts in South Africa he had frequently to discharge the duties of "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses" all rolled into one—and his presence in the council chamber of the new corporation will undoubtedly lend weight and dignity to the deliberations of that assembly.

Deep and sincere regret has been occasioned in Longton and district by the untimely death of Mr. Gilbert Hammersley, proprietor of the china manufactory conducted under the name of Harvey Adams & Co., which occurred suddenly a few weeks ago. An obituary notice appears in another part of this issue. In consequence of the great development in the work of the County pottery classes, it has been found necessary to engage the services of a permanent assistant to Dr. Mellor, the instructor, and Mr. A. D. Holdcroft has been appointed to the post. Mr. Holdcroft, who holds high qualifications, has acted as part time assistant for several years, and his appointment is a very popular one.

The many members of our industry who have joined the ranks of that excellent organisation, the Staffordshire Society, have been much interested to hear of the proposal to form a benevolent fund in connection with the Society. The fund is being started with a vote of £25 from the general funds, and it is proposed to hold several charitable entertainments every year in support of the project. It is not suggested that the Society should go out of its way to find cases of need, but already the experience of the working of the Society in London shows that cases are often come across where much good might be done if a fund existed from which the committee could give a grant to help lame Staffordians over a stile. I hope the fund will be successfully inaugurated, and that it will be productive of much good.

THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN SCOTLAND.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WHILE the month of September proved not at all bad on the whole from the point of view of the weather, and of resultant shopping facilities, that of October has turned out one of the very worst, and this has told markedly on the returns of the retail merchants in the pottery and glass trades of Scotland. During at least three-fourths of the month, so far as it has gone up to the date of writing, there has been serious rainfall daily, which, with the prevalence of high and gusty winds, rendered the out-of-door conditions altogether prohibitive as regards any shopping that could be postponed. Our retailers, therefore, who, even had there been fine weather, would have looked for but a very moderate turnover in these dullest of times, have during October come in for something approaching a total cessation of business. Indeed, this may be said to have been literally the case with the higher class houses in the cities, whose turnover depends almost wholly on the finer kinds of ware. But even the ordinary retailers have suffered in a not much less degree, so that October, 1909, is about the worst of the long series of lean months lately experienced. In good times, the retail merchants have already—towards the beginning of November—begun to lay in fresh stocks against the coming Christmas and New Year special trades; but this year there is as yet hardly anything of that sort claiming attention, although of course during November something will be done in regard to this onward view. However, so far as is to be gathered by inquiry, our retail merchants in Scotland are less than ever expectant of anything but very poor business for the coming Christmas and New Year.

The wholesale merchants in the china, earthenware, and glass trades here have but very dispiriting reports to furnish as to their experience during October. Active signs of Christmas and New Year preparations and provisionings, on the part of their retail customers, have been practically non-existent so far. Travellers will be covering the ground all over the country by the early part of November, and some orders will no doubt be booked in the course of their journeys, but the general sentiment is that of unbelief in any but very small results. These fall-of-the-year journeys always partly depend for success (or otherwise) on the results of the fishing industries around the Scottish coasts, and on the outcome of the cereal harvest all over the country. This year the fishery returns are only medium when the best has been said—certain fishing areas having done well, while others, again, have done ill, and some have done but indifferently. Then, again, the grain harvest, which promised fairly well during September, has had much of the "gilt" taken out of it by the wild weather of October. This, of course, particularly affects those districts that are poorer and colder of soil, where the crops are later in ripening. In the very late districts, the results this year have been disastrous. With regard, then, to this department of the outlook, there is no special encouragement for our trades, but, as something of a set-off, we have in Scotland a continuance of improvement in the general industries, and of course it is upon

these that our own special section has ultimately to depend' Shipbuilding promises moderately well over the winter months, and there is no menace of any labour disturbance of the least import in our own or any of the other industries.

Reports from the pottery works in Scotland indicate quite a quiet time during October. The production was kept in a moderate compass, and the call for deliveries was only too easily met. There has been no further movement of any kind, beyond informal talk, about the standardising of sizes, as the makers still show but a very ordinary interest in this. There have been no Association meetings during the month, and happily there are no burning questions open at present as between employers and employed.

THE STOURBRIDGE, BIRMINGHAM, AND NORTH OF ENGLAND GLASS TRADES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

THE state of the glass trade in the Midlands during the past two months has shown an improvement—not very marked, it must be acknowledged, until October, and then only in the highest qualities of goods Of these a large proportion has been made in Stourbridge and Wordsley chiefly for London, Glasgow, and other commercial centres, the orders to dealers having come in from well-to-do people, preparing for the social season. This demand has had a good effect in the cutting shops, where inactivity has prevailed so long in many cases. Orders have also been received from the Colonies, too, and a few foreign countries, where there are well-to-do British residents. It may safely be said that at no previous period, high as the reputation has been of Stourbridge productions, have finer examples of skill been seen than those now turned out in the glass houses and workrooms. In the production of these artistic goods there is likely to be a fair amount of briskness well into the new year. When we turn to glass of the ordinary character, there is not found the same amount of activity ; still business is moderately good—better, certainly, than it was in summer and the early autumn.

In the bottle manufactories, owing largely to the long-continued unseasonable weather, there has been more or less slackness, and it still continues. Just now some interest is being exhibited by the men employed at the furnaces and tanks in the report, expected to be presented in a couple of weeks or so, by the committee appointed to investigate the cause of "glass-workers' cataract." That report is to be presented to the Royal Society, and will, of course, be made public without delay. It is expected the committee will be definitely able to declare whether the cataract is due to intense light from the furnaces and tanks, to intense heat, to both causes, or to some other conditions peculiar to the men's occupation, and it is hoped that the committee will be able to point out what preventive or remedial measures may be adopted. Many glass works have been visited, and numerous employers and workmen interviewed, and valuable information obtained.

In Birmingham, flint glass manufacturers are able to report an improved state of trade, owing, largely, to the causes already mentioned, and which have operated so advantageously in Stourbridge. London merchants, and West-end dealers placed pretty good orders for best tableware, in wines, dishes, decanters, &c., and these have given employment to many skilled men. The country trade has shown more activity, except in Lancashire, from which county orders for the winter season have been of less value than usual. Business with Liverpool, both home and shipping, has been up to the average. Something, too, has been done with the Continent in high-class goods, also with South America. The general trade continues to suffer from the increasing importation of foreign glass, and prices in consequence are not sufficiently remunerative. Chimney-makers feel the competition very keenly, as also do the firms engaged in the production of gas and electric fancy globes and shades. At Spon-lane, business keeps good in lenses, and other glass for scientific purposes, much of it being wanted for abroad. In other departments activity is maintained, and the prospect for the rest of the year is considered satisfactory. The cribs of the city keep busy, and turn out a good deal of common work with speed and skill. The Birmingham glass trade has sustained a severe loss by the death of Mr. James Hatcley, jun., of Erdington. He was a member of the firm of James Hateley & Co., whose works were in Chester-st., Aston. Mr. Hateley, who was but 54 years of age, leaves a widow and two daughters, who, with his aged father and mother are the objects of much sympathy.

The glass trade of Lancashire in certain branches shows a slight improvement, which, it is expected, will last at least until the middle of December. This change for the better is mainly in the higher classes of tableware in Manchester and in Warrington. The city long ago had a high reputation for the excellence of its flint goods, in wines, champagnes, spirit bottles, and decanters, also for the best work in pressed goods, and that reputation stands it in good stead to-day. The smaller municipality has turned out some beautiful articles, and there is no falling off in the quality of the goods produced. In glass of inferior quality, there is but little doing, owing to the quantity of foreign ware offered to dealers. Flower vases and stands have been almost a drug, and the close of the season finds a larger stock than usual in the warehouses. The cribs keep busy, there being a heavy demand for the cheapest classes of small bottles among ink, gum, and sauce manufacturers. Owing to the dulness in the cotton trade, in which hundreds of thousands of hands are employed in Lancashire, there is very little demand for machinery glass, or for steam-tubing.

In St. Helen's, where there are several glass-bottle manufactories, there is much slackness, as indeed there has been for several weeks. Many of the hands are employed less than half time, and several have had to be discharged, owing to the want of orders, especially from mineral-water firms. The long spell of cold and wet weather has had a prejudicial effect on the trade, and Liverpool beer-bottlers, even those doing an export trade, have ordered less than usual, so just now there is decided dulness prevailing. Plate glass and German sheet are in smaller request than usual, the latter because of slackness in the building trades. Glass benders and bevellers have been short of full employment during the past couple of months, and at the time of writing are complaining of dulness in their respective branches. In medical bottles there is a little more doing. To use a common expression amongst glass manufacturers and managers, "there is no force behind orders," this applying to the trade in almost all departments. Imports from the Continent in plate, sheet, window glass, and bottles, have increased considerably of late years.

Cheerless accounts of the condition of the glass bottle trade in West and South Yorkshire have reached us from many districts. In Leeds and Hunslet business has been very slack in mineral-water bottles, owing, as may well be imagined, to the wet, cold summer and autumn, and manufacturers as well as workmen have suffered considerably. On the other hand, rather more has been done in medicals,

and in goods required by beer-bottlers. Present prospects are certainly gloomy. Castleford houses have participated in the dulness owing to the causes mentioned, and we have good reasons for stating that the production of soda-water and ginger-beer bottles, so far this year, is little more than half the average for the same period in former seasons. The manufacture of castor-place goods, especially in carboys, has proved fairly satisfactory, and there are still orders in hand from firms engaged in the chemical trades. In jam-jars there has been activity both in that town and Knottingley, machine-made goods for the most part, also in screw-mouth bottles for preserving fruit. The glass trade in Barnsley has felt the depression, but to a less extent than some districts, and there has been a fair amount of activity in the large works of which the late Mr. Alphonse Wood, of Osborne House, was the head. Mexborough bottle-makers have not had full employment, and there, as in some other districts, men have been discharged or have had to "play" for a longer time than usual. Taking the district generally there has been a moderate demand for ale and stout pint and half-pint bottles, also for "relish" bottles; fair orders have come in from wholesale purveyors of preserved food. A well-known Yorkshire firm of glass manufacturers have introduced at their large establishment an American system of bottle making, which it is claimed ensures a larger production with a less proportion of waste metal, or cullet, as it is termed. They sent two of their employees to the United States to aequire a knowledge of the process adopted, and have engaged a couple of American workmen to assist in setting on foot the new arrangement, which includes the working of improved machines, &c. In Thornhill the bottle trade is depressed.

The National Conference has had under consideration the refusal of the Lancashire bottle hands to act in accordance with certain rules and regulations all other societies, it is declared, loyally abide by, and the information to hand is that a resolution for expulsion was carried. For some time past the Lancashire men's organisation has taken an independent stand, both as regards working-time and the question of apprenticeship, being of opinion that that is the right position. By so doing, it is contended, in this district especially, that they place at a disadvantage those who strictly conform to the so-called national movement. The Masters' Association is having a quiet time. Owing to the slackness of trade generally, the workmen are easier to deal with, their claims not being exacting. What would be the case if business were brisk is a different matter. A watchful eye is being kept on the markets, and there is a belief that the month of November will see a revival, though it is almost too much to hope that it will be a lasting one.

In York the glass trade has, in certain departments, been fairly good. Well-drawn tubing for steam and scientific purposes, and "cane" for the latter has been in moderate request. The medical trade in bottles, measures, &c., is a little brisker, but the output was not as large as is usual in the autumn. Flint workers have done the best so far this season, and a good Christmas trade is confidently looked for.

Further north, in Durham county and in Northumberland, the wet and otherwise unpropitious weather has had a bad effect on the bottle trade, an effect still felt. The Newcastle flint-glass manufacturers have had times of slackness, and many men, especially those usually engaged on pressed sugars, creams, tumblers and dishes, &c., have been unemployed, while at the same time similar goods from the Continent have been coming into port at free and cutting-up prices. At Seaham Harbour, the bottle trade has undergone many fluctuations, but on the whole business has been rather better than on the Tyne.

CANADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, Oct. 16.

CANADIAN and American importers of English pottery are more than delighted with the 1909 patterns of dinnerware. And not only the shapes but the decorations are so much more artistic than the English productions of other years, that the travellers predict an exceptionally good season ahead of them. The improvement applies more particularly to the medium-priced wares selected by the importers for the Canadian trade, or manufactured expressly for the American and Canadian trade after suggestions made by the buyers or the manufacturers' agents. Mr. E. Butler, of New York, who also maintains a showroom in Toronto, and controls the American and Canadian market for a number of Staffordshire potteries, picked up a dinner-plate of English make, and exclaimed "I have never had anything quite so good as that from the English potteries." And this is the word of one who deals only in the products of English manufacturers. It is a gratifying sign, therefore, of a tendeney to cultivate the Canadian market to an appreciation of better English wares at moderate prices. The difficulty with the Canadian buyers is that in the choice of table and other ware, they have been buying from price instead of quality, and when the goods sold slowly, placed the fault upon the quality. This pernicious habit, or custom, is very unfair both to manufacturers and importers, but it is encouraged by the prices at which the preponderating quantities of Austrian and German china is sold in this country. The general improvement in the quality of English earthenware will do more to eradicate this custom of buying from price only, and more to save the Canadian market for goods made within the Empire, than any other one thing apparent at this period in Canada's development.

There is a noticeable disposition on the part of some of the potteries to get well established in Canada in her growing years. Special representatives of a number of them have been in Canada recently introducing their goods and establishing Canadian agencies. The latest arrival is Mr. J. Toy, representing S. Hancock & Sons and Lancaster & Sons, Staffs. Mr. Toy will go over Canada from coast to coast, and will include a portion of the United States in an itinerary lasting until the holidays. While in Canada he will seek to place the Hancock and Lancaster lines in the hands of a capable agent. This method is an improvement upon the general plan pursued by the English potters of looking to New York agents to cover the Canadian trade. Of a dozen New York importers and manufacturers' agents who control the products of certain factories for the "United States and Canada," not more than three work this field at all commensurate with its importance, and two or three others send a traveller once a year to call on a selected list of big houses in the eastern portion of the Dominion. The pertinacity with which the potters adhere to ancient methods contrary to their own best interests is beyond New World comprehension. Some of them are beginning to realise that the Canadian field is large enough and rich enough to exploit. These are the men who will have a profitable market for their products when the United States potteries begin to slaughter their overplus upon the markets of the world, and from which not even Great Britain will escape. Last year the United States potteries produced upwards of 76 per cent. of the pottery consumed in the Republic. This year, it is estimated, the percentage will be much higher. It will not be long until the United States will be producing more than the country can consume.

Retailers say that there has been an unprecedented demand this fall for pint glass sealers. Hitherto, the

Canadian housewife has used more of the quart size than of the pints, and the new demand found few dealers prepared for it. The reason for this change from the larger size to the smaller is described as an "economical freak," most women finding that a quart of fruit is considerably too much for a meal for an ordinary family, and that there is great waste, besides precluding that variety which is so desirable in the well-managed household. The slight difference in price between the quarts and pints, ten to fifteen cents per dozen, has been responsible for the greater sales of quart sealers, but the new-found idea of economy with variety has won the toss and is having its innings, which may or may not be a feature of next season's requirements.

AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, Sept. 15.

I MADE a special round of calls among the Melbourne Potteries this week on behalf of the POTTERY GAZETTE, and had some interesting interviews. Special mention was made of the Australian report in your July issue, relative to the respective claims of Australian and imported tiles for public works, and satisfaction was expressed at the enterprise of a London journal such as the GAZETTE, in devoting its columns to matters which are of so great importance locally in the trade. In regard to this matter, nothing else has been done, the opinion seeming to be that nothing is to be gained by harassing the authorities on behalf of the local article, but that the best course to pursue is a silent one, in the meantime assiduously improving the local article by all means possible.

Mr. J. Allard, whose remarks were reported in your July issue, is manager of the oldest pottery in the Brunswick district, Cornwell's Potteries. He is a thoroughly practical man of the trade, and is generally looked to to act as the mouthpiece for any improvements sought for the industry. He complained to me that the majority of lines turned out of the local potteries to-day are turned out at a loss. He thinks that the tariff on such goods—25 per cent. is not nearly sufficient, but that it should be 50 per cent. at the least. At the present time high wages are paid here, and prices cut ridiculously, yet at the same time the legislature makes things worse by allowing the products of the cheapest labour on earth to come in under an insufficient duty, and compete with the far more expensively produced article. Asked as to the local trade's biggest competitor, Mr. Allard said that all their competition comes through the London markets. "Undoubtedly the Chinese and Japanese enter largely into the competition," he said. "Anyone would think by our legislation that we had been going for centuries like these older nations, and that we paid our workers similarly low rates of wages." Mr. Allard explained that the importers cut down the cost of one line, but made up the loss over and over again on other lines. He explained that the importers let the local potteries have many of the cheap household lines, such as toilet jugs, of which his firm make large quantities, on account of the heavy breakages through transit, and that these are the very lines on which prices are locally cut, so that there is practically nothing for the manufacturer.

The Melbourne Pottery Company is under the able managership of Mr. Goold, late of Goold, Evans, and Inness, now merged into the present firm. The potteries are situated in Victoria-st West, Brunswick, a fair step across from Cornwell's. In this locality one gets a fair idea of the extent of the industry, a forest of smoke stacks rising on all hands. Mr. Goold's specialty is sewage pipes, large quantities of which are constantly required, as the city of Melbourne is now being sewered. However, it is not considered that many more will be required after two years, so that Mr. Goold, with characteristic foresight, is already turning his attention to experimental work in other directions. He is kept busy with a big factory, and himself works side by side with his men. Tariff matters do not affect him in his present special manufacture, nevertheless he admitted that local potters have a lot to complain of on this score.

Mr. G. R. Ferry, is one of the most practical men in the district, but has probably suffered more than anything else through cutting of prices and other evils, so much so that I found work at the pottery to be exceedingly slack. "In fact," said the representative, "we have practically been closed down for some time now, principally owing to prices being too low."

The principal of Mills & Co., of Victoria-st., I found to be away in Perth, Western Australia, where he has extensive pottery interests in addition to those locally. The manager regretted that I was unable to see him, as he felt sure that he would have been able to give me some interesting information. He will not return to Melbourne for some six months to come.

Austin & Sons, of Nicholson-st., Brunswick, are, like the Melbourne Pottery Company, specialists in sewage pipes. Also, like the above company, Mr. Austen, jun., told me that they fully intended launching out directly into other lines of manufacture. The firm has been in operation on its present site for seven years, but Mr. Austin, sen., whom I had the pleasure of meeting—coat off and hard at work—was for fifty years in the trade in New Zealand, and at present has a brother there in the same calling, older than himself. The old gentleman took me into the office and showed me the covers of the POTTERY GAZETTE diary for the year 1883—over a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Austin, jun., said that he sympathised with those of the trade affected by the cutting of prices, but said that they had brought a lot of the trouble on themselves by, in the first place, going to the other extreme. For instance, for years they were getting 1s. 5d. for a pipe now sold at 5½d., and out of that 5½d. they have to pay 1d. for testing, as well as discounts and other charges. This price was brought down so remarkably owing to the Water and Sewerage Board bringing in as an act of retaliation for the high price charged, a four-inch tested concrete, which was used for some time until the price of the pottery article tumbled all to pieces. The working staff comprises the father and three sons, besides the other workers, and somewhat unlike the generality of such family cases, they appear to pull most amicably together, and the old father seems to be the youngest of the lot of them.

Imports into Australia for the first seven months of the present year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, include the following items of trade interest:—Earthenware and china, 1909, £130,168; 1908, £189,120—a decrease of £58,952. Glass and glassware, 1909, £193,458; 1908, £202,114—a decrease of £8,656.

Some interesting information regarding the concrete sewerage pipes as compared with the earthenware was given me by Mr. Taylor, manager of the cement-concrete pipe works, 31, Queen-st., Melbourne. As an instance of the growing popularity of this class of pipe Mr. Taylor claimed that 75 per cent. of the European cities were using them for sewerage purposes. England, he said, was too conservative in this respect. He said that in Melbourne, where earthenware pipes have been used until recently, there are an average of forty blocks per week in the sewers, owing to the bad "lipping" of the pottery pipes. On the other hand, the cement pipe with its clean, even bore obviates this difficulty, and he said that of the many pipes which his firm had laid not one had given rise to this very serious difficulty. These statements were borne

out to me by Mr. Newbigin, of the Reinforced Concrete Company, Oliver's-lane, Melbourne. The other side of the case was given me by Mr. Hartley, managing partner of Guthrie & Co., Bendigo Pottery, at his office 31, Queen-st., Melbourne. "Vitrified stoneware has been used from the time of the ancient Egyptians," said Mr. Hartley to me, "and has never yet been sueeessfully competed with. It is the best and will remain the best. There will be a lot of trouble directly as a result of using cement pipes for sewerage work. The acids will find every little flaw, and will gradually eat away the cement." Mr. Hartley says that the Australian clay is not of the best for pottery work. What is called here English ball and kaolin is nothing more than pipeclay. Mr. Hartley gave me some interesting information regarding his firm's great difficulty in getting efficient workmen. He pointed out that the industry had advanced so much on your side that nowadays practically every man was a specialist in his own department, therefore incapable of working under Australian conditions where the limited scope demands a man of varied experience in every branch. He once travelled 3,000 miles in the United Kingdom for a working manager. He advertised in your newspapers and received 300 replies, not one of which was satisfactory. He told me that the ordinary pottery labourer in England is classed very low, next to the bootmaker. He cannot protect himself, because there are always so many turners, kilnmen and throwers waiting in their smocks to step in to the billets relinquished by the dissatisfied men. He also said that when among the English potteries he found that the lowest grades of goods, or "seconds," were invariably sent to Australia.

Among the articles for which at time of writing tenders are invited by the federal Postal Department are 100,000 porcelain insulators for use on telegraph lines that are either in existence or about to be constructed. In past years it has invariably been the custom to import all these insulators from Great Britain or the Continent. It is now claimed, however, that they can be made satisfactorily in Australia, Mr. Noonan's pottery works at Brunswiek, Melbourne, having turned them out with an admitted measure of sueeess. Nevertheless, the Postal Department has always contended that the imported insulator was mueh superior to locally manufactured. The tenders now being called for are returnable on Nov. 11 next, such extent of time being allowed local potters to thoroughly deeide whether they can or not supply insulators of the neeessary high quality desired.

The Gazette.

Dissolutions of Partnership.

NOTE.—*When two dates are given in the following announcements the first is the date of the dissolution. The date in parentheses that of the official advertisement.*

BETJEMANN JOHN GEORGE, Ernest Edward Betjemann, and Wm. Candland, carrying on business as dressing-case makers and manufacturing silversmiths, at 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44, Pentonville-rd., London, and carrying on the business known as R. Wilkes, glass cutters, at the Cross Glass Works, Campbell-st., Dudley, under the style or firm of G. Betjemann & Sons. May 22. Debts of the business at 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44, Pentonville-rd., London, by E. E. Betjemann and W. Candland, who continue same as G. Betjemann & Sons. Debts of the business of R. Wilkes at the Cross Glass Works, Campbell-st., Dudley, by J. G. Betjemann, who continues there as R. Wilkes. (Oct. 15.)

LARNER BROS (Charles Jermy Larner and Walter Henry Larner), 80A, Church-st., Camberwell, S.E., wholesale bottle merchants. Aug. 28. Debts by C. J. Larner, who continues. (Sept. 21.)

PRICE JOHN & Co. (John Price and Alfred John Edward Catto), 165, Hunter's-rd., Handsworth, Birmingham, glass bevellers and glass merchants. The partnership heretofore subsisting, or alleged to be subsisting, dissolved Sept. 13. Debts by J. Price, who continues. (Sept. 21.)

Limited Companies: Appointments of Receivers; Resolutions and Notices as to Winding-up; Petitions; Orders and Official and other Notices.

ALCOCK HENRY & Co., LTD., Cobridge, earthenware manufacturers. On Oct. 9 a meeting of the creditors was held at the North Stafford Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent. There was a large attendance and the Official Receiver presided. The petitioning creditors, Malkin & Co., Burslem, were represented by Mr. R. A. Llewellyn, Mr. Adams represented the trustees of the late Mr. John Alcock, the lessors of the premises, and Mr. F. W. Harris represented the company. The chairman presented the following statement of affairs on Sept. 15, the date of the winding-up order. Gross liabilities to unsecured creditors (120) £5,097 9s. 6d., liabilities on bills discounted other than company's own acceptances for value £204 6s. 10d., loans on debenture bonds (two holders) deducted contra £10,090 5s. 6d.; expected to rank £5,097 9s. 6d. Assets: Stock-in-trade (estimated cost £3,000) £2,000, machinery, trade fixtures, fittings, utensils, &c., £2,000; cash in hands of receiver for debenture holders, £1,526 7s. 3d.; materials, £250; book debts, 442 good, £6,994 7s. 4d. (16 doubtful £398 9s. 9d., 23 bad £610 16s. 11d.), estimated to produce £182 1s. Deducting loans on bonds secured on the assets of the company as per contra £10,090 5s. 6d., the estimated deficiency of assets to meet liabilities of the company, subject to cost of liquidation was £2,234 19s. 5d. To this amount must be added, as regards contributories, £5,104, representing that number of ordinary £1 shares (nine holders). The Official Receiver's observations were read:—"An order for the compulsory winding-up of the company was made on September 15, 1909, upon the petition of the executors of Thomas Malkin, creditors for £895 19s. 10d. in respect of potting materials supplied to the company. The petition was also supported by 18 other creditors, whose total claims amounted to £1,603 18s. 2d. The company was registered on Sept 4, 1901, with a nominal capital of £15,000, divided into 15,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. The total number of shares issued amounts to 5,104." The object for which the company was formed, the several agreements entered into, and the allotment of shares are all detailed. The Official Receiver continues:—"There have been several changes in the directorate of the company since its commencement, but the principal one appears to have been in May, 1907, when Mr. Empson Alcock, solicitor, Burslem, retired from the Board, and his place was taken by Mr. H. T. Robinson, earthenware manufacturer, Stoke-on-Trent. This latter gentleman purchased at that time the whole of the vendor's 1,500 shares, and also paid off £1,000 of the vendor's debentures, in consideration of which there were subsequently allotted to him 1,000 £1 shares in the company. About May, 1908, Mr. Robinson again reduced the vendor's debentures by £1,000, leaving the outstanding balance at £6,500. On March 2, 1909, fresh debentures were issued amounting to £10,000 as follows: £9,000 to the company's bankers (United Counties Bank) in consideration of the bank paying off the vendor's remaining debentures (£6,500), and also to secure the company's bank overdraft then amounting to £2,500 and £1,000 in debentures to Mr. H. T. Robinson in consideration of the second £1,000 he advanced to reduce the vendor's debentures already referred to. The new debentures are a first charge on the whole of the company's assets. The vendor's debentures were, about that time, cancelled." The balances according to the yearly balance sheets, are set out:—"No profit and loss accounts appear to have been prepared prior to 1907, when a change of the company's auditor took place. The profit and loss account for 1907 showed a net loss of £144 17s. 8d., and the one for 1908 a further loss on trading of £2,757 11s. 6d. The company's turnover has averaged £30,000 per year. No dividends have been declared by the company at any time." Referring to the cost of extensions and improvements to the works, the Receiver says: "A serious error of judgment appears to have been committed in expending this money, in as much as the company had not acquired the freehold of the premises, and particularly having regard to its financial position, which expenditure has contributed very largely to the company's present deficieney of assets." From a perusal of the minute books no portion of this expenditure appears to have been authorised. This will be a matter for further investigation. Several instances have occurred since May, 1907, of some of the directors having used the company's finances to a considerable extent in respect of their own private enterprise, without security or authority. The greater portion of the moneys appear, however, to have been paid after some months' duration. There were only four directors' meetings in 1907, only three in 1908, and three in 1909. The last two meetings in 1909 were merely of a formal character. It is also very significant that many of the minutes have not been signed. The two directors who have taken the most active part on the board since May, 1907, have been Mr. H. T. Robinson and Mr. H. Howlett. The former received a salary of £4 per week, and the latter, as managing director, £7 per week. On June 14 and 29,

1909, the company's bankers wrote to the directors pressing for immediate repayment or reduction of the overdraft of £9,000, and failing which, the bank, on July 17, 1909, appointed Mr. Frederick Geen, chartered accountant, Stoke-on-Trent, to be receiver on behalf of the debenture holders, who immediately entered into possession of the company's assets. It is understood that Mr. Geen has realised a considerable portion of the estate, and he has been requested to furnish the Official Receiver with an account of his receipts and payments to date. According to the statement of affairs, there are 120 unsecured creditors, amounting to £5,097 9s. 6d., which are mainly in respect of potting materials supplied. Mr. John Alcock's liabilities have long since been paid off, and none are outstanding atthis date. The managing director and secretary allege that the company's failure is attributable to "amount of capital expended on works during the last two years (£2,900); working expenses exceeding profits in consequence of bad trade; bad debts during the last two years (£500)." Some considerable portion of the loss on trading was brought about through bad ovens. The company accounts for its deficiency of £7,338 19s. 5d. as follows: Excess of capital and liabilities over assets on Dec. 31, 1908, as per company's balance sheet, £2,051 7s. 1d.: expenses of carrying on business since same date, viz., salaries and wages £1,189 3s. 4d., rent, rates, and taxes £413 9s. 2d., miscellaneous trade expenses £430 12s. 3d., interest on loans £134 5s. 6d. =£2,167 10s. 3d. Bad debts, £827 5s. 8d.; money spent on factory—£2,900; forced realisation of stock and utensils, £1,394 12s. 4d. to £9,340 15s. 4d.; less gross profit in carrying on business since Jan. 1, 1909, £2,001 15s. 11d.; leaving the deficiency at £7,338 19s. 5d. A discussion took place as to the lease of the works and Mr. Harris, on behalf of directors, said the company held the premises under a lease and there were twelve years to run. Complaint was made that there had been reckless expenditure on the buildings. Eventually the Official Receiver was formally appointed liquidator, and this decision was ratified at the contributories' meeting.

Empire Glass Works, Ltd., London, E. C. F. Farmery, 63, Forty Acre-lane, Canning Town, apptd. recr. Sept. 1, 1909.

Godwin & Hewitt, Ltd., Holmer, Hereford. Petition presented Oct. 5, by United Counties Bank, Ltd. Winding-up order, Oct. 19. Corner & Co., Hereford, sols.

Liverpool Glass Co., Ltd. Claims to John William Robinson Punch, 35, Albert-rd., Middlesbrough, liqr.

Rhodes (W. H.) Ltd. On Oct 14, at Birmingham County Court, Mr. Maddocks applied on behalf of Josiah Wedgwood & Co., Ltd., Etruria, for a compulsory winding-up order against W. H. Rhodes, Ltd., china and earthenware dealers, Midland-arcade, Birmingham. The petitioners' debt amounted to £105 8s. for goods supplied, and Mr. Maddocks stated that at a meeting of the creditors on June 8 last creditors representing £1,391 supported a resolution that application should be made for a compulsory order. Mr. Joy offered no objection, and his Honour made the order asked for.

Notices of Intended Dividends.

Currie Frederick Wm., 11 and 13, York-rd., late 63A, Cranbrook-rd., Ilford, china, glass, &c., retailer. Claims to Cecil Mercer, 14, Bedford-row, W.C., O.R.

Turner Edward Mark, Clifton-st., Hurst-hill, Coseley, and Fleet-st. and Market-hall, Bilston, glass and china dealer. Claims to Samuel Wells Page, 30, Lichfield-st., Wolverhampton.

Appointment of Trustee.

de Clermont John Arnold Robert, 24, Lime-st., London, and 4th floor flat, Grand Hotel, Brighton. Tr., Christopher Ogle, 90, Cannon-st., E.C.

Extracts from the Registry of Deeds of Arrangement.

The following Deeds of Arrangement with Creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. *Under this Act it is nccessary that private arrangements other than those executed in pursuance of the Bankruptcy Act shall be registered within seven clear days after the first execution by the debtor or any creditor.*

* *These figures are taken from the Affidavit filed with the registered Deed, but may be subject to variation on realisation. In some cases the estimated assets are not stated.*

(*The following lists are taken from the Official Gazette information, and we are not responsible for the mis-spelling of the names of any of the creditors.*—Eds. P. G.)

Greatbatch Arthur Mitchell, 15, High-st., Oxford, and Foxcombe-hill, Sunningwell, china dealer. Dated, Sept. 29. Filed, Oct. 5. Liabilities unsecured, £4,099. Property, after deducting secured claims, £3,251. Tr., G. G. Poppleton, 26, Corporation-st., Birmingham. Secured creditors, £14. The following are creditors: J. Bourne & Son, London, £10; J. Chomette & Son, London, £38; G. Demartial & Co., London, £11; Doulton & Co., London, £12; Entwistle & Stephens, London, £12; R. Johnson & Co., London, £49; Kosta Glass Works, London, £16; H. Price & Co., London, £17; Rowe & Edwards, London, £12; Simmonds Bros., London, £24; F. Trauffler, London, £11; J. Windert & Co., London, £16; L. E. Eskell & Co., London, £19; Longbourne, Stevens & Powell, London, £15; Rev. T. Laying, Abingdon, £31; J. Walsh & Walsh, Birmingham, £90; Stevens & Williams, Brierley Hill, £83; Doulton & Co., Burslem, £16; J. Macintyre & Co., Burslem, £16; T. C. Green & Co., Church Gresley, £23; Coalport China Co., Coalport, £24; Royal Porcelain Company, Derby, £16; J. Wedgwood & Sons, Etruria, £121; E. Brain & Co., Fenton, £19; Crown Staffs Porcelain Company, Fenton, £11; Sowerby & Co., Gateshead, £15; C. L. Ashworth Bros., Hanley, £14; W. Bennett, Hanley, £28; Bishop & Stonier, Hanley, £166; C. Ford, Hanley, £84; J. Aynsley & Sons, Longton, £112; Collingwood Bros., Longton, £10; R. H. & S. L. Plant, Longton, £42; Sampson, Bridgewood & Sons, Longton, £35; Wileman & Co., Longton, £28; Newton, Son & Bayley, Manchester, £14; Molyneux, Webb & Co., Manchester, £20; P. Vickers & Co., Manchester, £85; Hardy & Co., Nottingham, £11; Lovatt & Lovatt, Nottingham, £12; T. H. Kingerlee & Sons, Oxford, £26; Acott, Harris & Co., Oxford, £17; R. R. Alden & Sons, Oxford, £46; W. S. Carver, Oxford, £10; City Drapery Stores, Oxford, £15; W. E. Fayers, Oxford, £11; Dr. E. Mallam, Oxford, £24; Organ Bros., Oxford, £13; — Slaughter, Oxford, £26; D. Symes, Oxford, £12; H. P. Symonds, Oxford, £136; H. W. Woodward, Oxford, £25; W. H. Fairbrother, Oxford, £860; Haviland & Co., Paris, £15; J. Dixon & Sons, Sheffield, £45; W. Copeland & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent, £126; W. H. Goss, Stoke-on-Trent, £87; G. Jones & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent, £24; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent, £118; Wiltshaw, Robinson & Son, Stoke-on-Trent, £17; A. J. Davies & Co., Stourbridge, £13; L. & S. Hingley & Son, Stourbridge, £16; T. Webb & Corbett, Stourbridge, £27; T. Webb & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge, £17; Royal Watcombe Pottery, Torquay, £13; William Adams & Co., Tunstall, £100; Booths, Ltd., Tunstall, £101; Tooth & Co., Woodville, £28; Royal Porcelain Company, Worcester, £65; Bankers' claims, £382.

Shaw Albt. Hanson, 12, Cartlich-st., and Geo. Harry Swift, 6, Furlong-rd., and trading at Sandyford Pottery, all Tunstall, as Shaw & Sons, earthenware manufacturers. Dated, Sept. 28. Filed, Sept. 30. Liabilities unsecured, £1,126. Property, after deducting secured claims, £934. Tr. A. Bates, Tunstall and Hanley. The following are creditors:—T. Arrowsmith & Sons, Burslem, £13; — Dale, Burslem, £11; Vaughan & Co., Burslem, £4; Pidduck & Beardmore, Burslem, £3; Mayer & Wilson, Burslem, £5; Staton & Co., Buxton, £4; R. Emery & Son, Cobridge, £9; Harrison & Son, Hanley, £16; H. Mandley, Liverpool, £5; H. Boden & Co., Poole, £18; W. Varcoe & Sons, Stoke, £13; R. H. Shaw, Tunstall, £350; Goldendale Iron Co., £115; Adams W. & Co., Tunstall, £29; J. Rhodes, Tunstall, £163; Bankers' claims, £345.

Private Meeting.

These Lists in some instances refer to Meetings of Creditors called by or on behalf of the Debtor, with a view of laying his affairs before his Creditors, or refer to Statements of Debtors' Affairs, and do not in all cases refer to failures.

Thomas John James, trading as J. J. Thomas, 55, Church-st., Enfield, china dealer. A meeting of the creditors of the above was held on Oct. 13, at the offices of Beecroft, Sons & Nicholson, 12, Wood-st., E.C., when a statement of affairs as at Oct. 1 last was presented. This showed liabilities amounting to £269 17s. 2d., of which £238 3s. 6d. was due to trade creditors, while a brother of the debtor's was a cash creditor for £30. The bank were fully secured creditors for £371 15s. 7d., the securities being estimated at £410 12s. 8d., or a surplus in this direction of £38 17s. 1d. There were local creditors for £1 13s. 8d., and the debtor's wife was a creditor for £100, cash advanced, but this amount was not included in the liabilities. The assets were expected to produce £549 2s. 5d., but after setting aside £41 4s. 6d. for the claims of preferential creditors, the net assets were reduced to £507 17s. 11d., the estate thus showing a considerable surplus. The assets were as follows:—Stock in trade, £380 19s. 11d., book debts, £18 9s., cash in hand £4 6s. 5d., rents receivable £8 15s., fixtures, fittings, &c., £57 15s., household furniture £40, and the surplus from creditors fully secured. Mr. W. Nicholson reported that the debtor started trading on his own account at 10, Palace-parade, Enfield, in August, 1900. At that time he had a free capital of £975, which was further increased by various sums making a total of £1,700. A balance-sheet was prepared in September, 1901, and this showed that there was a credit to the balance of capital account of £1,204, which was reduced to £335 during the period up to October, 1905. In September, 1906, the lease at 10, Palace-parade was sold, and the business removed to its present address. During the year ended October, 1902, the sales amounted to £1,163, upon which there was a net loss of £124. The following year the turnover was £1,058, but there was a loss on the trading of £13, while in the succeeding twelve months the loss was £27. For the year ended October, 1905, the sales were £1,161, and there was a net profit of £23 12s. 11d. Since October, 1905, and up to the present year, stock had not been taken, neither had a complete record of the expenses been kept. During the last four years, however, the sales had been as follows:—1906, £1,158; 1907, £939; 1908, £854; and 1909, £684. The drawings had been

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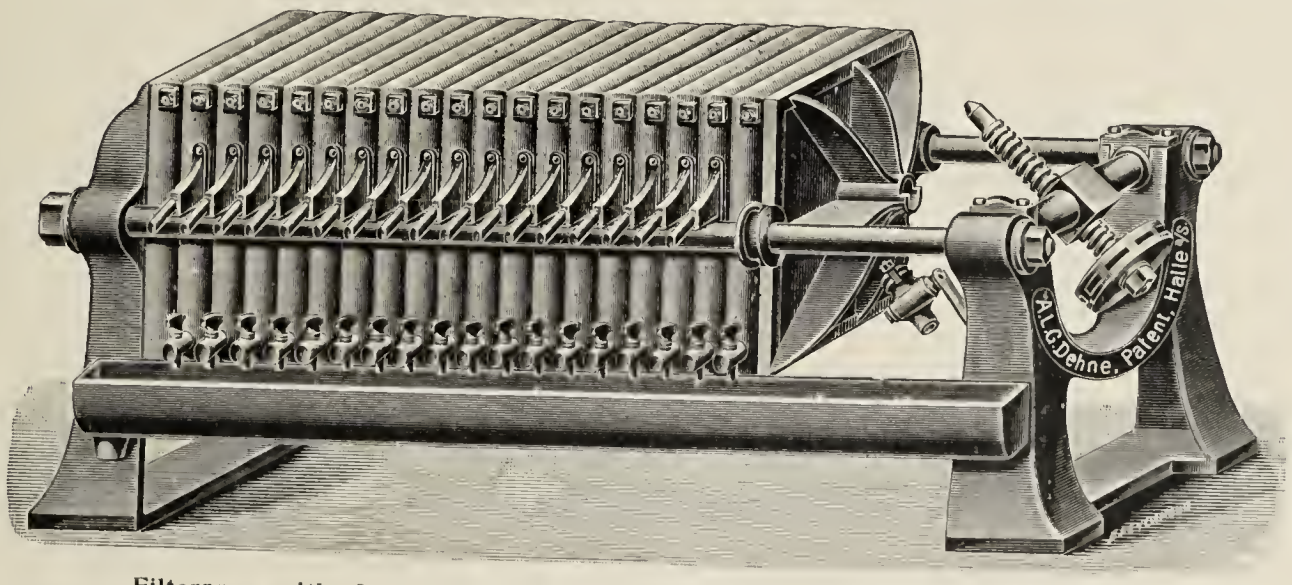
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moderate, and during the last two years had been less than £150 per annum. The position disclosed was shortly discussed, and it was resolved that a deed of assignment should be executed with Mr. E. H. Hawkins (Poppleton & Appleby) as trustee. The following are creditors:—Booths, Ltd., Tunstall, £12; Herbert J. Colclough, Longton, £15; W. Calver & Sons, Ltd., London, £10; Ford & Sons, London, £12; G. Harding & Sons, Ltd., London, £21; Samuel Johnson, Burslem, £16; J. Jenkins, London, £10; Keeling & Co., Ltd., Burslem, £20; T. Laurenco, Longton, £12; T. Rathbone & Co., Tunstall, £28; T. Turner & Co., Sheffield, £10; J. Windart & Co., Ltd., London, £14; Cash creditors, £30. Fully secured creditors: Bankers, £371.

Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Bhumgara, F. P. & Co, 135, London-wall, E.C., pottery dealers and importers. At the London Bankruptcy Court on Oct. 20, a sitting for public examination under this failure was appointed to be held before Mr. Registrar Giffard. The statement of affairs showed liabilities £5,585 1s. 10d., of which £4,443 2s. 3d. were expected to rank, and estimated net assets, £1,982 4s. 10d. It appeared that in 1890, G. S. and N. F. P. Bhumgara began business in partnership at 135, London-wall, where they had since traded under the above style. In 1894 they also began trading under the same style in partnership with a third person in New York, but in 1900 the business was transferred to a company. The firm's insolvency was attributed to trading on bills of exchange accepted for the accommodation of other persons, and for which no consideration was received, to bad trade, and to inability to recover moneys due to the firm. The examination was adjourned until Nov. 3.

Bodger William John, china dealer, &c., 35, Broadway, Cardiff. The public examination of this debtor was held on Oct. 5 at the Law Courts, Cathays Park, Cardiff. The liabilities were put at £135, and the deficiency was stated at £122. Debtor ascribed his failure to loss through roof of his warehouse falling in, losses on two horses, and medical expenses. In answer to the Official Receiver, debtor stated that he commenced trading as a hawker in 1904, with £40 he had saved, but the following year a consideraole portion of his stock was damaged because the roof fell in, and he sustained £50 damage to his stock. He had to borrow money before he started again. In consequence of his wife's illness, his household expenses were considerably increased, and two of his horses had also died. The furniture belonged to his wife, having been purchased by her before marriage, out of her savings as a schoolmistress. Debtor said that he had destroyed his cheque books and the counterfoils. The examination was closed.

de Clermont John Arnold Robert (formerly trading in partnership as the Hants Art Tile & Pottery Company), tile and pottery manufacturer, Totton, near Southampton. The public examination of this debtor was held on Oct. 20, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Giffard, the statement of affairs showing liabilities £4,914 6s. were unsecured, and assets, a bad book debt, £100. The debtor said that he entered into partnership with two others in 1907, and they carried on business as pottery and tile manufacturers at Totton, near Southampton, under the style of the Hants Art Tile and Pottery Company. He provided £1,300 capital for the business. The partnership had only been in existence for a short time, when one of the partners withdrew, but he and Mr. Page Turner, the remaining partner, continued the trading. In December last, however, they were compelled to execute a deed of assignment of the property to Mr. Poppleton, as trustee on behalf of the joint trade creditors generally. Under his father's will he became entitled to £40,000. Of that amount he brought £15,000 into marriage settlement, and had either expended or lost the remaining £25,000 in the various businesses and companies in which he had been interested. The debtor attributed his failure to those losses, which included the loss in the Hants Art Tile & Pottery Company, to law costs and to the medical and other expenses incidental to his wife's illness. He was also examined on behalf of creditors, and the examination was ordered to be concluded.

New British Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for "The Pottery Gazette" by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Chartered Patent Agents, 4, South-street, Finsbury, E.C., and 21, Southampton-buildings, W.C.

Applications for Letters Patent.

Apparatus for Washing Crockery, No. 22,204.—T. Smith (J. R. F. Raw, Canada.) Improvements in apparatus for washing crockery and the like. Sept. 29, 1909.

Basins, No. 21,640.—W. Holmes. Improvements in basins, bowls, sinks, and the like. Sept. 22, 1909.

Bottles, No. 20,889.—R. H. Lyons. Improvements in bottles. Sept. 13, 1909.

Clay Working Apparatus, No. 21,271.—R. Saalborn. Improvements relating to an apparatus for working clay or the like. Sept. 17, 1909.

Cream Mugs, No. 21,860.—M. Ewing. Improvements relating to cream mugs, vessels or receptacles. Sept. 24, 1909.

Double Walled Vessels of Porcelain, No. 22,571.—F. W. Golby (C. Rensch, Germany). Improvements in the manufacture of double-walled vessels of porcelain. Oct. 4, 1909.

Feeding Bottles, No. 21,696.—G. H. Schloesser. Improvements in feeding bottles. Sept. 23, 1909.

Glass Shades, No. 21,995.—O. A. Mygatt. Improvements in glass shades and reflectors. Sept. 27, 1909.

Hollow Glass Bodies, No. 22,041.—P. T. Sievert. Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of hollow glass bodies. (Date applied for under Section 91 of the Act, Jan. 23, 1909.)

Kilns, No. 22,859.—H. Barnes, G. Saunders, and A. Ash. Improvements in or relating to kilns, &c. Oct. 6, 1909.

Kilns, No. 22,870.—E. J. Goodwin. Improvements in or applicable to "frit" kilns. Oct. 7, 1909.

Leers, No. 22,400.—R. H. Miller. Improvements in leers. Oct. 1, 1909.

Machines for Making Sanitary Pipes, No. 22,242.—A. E Sabine. Improvements in machines for making sanitary pipes and the like. Sept. 30, 1909.

Means for Producing Copper Plate Prints, No. 21,602.—J. W. Wadsworth and A. J. Campbell. Improved method or process of, and means for producing copper-plate prints in two or more colours for pottery and like articles. Sept. 21, 1909.

Novel Lamp Globe or Shade, No. 21,817.—J. E. C. Maryon. Novel lamp globe or shade. Sept. 24, 1909.

Non Refillable Bottles, No. 21,094.—F. R. Bodley and Industries, Ltd. Improvements in connection with non-refillable bottles. Sept. 15, 1909.

Specifications Published.

1908.

18,158.—Stubes. Apparatus for casting hollow and other ware of china and other materials.

18,529.—Hawkins. Portable tea-sets and the like.

19,525.—Smith. Continuous kiln.

20,889.—Meir. Dies for the making of porcelain mantle rings and other articles of earthenware by a power machine in place of hand machines.

20,940.—Hancock.—Apparatus or machines for use in shaping articles of pottery.

26,757.—Knowles. Machines for manufacturing glass bottles, jars and the like.

27,525.—Adams. Lavatory basin.

18,482.—Solon and Campbell. Means for purifying the "slip" or like material employed in the manufacture of china, earthenware, and like goods.

20,393.—Royer. Glass-melting furnaces or ovens.

10,708.—Mygatt. Lamp and like shades and reflectors. (Post dated Sept. 11, 1908.)

20,398.—Cotterell. Glass bevelling machines.

1909.

2,871.—Ingham and Leeds Fireclay Co. Urinals.

14,964.—Mackenzie (Strasser & Co.). Spittoon with means for flushing it with water.

283.—Soc. Alphonse Tourres et Cie. Machines for blowing bottles or other hollow articles. (Application for Patent of Addition, No. 13,190-08.)

2,294.—Salamon, Grace, & Exploration Co. Preparation of china clay.

2,295.—Salamon, Grace & Exploration Co. Preparation of china clay.

5,729.—Knowles and Inman. Machines for manufacturing glass bottles, jars, and the like.

Designs.

541,180.—Gardei, Ltd., 133B, Coldharbour-lane, S.E.

547,264.—E. Mahy, St. Peter Port, Guernsey.

547,337.—Simpson, Sons & Co., Avon-place, Linlithgow.

547,526.—Burgess & Leigh, Middleport Pottery, Burslem.

547,643.—T. J. Dicks & Co., 8, Charterhouse-buildings, E.C.

547,864.—Adderleys, Ltd., Daisy Bank Pottery, Longton.

547,865.—Sperryn & Co., Ltd., Hospital-st. Works, Birmingham.

547,962.—G. Betjemann & Sons, 36, Pentonville-rd., N.

548,018.—J. Walsh Walsh, Lodge-rd., Birmingham.

548,094.—Max Emanuel & Co., 41 and 42, Shoe-lane, E.C.

548,216.—J. H. Bell, c/o C. Cochrane, 55, West Regent-st., Glasgow.

548,332.—Rushmore Lamps, Ltd., 49, Rupert-st., W.

548,606.—A. H. Gasquoine, 73, Hereford-rd., W.

547,140.—Spottiswoode, Dixon & Hunting, Ltd., 180, Fleet-st, E.C.

548,028.—M. H. Dana, Steyning, Essex.

548,082-3.—Rhodes Tile Co., Ltd., Reginald-st., Burslem.

548,333.—Max Emaneul & Co., 41 and 42, Shoe-lane, E.C.

548,334-5.—Doulton & Co., Ltd., Nile-st. Works, Burslem.

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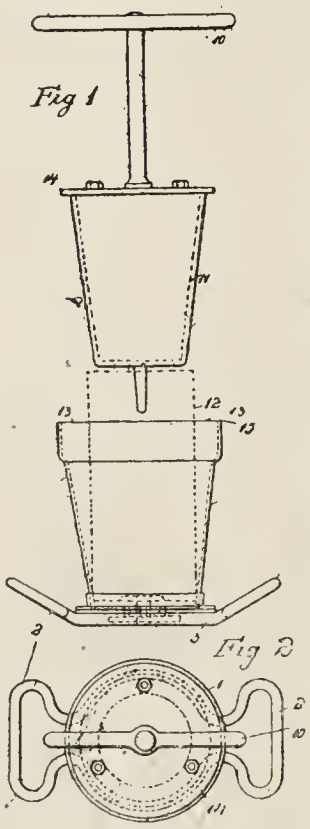
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Paris Agents.
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6, Cité Paradis, Paris.

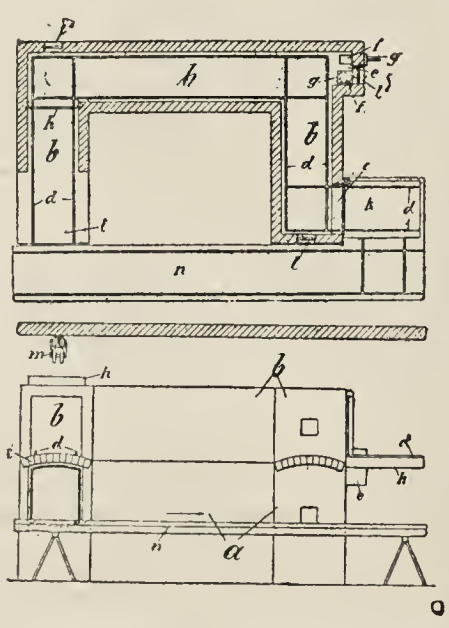
548,365.—J. Walsh Walsh, Lodge-road, Birmingham.
548,366-7.—Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.
548,465.—B. Bax, 21, Park-avenue, Wood Green, N.
548,466.—W. T. Copeland & Sons, 3, High-st., Stoke-on-Trent.
548,477.—G. Tombleson (trading as Art Memorial Co.), 35, Canterbury-terrace, Sutherland-av., Maida Vale, W.
548,665.—Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill.
548,666.—J. C. Sellars, 68, Bridge-st., Birkenhead.
548,706.—Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.
548,855.—W. E. Curran, 29, Corporation-road, Cardiff.
547,722.—H. W. Foxworthy, 85, Grosvenor-place, Margate.
548,377.—F. Wadham (trading as French Wreath Co.), 199A, Tottenham Court-rd., London, W.
548,759.—E. MacLeish, 31, Albert-rd., Ilford.
548,848.—Furnivals, Ltd., Cobridge, Staffs.
548,849-51.—J. Walsh Walsh, Lodge-rd., Birmingham.
549,220-2.—H. & R. Johnson, Cobridge.
547,721.— H. W. Foxworthy, 85, Grosvenor-place, Margate.
548,705.—H. T. Robinson, Cannon-st., Hanley.
548,908.—Haller, Machell & Garvie, Corporation-chambers, Dewsbury.
549,105.—J. Southerst, Thornton-st., Collyhurst, Manchester.
549,264.—Bullers, 6, Ltd., Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.

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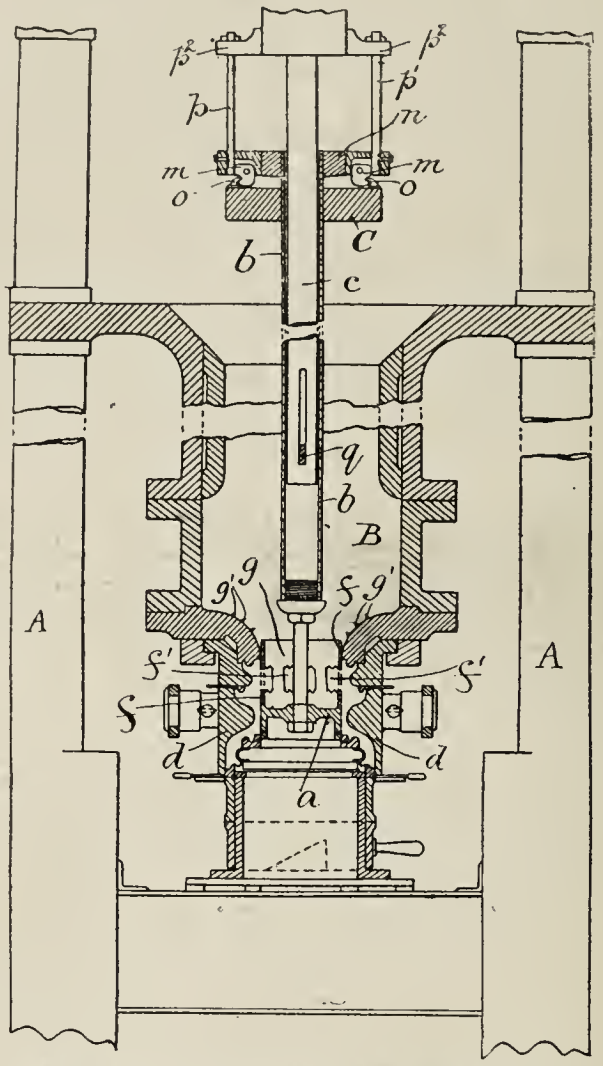
Mould for Cement Flower Pots.—According to the French patent of Geraedts, Blocks and Byvoet, flower-pots and similar articles can be made of cement by the aid of the mould shown in the drawing. The mould 1 is supported by a foot 3, fitted with handles 2. A bottom 6 resting on the foot 3 is provided with a number of circumferentially arranged slits and a central orifice, and carries a movable plate, on which are downwardly projecting lugs fitting into the said slits and engaging with a plate 7 underneath, leaving a certain amount of free space between this plate and the bottom 6. The core *i i* of the mould is provided with a handle 10. A hollow cylinder 12, which may be of sheet metal, is inserted in the mould, and the space between them is filled with cement, the hollow cylinder being then withdrawn and the core inserted in its place. The core is turned while being pressed down into the mould until the plate 14 on the core comes into position flush with the upper rim 15 of the mould. This operation forces the surplus cement out through the circumferential slits in the mould. The core being withdrawn, the mould is inverted on a suitable support and lifted, the weight of the plate 9 assisting the separation of the pot from the mould.



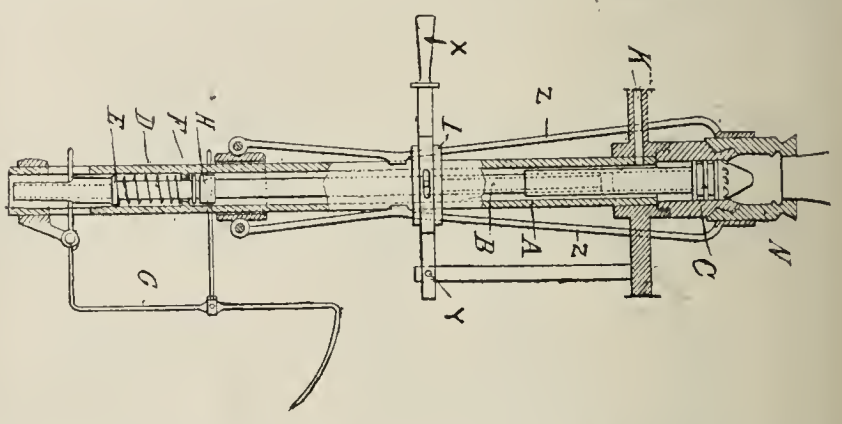
Stove for Burning off the Varnish from Pottery Transfers. — (German patent, 199,836, Gebrueder Heubach A.-G., Lichte, near Wallendorf). The radiant heat from the muffle kiln in which the transfers are fired on to the ware is utilised for burning off the varnish, by placing the decorated ware in a stove or flue, *b*, arranged above the muffle kiln, *a*, the hot gases from the latter being introduced through a connecting flue, *f*.



Presses for Making Earthenware Pipes, &c.—Yarrow & Co. (Bolton), Ltd., of District Bank - chambers, Wood-st., Bolton, and M. Yarrow, of the same address, claim :—(1) In a machine for making earthenware pipes, shields extending above the core, said shields having lateral openings which are rugged or of irregular form in order to cut up and intermix the clay. (2) In a machine for making earthenware pipes, removable cores in combination with sliding bolt or hinged devices for connecting said cores to parts which will operate them.



Blowing Apparatus for Glass.—Soc. Alphonse Tourres & Cie., of Graville Ste. Honorine (Seine Inférieure), France, claims :—(1) In a machine for blowing bottles or other hollow articles having an air pipe with a spring-pressed telescopic nozzle therein, means for manually operating the nozzle and a divided neck mould at the end of the air pipe into which said nozzle is adapted to enter. (2) In apparatus as set forth in Claim 1 trunnions on the blowing pipe, one of said trunnions being tubular for attachment of an air supply pipe thereto. (3) In apparatus as set forth in Claim 1, spring arms such as Z carrying the divided mould parts at their outer ends and means for opening and closing said arms. (4) In combination with the device claimed in Claim 1 a finishing mould with a movable bottom supporting the blank during its expansion. (5) In combination with the device claimed in Claim 1, a measuring mould and a finishing mould travelling on carriages and rollers.



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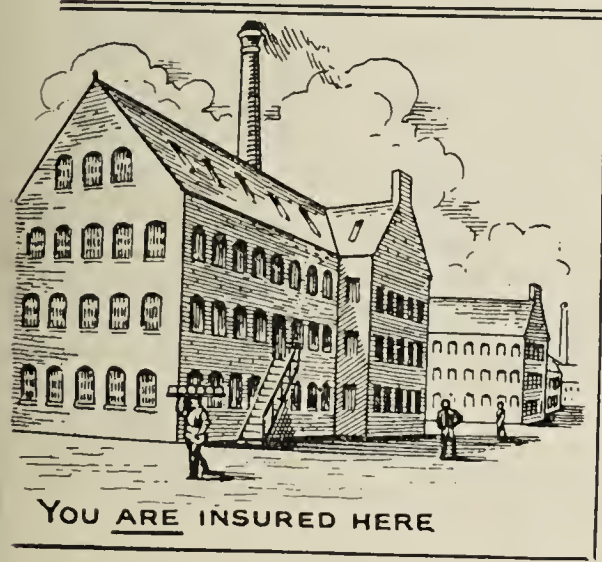
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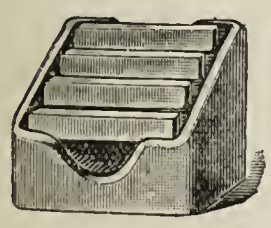
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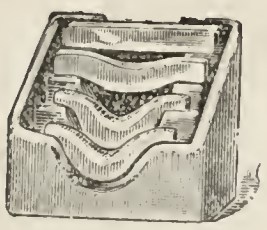
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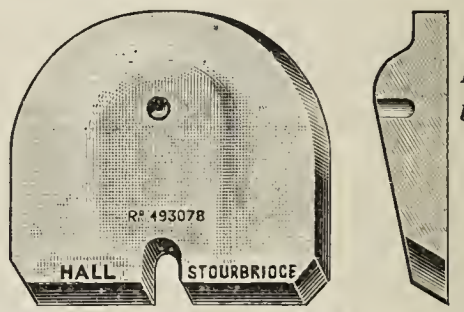
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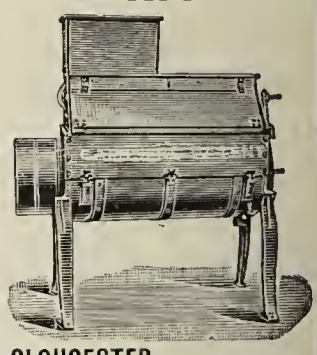
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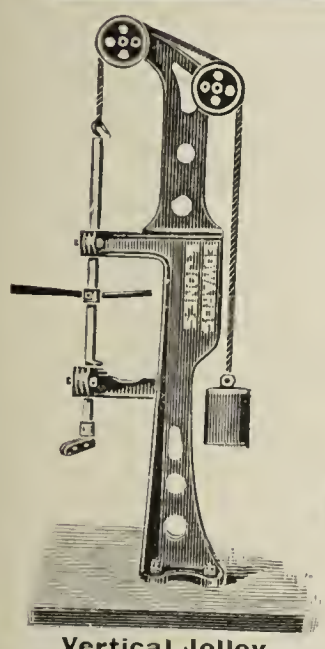
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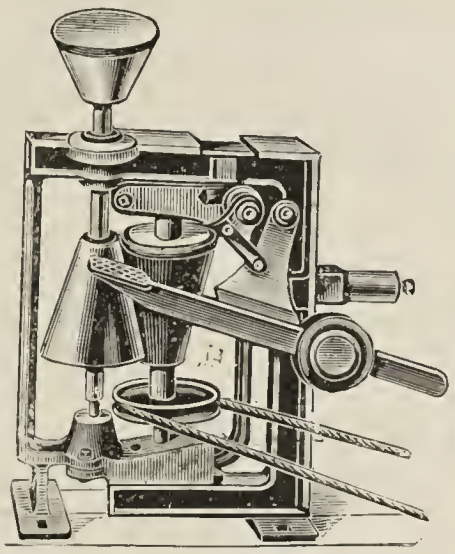
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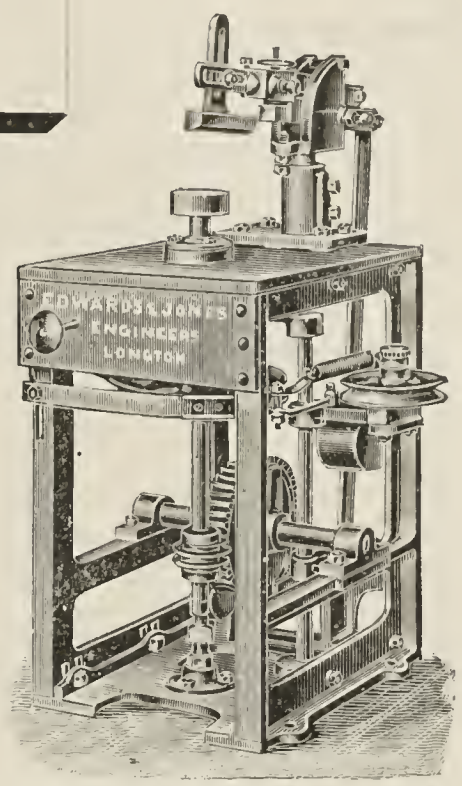
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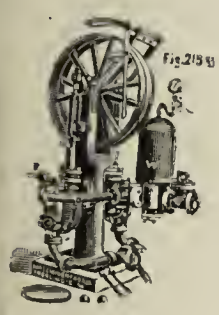
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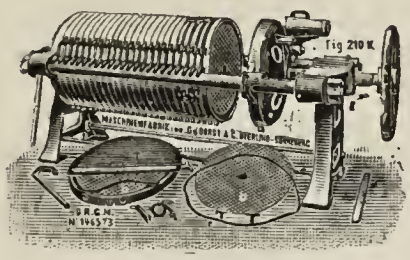
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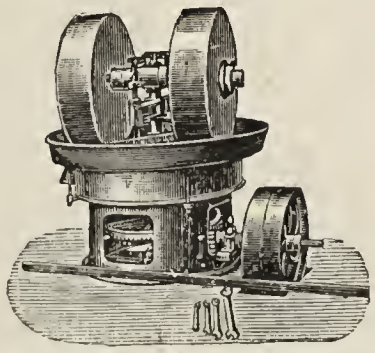
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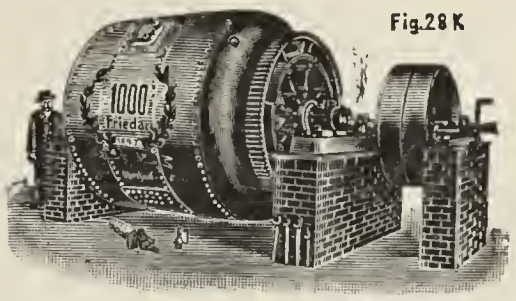
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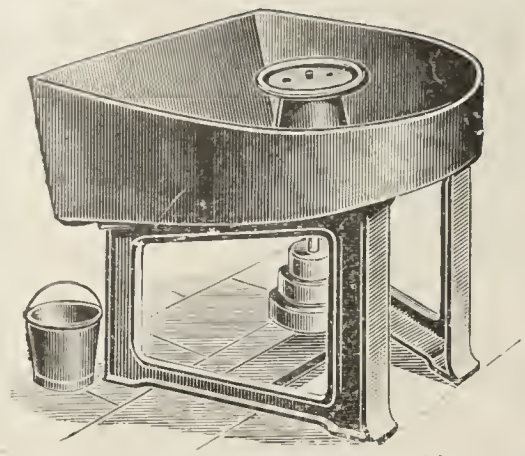
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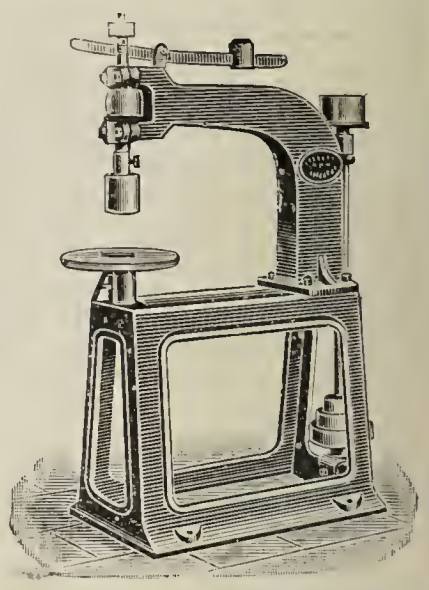
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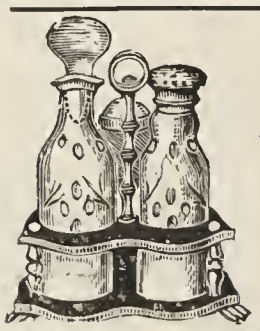
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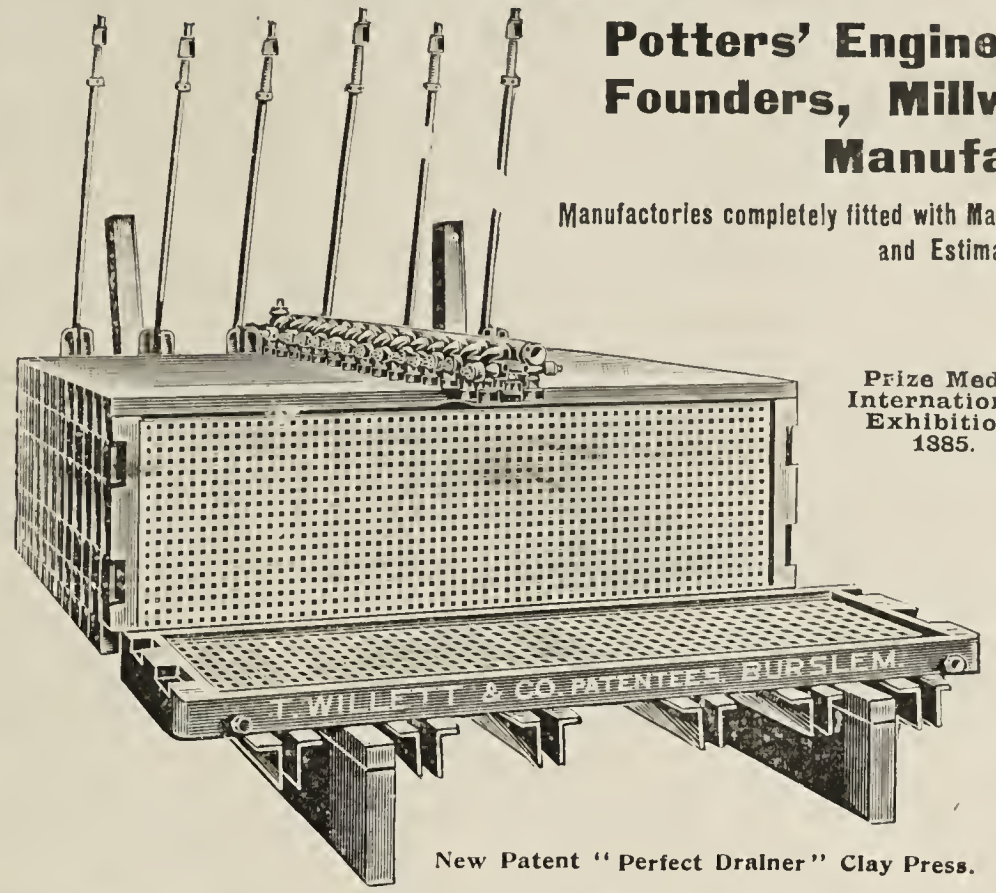
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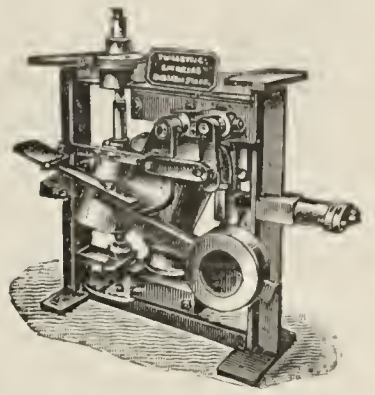


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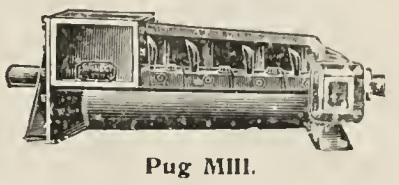


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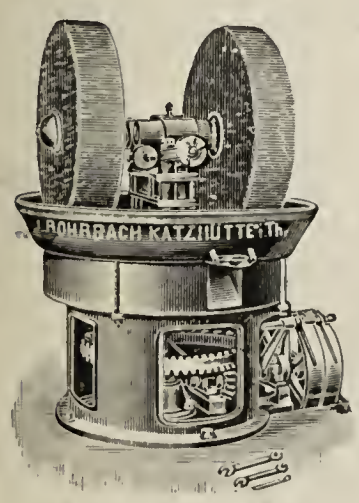
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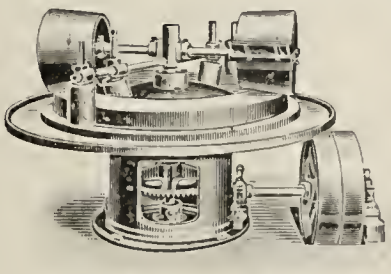
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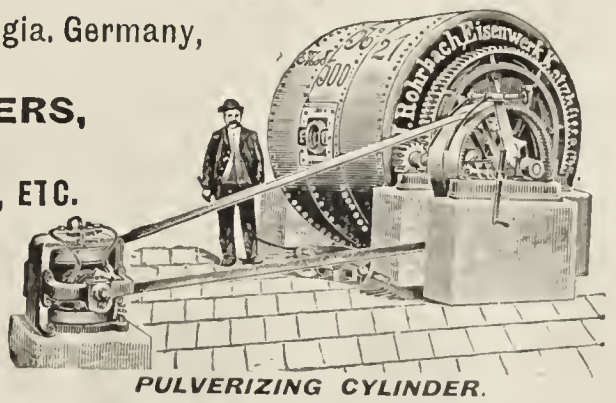


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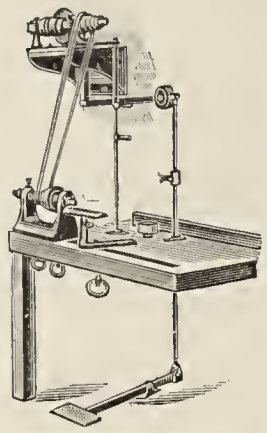
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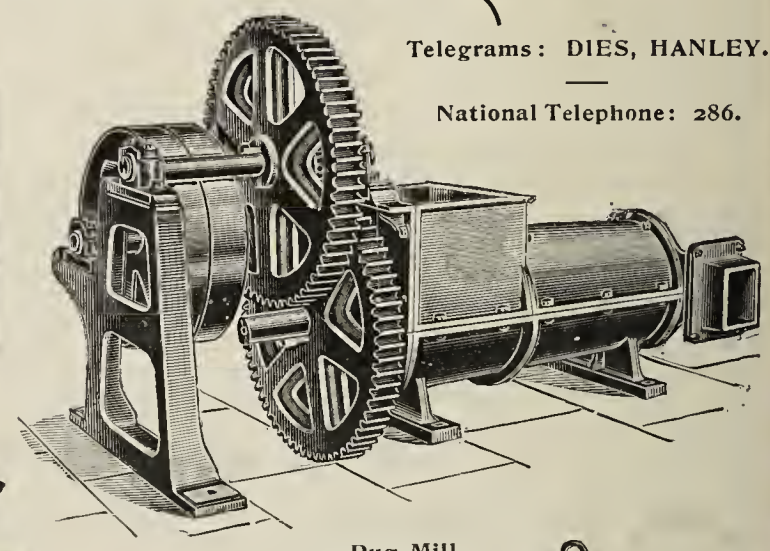


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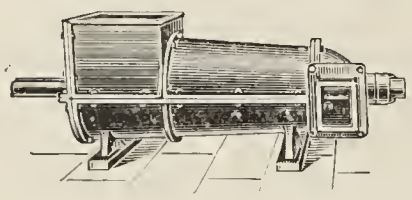
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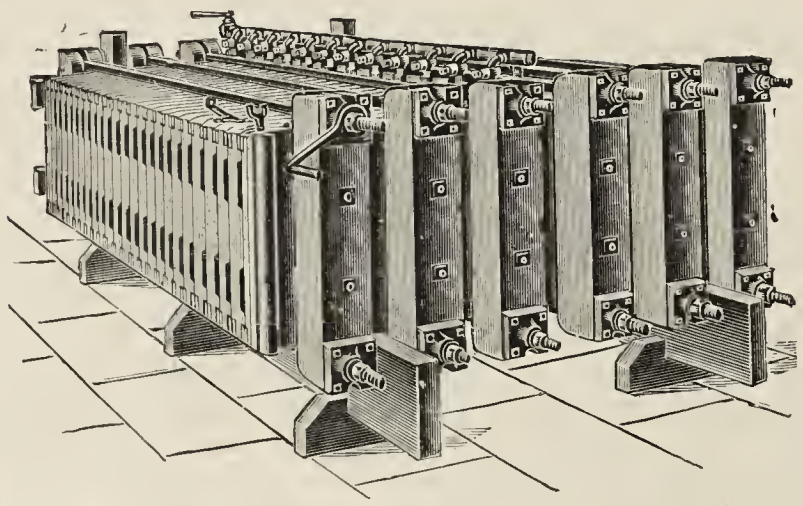
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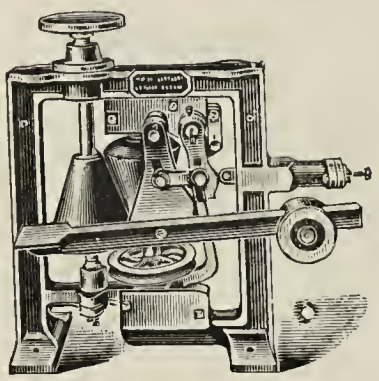
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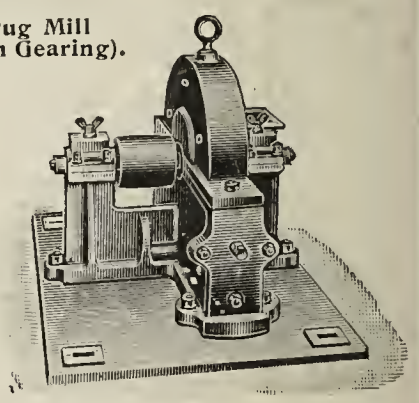
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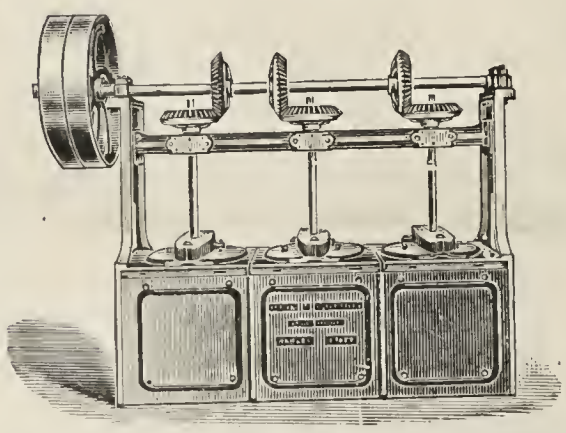
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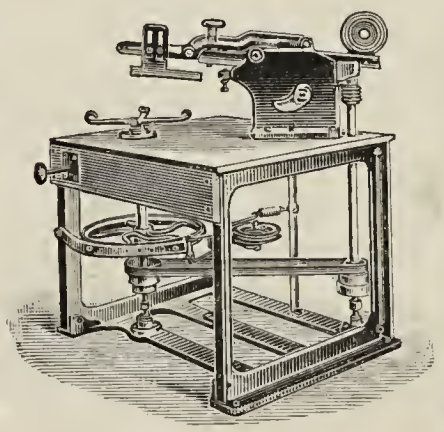
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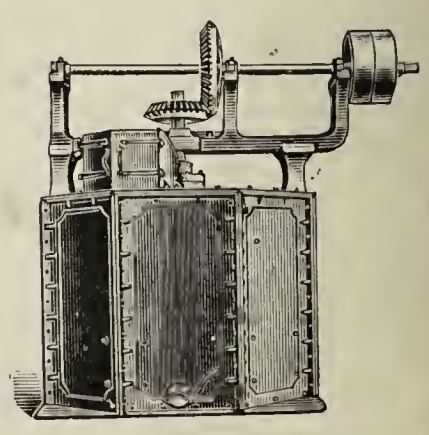
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☛ FOR LITERARY CONTENTS SEE PAGE 1375. INDEX TO ADVERTISERS, PAGES 1344 and 1346.
All alterations for January Issue must reach us by December 22nd.

All announcements for this Heading for January issue must reach us by first post on December 29th.

Special Trade Announcements

☞ Firms who wish to place Miscellaneous Advertisements in local papers without giving their name and address can have the replies addressed to the "Pottery Gazette" Office, 8, Broadway, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. Intimation must first be sent to us of this being done.

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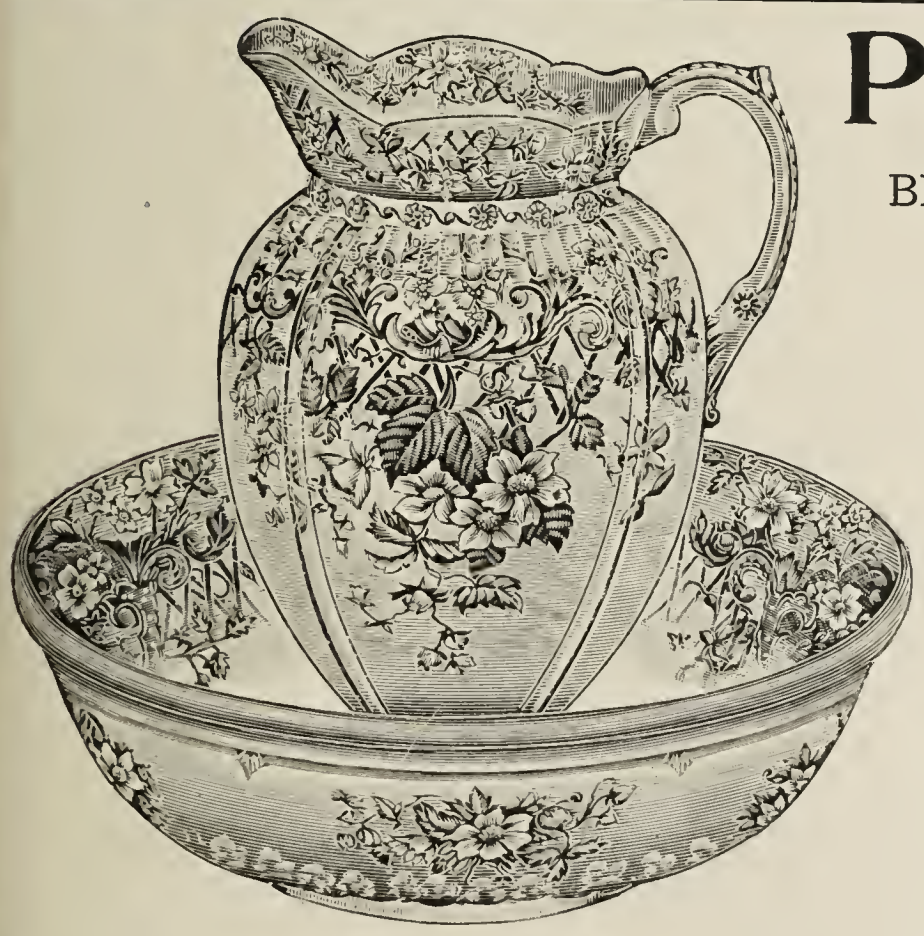
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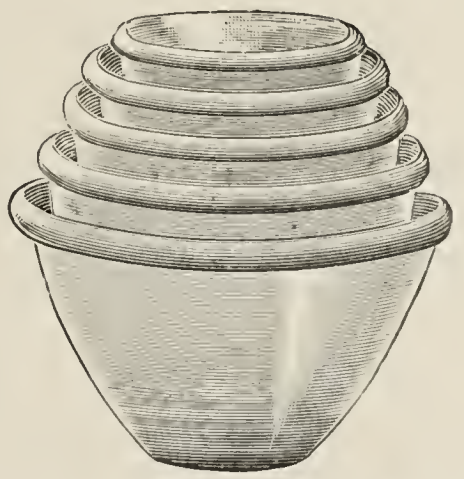
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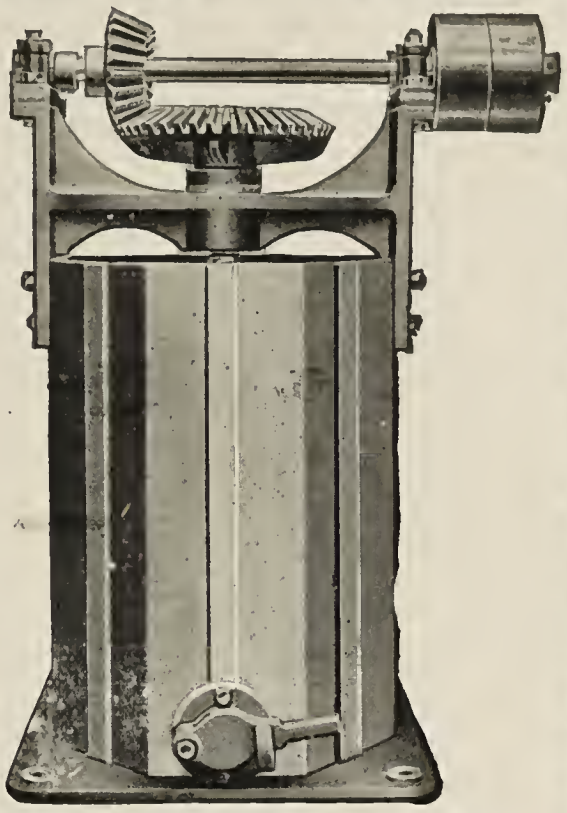
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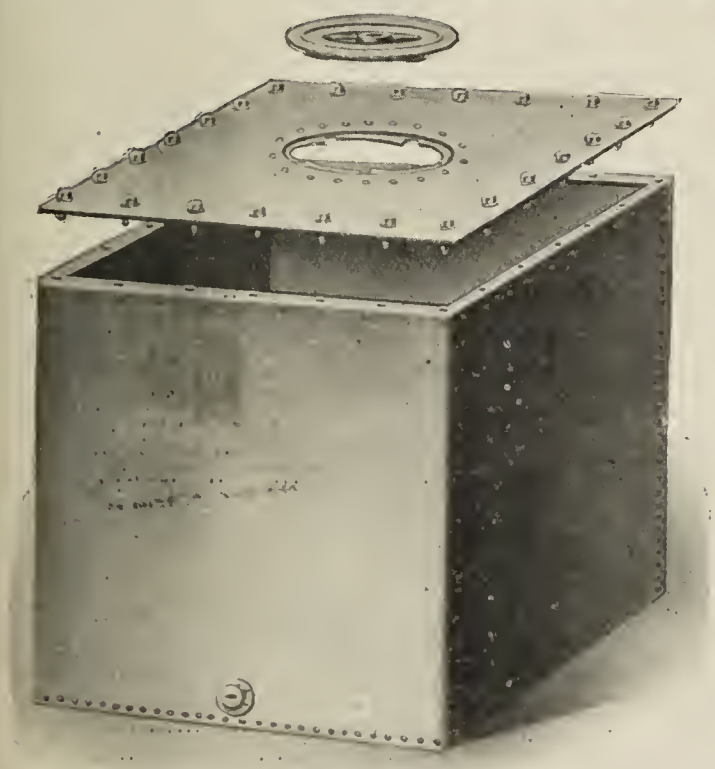
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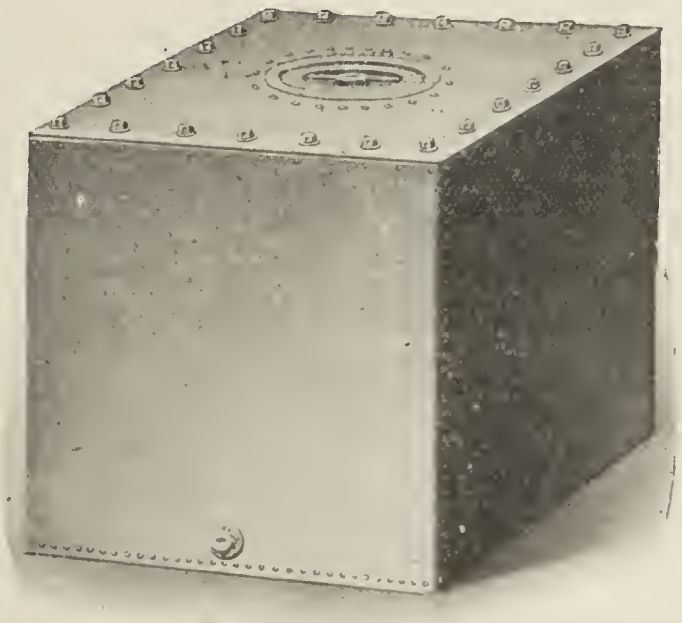
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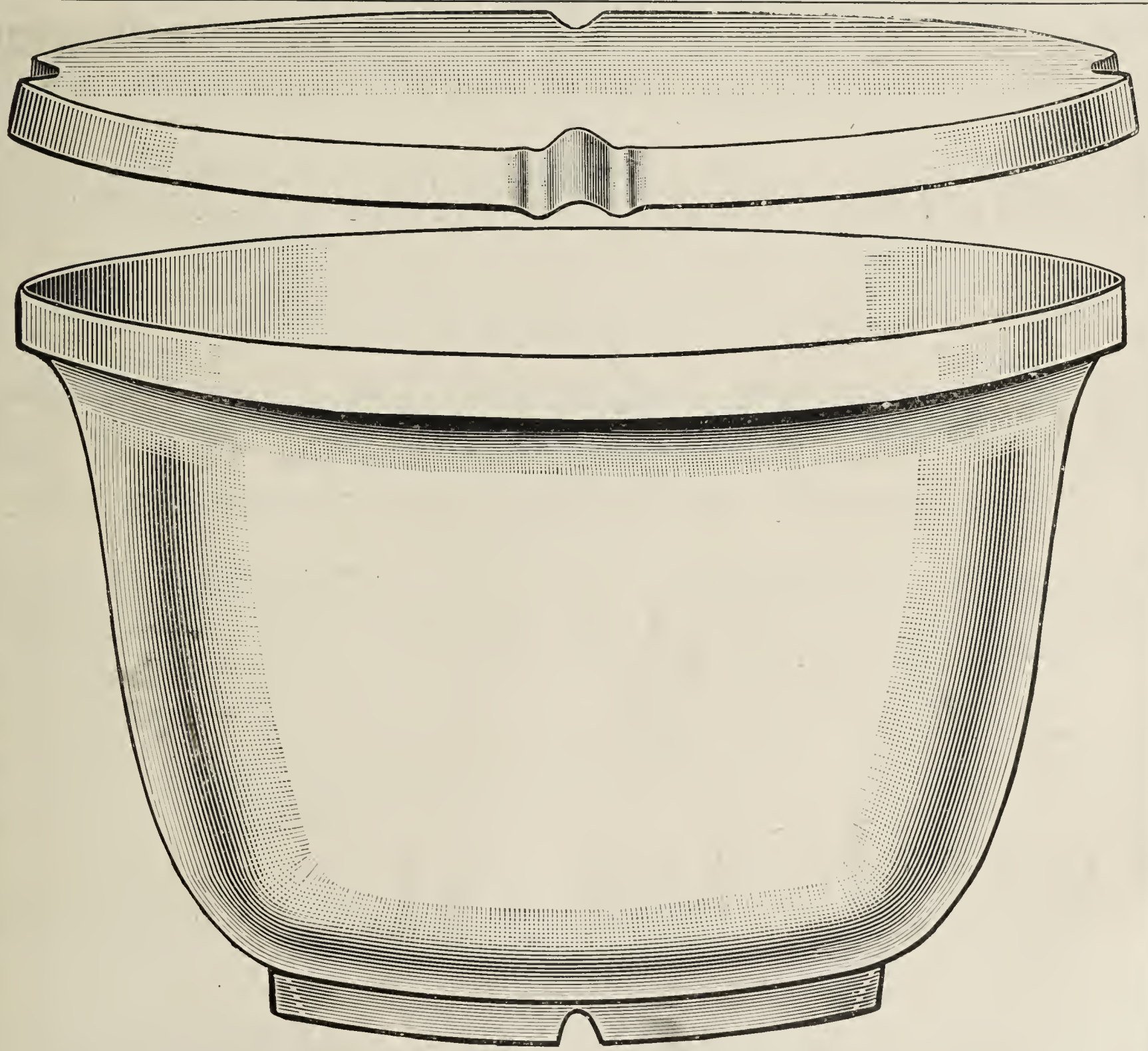
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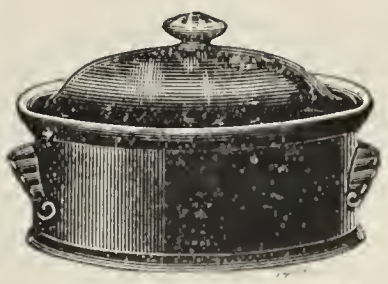
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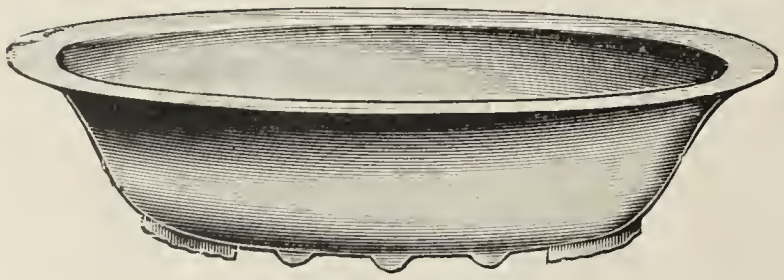
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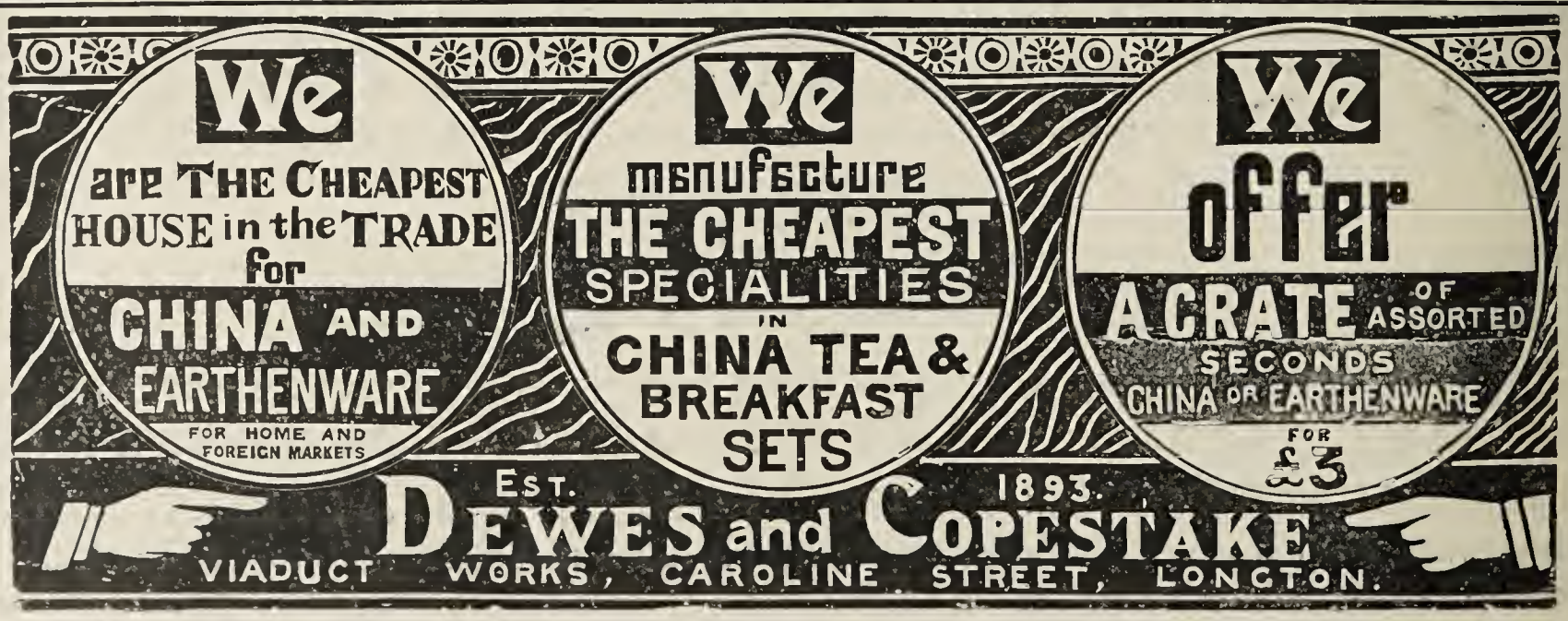
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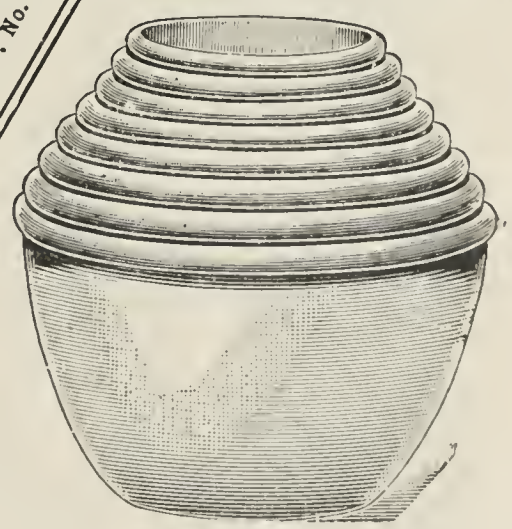
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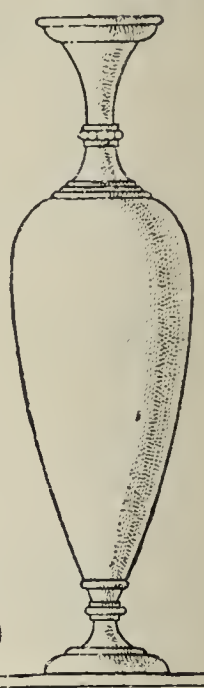
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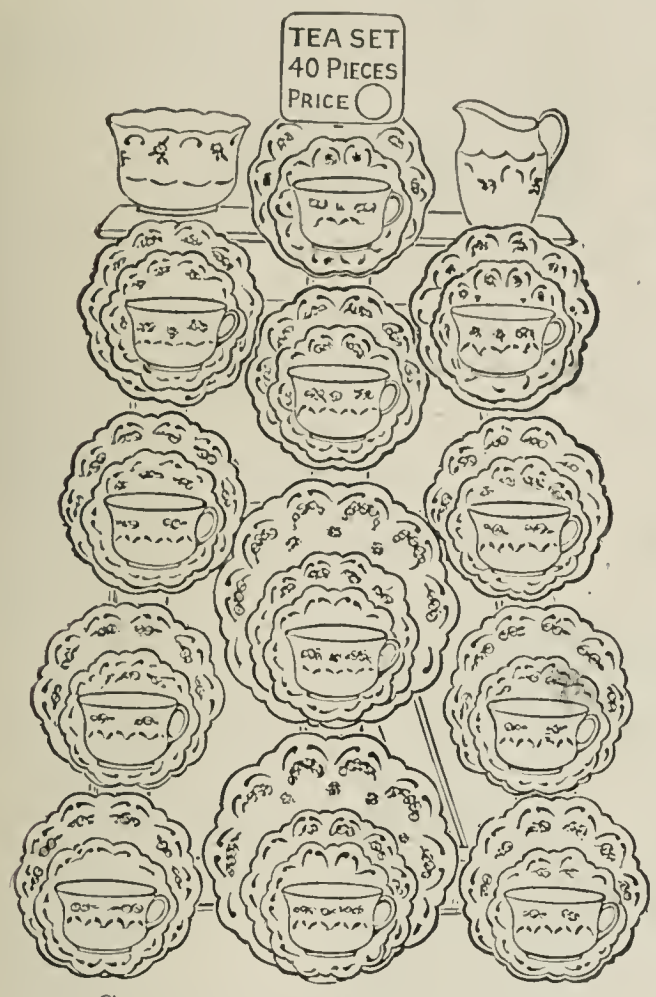
China Tea and Breakfast Ware.

Great Variety of Shapes and Decorations.

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A LARGE STOCK KEPT FOR DIRECT SALE TO CUSTOMERS.

The Anglo-Belge Glass Association, 13, St. Andrew-st., Holborn-circus, E.C., are the makers of the tea set stand which we illustrate. It is a safe and convenient medium for displaying at one view every article in a forty-piece tea service. To a buyer in the trade a single piece of any set is quite sufficient to show him the shape and decoration, and to enable him to decide whether to buy it or not. The retail dealer, however, has to submit his wares to buyers who cannot make up their minds from partial details. A lady wants to know all about a tea set before she buys it. It is not sufficient to show her a tea-cup and saucer, and say "forty pieces in this pattern are 32s. 6d." She would probably ask what are the pieces? And most likely she would want to see the lot. Ladies like to know what they are buying, and some dealers get over the difficulty by making a sort of pyramid of all the pieces in a set, and thus showing them literally in a lump. The "Gloria" tea set stand shows every piece in a full set at one view. The illustration of the stand alone shows that it is made of wood in the form of an easel. The bread and butter plates and cups and saucers are supported by wire clips so securely as not to be affected by vibration. The other illustration shows a stand (a larger size, though) fully dressed with the forty pieces, and shows how useful it is for displaying the shape and decoration of a tea service, either in the window or show-room. It will be noticed that the stand itself is not seen. It seems to us to be a very useful accessory to china dealers, whose trade is improved by a good window display frequently changed. The stand fully dressed as shown can be lifted in and out of a window and placed in any position in the shop without removing the pieces. The "Gloria" stand is also made to hold a twenty-one piece set, and smaller stands on the same principle to hold six cups and saucers and plates, and three cups and saucers and plates respectively. If required the stand can be supplied to hold breakfast sets. A patent has been applied for.



STAND SHOWING 40 PIECES.


EMPTY STAND.

HOW TO SELL MORE TEA SETS
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We will supply for your

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Six of our Patent "Gloria" 40-piece Tea Set Stands (22/6 the lot)

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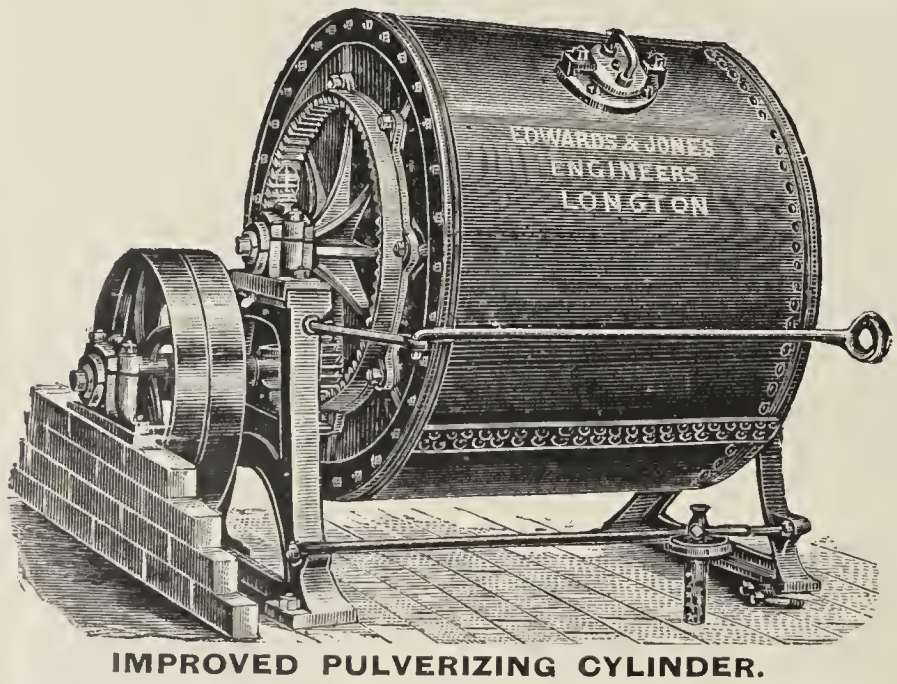
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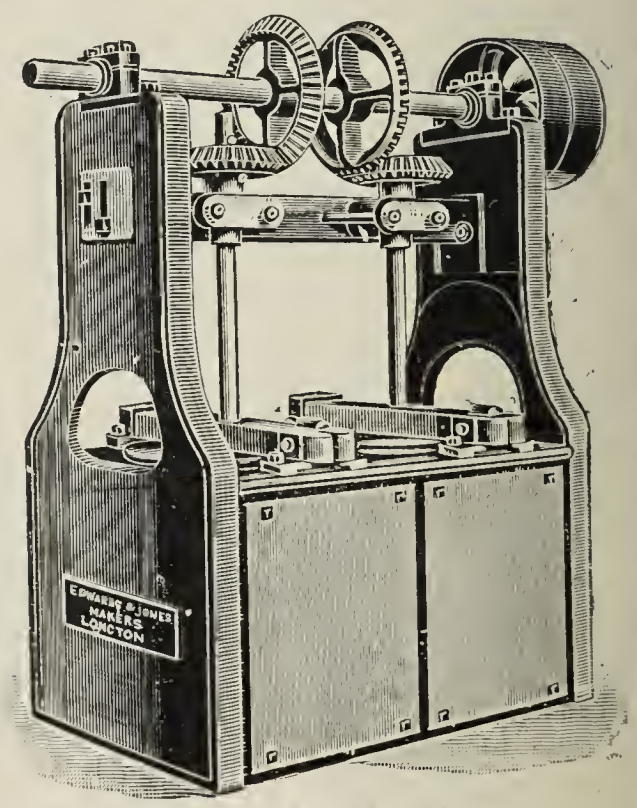


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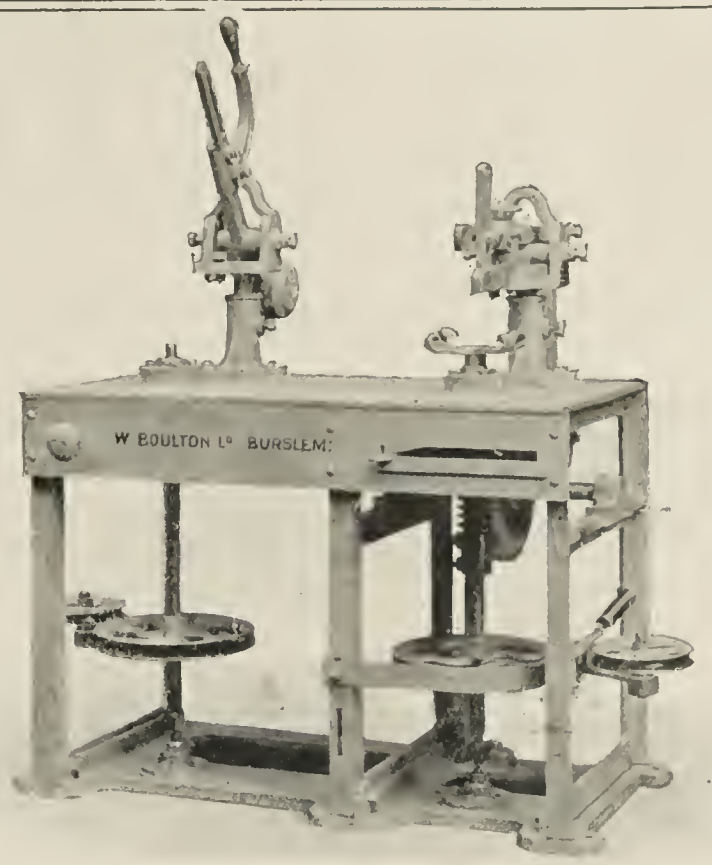
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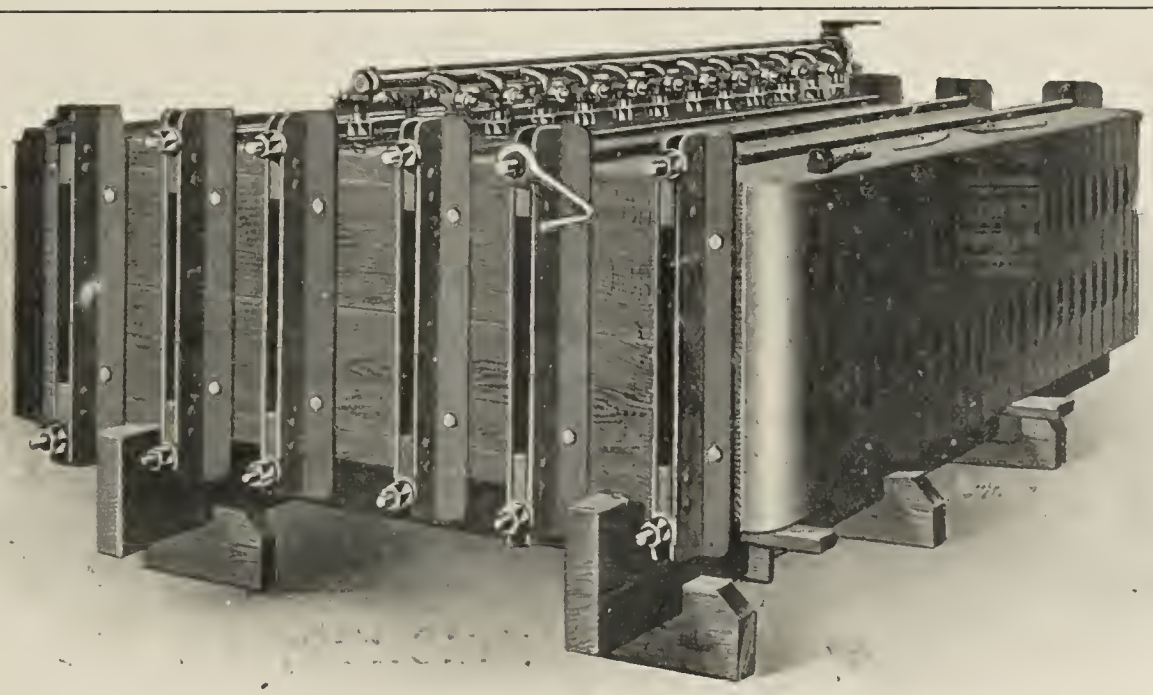
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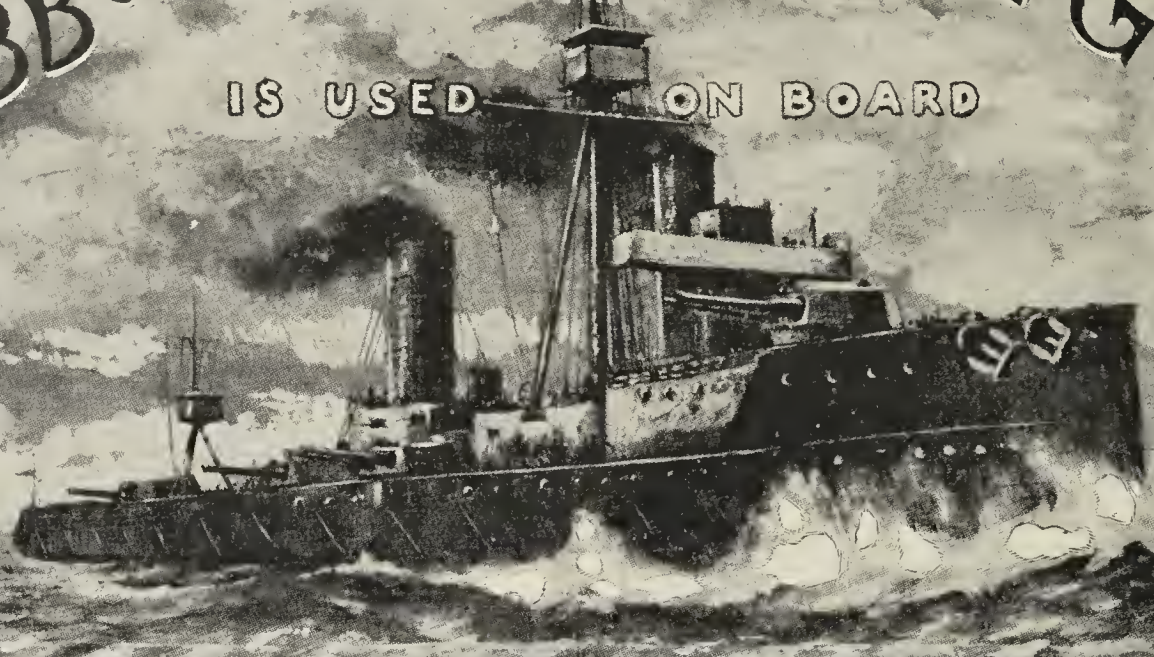
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Editorial Notes.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND EMPLOYEES' RESPONSIBILITY.

EMPLOYERS generally, and pottery manufaeturers partieularly, have had greatly increased liability plaeed upon them by the legislature within the last few years. Pottery manufaeturers, on the whole, have always been solieitous for the welfare of their workpeople, and have never objeeted to reasonable regulations ealeulated to seeure the safety, health, and eomfort of their employees. In many potteries that we could name the preeautions taken by the prineipals are greater than those stipulated by the Home Offiee speeial rules. This is not so in every case, we admit, but it is a faet that in the majority of potteries the health and safety of the workers are matters that are the subjeet of eonstant vigilanee and even anxiety on the part of manufaeturers. When illness or aeeident does happen to a worker, the trade union is quiek to emphasise the liability of the employer, and to see that sueh liability is diseharged to the utmost. There have been cases where striet eompliance with the letter of the law has entailed some hardship on manufaeturers, but even in these the law has been submitted to. The workers are entitled to all the protection afforded them by the legislature, and no one seeks to deprive them of any portion of it.

We desire, however, to draw the attention of the workers, male and female, in pottery and glass manufaetories, to the faet that the law whieh defines the liability of the employers entails responsibilities upon the employees. Quite apart from legislation, in all well-conduеted businesses there are rules and regulations governing the eonduet of the employees: these rules are supplemented in the Pottery trades by the Speeial Rules of the Home Offiee. We have seen these speeial Rules posted up (as they are required to be) in conspieuous plaees on potteries. But rules are of no use unless they are eomplied with. The mere posting up of a set of rules will be of little serviee unless they are observed by the workers. On many potteries the workers do not observe the rules so rigidly as they should. When an employer is not striet in insisting on obedienee to the rules the employees soon notiee it, and disregard them with impunity. This is bad all round—poorer work is turned out, the ehanees of aeeident are inereased, and additional loss and worry is entailed on manufaeturers. The employer who tolerates breaches of the Speeial Rules has no one to blame but himself. If he taeitly sanetions the breaeh of some rules he almost eneourages the breaeh of others. Over-sensitiveness on the part of employers and their foremen sometimes leads to laxity in the observance of rules. In addition to Government regulations there are in most factories rules framed for the better eonduet of the business. Employees who eonsent to work under these rules admit their approval of them, and they should earry them out faithfully. Employers provide applianees to proteet the health of their workers and to prevent aeeidents, and in view of their legal liability it is their duty to see that proper use is made of these provisions. Even at the risk of being eonsidered severe, employers should eompel their workpeople to make use of the safeguards provided, and to obey the instructions

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given for the performance of their duties. If they fail to make them take the necessary precautions, they become responsible for the consequence of their disobedience. This responsibility surely gives the employer the sole right of conducting the operations in his manufactory as he thinks best. His foremen should be absolutely free from all outside influences, to insist upon the strict observance of the rules and regulations in force on the works.

THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

THE festival dinner, of which a full report is given on another page, was a great success. It was a happy reunion of friends who ought to meet more frequently. Like all such gatherings, there was a touch of sadness about it that could not be hidden. We were pleased to meet so many members of the trade, but the very act of doing so caused us to miss absentees who will never join us again. This must always be so when a hundred friends assemble, and we must be reconciled to our losses. Some absentees we have every reason to hope will rejoin us when health returns. The mention of Mr. Daniels' name by the chairman evoked many expressions of sympathy and goodwill. The dinner was a special one, organised as the culmination of a special effort to add to the funds of the Institution. The chairman, referring to the unsatisfactory state of the finances, said the best remedy for that was an increase of membership. We have been emphasising that fact for years. In 1894, we suggested that an organised appeal should be made to shop managers, and assistants (male and female) all over the country, to clerks, warehousemen, foremen, and artists. Pottery and glass workmen have societies of their own: the assistants, warehousemen, and foremen have none. Any person connected with the pottery and glass trades is eligible as a member of the Institution. When we remember the numbers who are engaged in these trades on their own account, as agents, travellers, clerks, warehousemen, and salesmen, and of those who are engaged in the decoration of pottery and glass, it almost makes us angry to find there are only 423 members of the Institution. In March last year, referring to the necessity for more members, we said, "If manufacturers will support an organised method of appealing to those classes of employees to become members of the Institution, the increased membership, which is absolutely necessary to the efficiency of the Institution, may possibly be secured." We repeat the appeal made in November, 1908, to glass and china dealers in all parts of the country to join the Institution. At the festival dinner the suggestion was made that a committee of members outside the Board of Management should be chosen to investigate the position of the Institution and its affairs, and to propose means of strengthening it. The board have always been willing to receive suggestions from members, and it has been matter for regret that they could not find members to make them. The management of the working arrangements has recently been the subject of much criticism, but unaccompanied by suggestions to improve it. We will make a suggestion. The annual meeting will soon be held, when the members of the Institution are supposed to elect the Board of Management. We say "supposed," because as a matter of fact the members do not attend the annual meetings. It is a rare occurrence for more than half a dozen to be present in addition to the officers. If those who have very properly been criticising the conduct of the affairs of the Institution, and have been making good suggestions for the more economical working of it, will kindly come to the annual general meeting, and state their views, they will take some of the responsibility from the executive, and will render good service to the Institution. If they will offer themselves, or permit some other members to propose them, as members of the Board of Management they would be welcomed, and will have an opportunity of officially submitting to the board the changes they deem desirable. If, instead of inviting a committee of buyers and others to investigate the position of the Institution, the members will elect some of those gentlemen on the Board of Management, the reforms deemed to be necessary can be more speedily given consideration, and, if approved, carried out. However it may be accomplished, the thing to be done is to canvass every retail dealer and every male and female assistant in our trades throughout the United Kingdom, and to urge them to become members—not with the idea of ever deriving personal advantage—but with the more worthy object of assisting their less fortunate fellow workers. If one half the number of employees in our trade (omitting the manufacturing workers) were members, the Institution need never appeal for charitable donations and bequests. But, paradoxical as it may seem, it would then get them in abundance.

THE EFFICIENCY OF BRITISH GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

VARIOUS charges of inefficieney have been brought against British glass manufacturers from time to time and the latest is that made by Mr. Chiozza Money, who, in a communication to a daily paper, said, "we are content to make glass by rule of thumb," while the "German glass industry employs science," and he added that our glass manufacturers "need not import duties but efficiency, and it is worse than useless for them to go on stoking the furnaces of a bygone age." While we know and regret that in the glass industry, as in others, there are some manufacturers who are not up-to-date, we resent this wholesale condemnation of British glass manufacturers. We pointed out in our October number that the charge against them at the end of 1909, was based upon a report made in 1902, and which was not accepted by glass manufacturers at the time as being an impartial one. The report was that of Mr. Fred Carder, who was sent at the expense of the Staffordshire Technical Instruction Committee to Germany in order that he might acquire information as to Continental methods and conditions of glass making that would be useful to our glass manufacturers and their employes. On his return he delivered a series of lectures on his visit, but did not communicate much that was new, and his report was not considered fair to British manufacturers.

We are authorised by some leading British glass manufacturers to say that with the exeeption of an error (which we regret) as to the nature of Mr. Carder's subsequent visit to the States, our comments in our issues of October and November are justified. We accept the statement that Mr. Carder went to the United States at his own expense. But this does not affect the accuracy of our assertion as to the reception of his report nor the force of our argument that it is now obsolete, after the lapse of seven eventful years.

If, before condemning the whole trade to-day as "content to make glass by rule of thumb," on the strength of a report given seven years ago, Mr. Chiozza Money had taken the trouble to investigate the matter for himself he would not have ventured to bring a sweeping charge of "lack of intelligence and enterprise" against the British glass industry. Neither would he have suggested the adoption of German scientific methods. He would have found that the Technical Instruction Committee of the Staffordshire County Council is doing excellent work with continuation schools and technical classes. He would

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Table and Fancy Glass,
Glass for Silversmiths,

ELECTRIC AND INCANDESCENT GAS SHADES.

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Always open.

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have found that we have glass manufacturers who are as enterprising and as efficient in their scientific methods as any in Germany. When we know of manufacturers who have invested large sums of money in the most up-to-date scientific glass-making installations, and who are working them successfully, it is unpatriotic, as well as inaccurate, to ridicule the whole trade as "stoking the furnaces of a bygone age."

SPOILING THE PUBLIC—AND THE TRADE.

IN many districts the trade of the dealer in glass and china has been injured—in some ruined. Many years ago we objected to the "overlapping" of trades when drapers, ironmongers, furniture dealers, and others commenced to add pottery and glass to their other goods. When the Naval and Military and Civil Services commenced catering for themselves, they set the fashion for "stores," and the drapers and furnishing houses speedily followed by supplying the public with everything that was wanted in a household, just as the Service stores supplied their customers. All who have studied the subject agree that the distribution of pottery and glass, as a profitable industry, has been injured by the action of drapery and furnishing houses. We are not now referring to the large furnishing houses of to-day which have a china and glass department, managed by experts who understand the trades, though we should prefer to see their china and glass business carried on in a glass and china shop, separated from their other branches. They did not originate the system—they found it in operation, continued, extended, and, we willingly admit, improved it, by minimising some of its objectionable features. We refer to those early drapers who commenced to sell pottery and glass on drapery principles.

Up to that time china and glass dealers were doing a legitimate trade and getting a reasonable profit. The public did not complain that the wares were dear, yet the drapers commenced by "cutting" the prices of pottery and glass for the purpose of attracting customers to their shops. We remember when these interlopers went down to the potteries and glass factories and offered to place large orders for stock lines at greatly reduced prices for cash. Instead of getting the same retail prices for their goods as they would have done if they had paid the regular prices for them, they gave the public all the benefit of their favourable purchases. Customers soon regarded these exceptional rates as normal prices, and naturally remarked that "china was much cheaper at the 'Stores' than at the china shop." The aim of those drapers was always to see how cheaply they could sell. "Quality" and "reputation" appear to have been quite secondary considerations to the primary one—to be known as "cheap." In this way the public was spoilt and the trade ruined. The china dealer who wants to make a living does not try to see how cheaply he can sell. He wants to get a reasonable profit, but finds the drapers and stores underselling him. Prices once reduced are difficult to restore, and so the china dealer finds his reasonable profit filched from him by his "cutting" competitors, who, while spoiling his trade, do no permanent good to their own.

Only a few months ago a firm of drapers bought the whole of the large stock of a bankrupt glass and china dealer at an enormous discount from cost price. They have a glass and china department of their own, but instead of disposing of their purchase—or the bulk of it—at regular prices in that department, they offered the whole of it to the public at a very small profit on the price they paid for it. They advertised this "great bargain sale" far and wide, and the stock was soon disposed of. A glass manufacturer saw some goods he had supplied to the dealer whose stock was being sold. Through a friend he bought the lot and put them into stock. Shortly after this the draper ordered some of these lines from the manufacturer and paid the usual price for them, receiving some of the actual pieces he recently had in his possession. This is running a glass and china shop on drapery lines—and it will not pay.

Another large firm that had been successful as drapers added house furnishings, and opened a large glass and china department. They turned the firm into a "limited liability" company, and greatly extended their business, especially in glass and china. The china and glass dealers in the neighbourhood, who charged a reasonable profit on their goods, could do no trade because of their "bargain sales." This company did more than ruin local retail dealers. They were successful in securing Government and other public contracts in competition with old-established glass and china merchants, and with manufacturers themselves. There were significant remarks about this in the trade at the time, but the explanation came when they went into bankruptcy, their entire stock was sold off, and the huge place closed. We could mention other large departmental houses in London which have collapsed, but it would not be safe to draw conclusions from this fact alone, seeing that other and larger houses have been opened. We may, however, learn something from the other side of the Atlantic.

We have just read in an American trade journal:—"Within the past year no less than eight departmental stores in New England have discontinued their crockery and glass departments. . . . In all these cases the discontinuance was because there was no profit in the business. . . . If the departments had been run properly they could have been made to pay." Our faith in the individual glass and china dealer *who understands his business* is stronger than ever. If dealers were united as they should be, they could inspire the public with the same confidence.

Imports of Foreign Glass into England.—According to the report of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate in England, the importation of foreign glassware into England remains practically unchanged, the best grades of lamp glasses being still obtained from Austria, which trade has been stimulated by the increased adoption of pendant incandescent lights. The best glasses for general use are supplied by Germany, though etched and coloured glasses are furnished in large quantities by Austrian makers, and are highly esteemed. Various forms of electric lamp glasses of Bohemian origin are eagerly purchased; and the adoption of the osram and similar metal-filament lamps has led to the creation of new types, furnishing the glass-maker with material for new shapes and patterns. There is still a certain lack of appropriateness, however, and on this account the pressed American holoplane bulbs and bowls are preferred for this form of lighting. The demand for clear glass bottles is increasing, but most of these come from France, in which country a speciality has been made of years for this kind of article for the English market. Austrian makers could do a good business if they took up this line. The growing tendency to purchase English-made goods has not yet extended to glassware, and large quantities of all kinds of articles are imported, the total value in 1908 amounting to £2,768,404. The situation of the table-glass and cut-glass trade is unfavourable, but the crisis seems to have passed its worst point. Bohemian table-glass, of suitable patterns, is highly appreciated, and its only serious competitors are Swedish and Norwegian glass.

BURLEIGH WARE

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Buyers' Notes.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVES.)

Mr. Frank Findlay, agent for useful and ornamental china and earthenware and for art pottery, has opened a new suite of sample rooms and offices at Gamage-building, close to Holborn-circus, London, E.C. Mr. Findlay has moved from Buchanan-buildings, where he has been established some years. In his new quarters he has more space and greater conveniences than he had before. There is a range of seven rooms—five sample rooms and two offices—with an entrance to each room from the landing, while there is a communication from each room to another inside. Mr. Findlay occupies all the rooms on that landing, so that by a barrier across it, and an inquiry office, he has the advantage of a spacious and private entrance to his rooms. The rooms are on the second floor—a position in Gamage-building practically as convenient as far as visitors are concerned as the ground floor. There is an excellent electric lift available through all business hours. This is exclusively for passengers, as there is another and larger one for packages. As I have heard dealers in the country express a dislike for "elevators," as they are called in the States, I may say that Mr. Findlay's customers will have no reason to object to the use of the one at Gamage-building. With a long acquaintance with lifts in the City, my experience is that for ease and rapidity of motion, infrequency of breakdowns, and courtesy of the operators, Gamage's compares favourably with any of them. All the fittings in sample rooms and offices are new; those in the sample rooms are new in a double sense, inasmuch as they are on quite new lines. They are all (with the exception of those in one room) of solid oak. There are shelves on all the walls, and a table board runs round each room. What is usually the "underboard" is enclosed by slanting panels of oak, against which flat ware is arranged. The space so enclosed, which in the aggregate is very extensive, is used as store rooms for surplus samples, matchings, or anything else that it is not desirable to expose. Access to this underboard is gained by doors formed of three of the slanting panels, joined together behind, and fitted so as easily to lift out and to replace. There are no hinges as on a door, but these sections, which are not large, are easily removed, and as they occur frequently round each room ample access is obtained to the cupboards they enclose. There are solid oak tables in the centre of the rooms with rising shelves on each. The form of the stands supporting these shelves is exceedingly neat, and is new to me. The edges of all the tables, and of all the tableboard round the rooms are artistically carved. Mr. Findlay has introduced some other improved arrangements which I have not space to describe in detail, but which will be interesting to visitors. Mr. Findlay is the London representative of Wedgwood & Co., Ltd, Tunstall; the Royal Aller Vale and Watcombe Art Potteries, Newton Abbot and Torquay; and the Essex Art Pottery Company, Castle Hedingham; E. Brain & Co., china manufacturers, Foley Works, Fenton; and the Bovey Pottery Co., Ltd., earthenware manufacturers, Bovey Tracey. He shows the samples of each in a separate room, so that several customers can be attended to simultaneously with the feeling that one is not preventing attention to another. Another advantage is that in whichever room a customer happens to be, he can pass from it direct on to the landing and out of the building.

The Royal Aller Vale & Watcombe Art Potteries, Newton Abbot and Torquay, are well known as manufacturers of high-class art ware, decorated grotesque and mottoed ware. The company are also proprietors of the Royal Essex Pottery, Castle Hedingham. Mr. Findlay has a room devoted to samples of the productions of these potteries. Before he left Buchanan-buildings, he disposed of the whole of the samples he was showing there, and he has received a selection of entirely new samples from each of them. He has, therefore, an unusually good display of richly coloured and glazed tea sets, vases and flower-pots, pedestals and pots, and other useful and fancy pieces in great variety. Many of them are new forms, while others are familiar and popular shapes with new and pleasing decorations. Amongst the latter is a very excellent decoration, "The Lily," which is applied to flower-pots, vases, spills, jugs, crocks (on feet), biscuit and marmalade jars, tobacco jars, candlesticks, and also to tea ware and table ware generally. The white flower is shown with large leaves on a dark green ground. We illustrate a teapot, cup and saucer, sugar



ROYAL ALLER VALE AND WATCOMBE ART POTTERY. [*Photo. by "The Pottery Gazette."*

"KRYS-TOL"

THE GLASS OF QUALITY



The Crucial Test

of merchandise value is its selling and profit-producing qualities. It matters not how well impressed the dealer or buyer may be with any line of goods; unless they move rapidly at a good margin of profit they are an undesirable acquisition to his stock.

¶ CHIPPENDALE "KRYS-TOL" is so DISTINCTLY DIFFERENT and so ARTISTICALLY SUPERIOR to other table glassware that it meets with instant favour at the hands of the buying public—the consumer.

¶ For the DEALER this means INCREASED SALES and GREATER PROFIT.

You take no chances with CHIPPENDALE. We guarantee its sale. See our last month's ad. in "Pottery Gazette."

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GAMAGE BUILDING 118-112 HOLBORN, LONDON E.C.

and cream, a tall-handled pitcher, and a tall vase. These show the applicability of the "Lily" decoration to useful and ornamental ware. There are some new shapes in flower-pots made in a large range of sizes with this decoration. Another of the new series is the "Bird" decoration. Every kind of bird is shown—one bird on a piece—on a light ground, shaded green at the top and bottom. There are pheasants, partridges, robins, sparrows, peacocks, and practically all familiar birds, while there is the "merlin" and other less known varieties. New examples of the company's "Sunset" decoration are shown, and, of course, the famous Devonshire Motto ware. The Royal Essex Pottery at Castle Hedingham produce quaint pottery on the Old English style, and samples of these are shown.

Wedgwood & Co., Ltd., Tunstall, are manufacturers of "Imperial" porcelain, semi-porcelain, plain and decorated earthenware for all markets. They have the largest room in Mr. Findlay's suite, and their samples are shown to good advantage. Dinner ware is given prominent display just now, and the company are very strong in this line. Their "Imperial" mazarine bands are very popular, and they are shown on dinner ware, both with and without crests and badges. Amongst several recent novelties there are samples of the "Chelsea" dinner ware, a very neat decoration—Chelsea flowers, green shaded. The vegetable dish is a good square shape, a reproduction of an old style. Another novelty is the "Agra" pattern, an Indian design. The samples of dinner ware are very numerous and nicely varied, with a number of pleasing border patterns, with and without gold. Samples are shown of the company's special lines for hotels, cafés, restaurants, and railway companies in their special non-chippable ware, which is shown in many decorations in mazarine and other coloured bands. The display of toilet ware is a very large one, while vases in many new and artistic shapes are shown with high-class decorations.

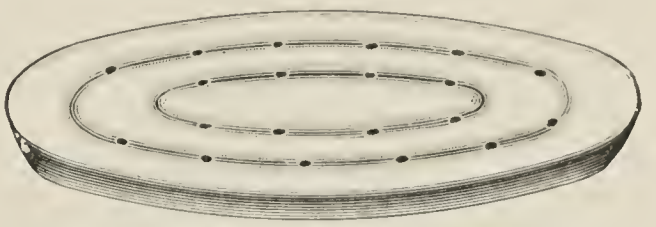
The Bovey Pottery Company, Ltd., Bovey Tracey, Devon, are manufacturers of general earthenware, and Mr. Findlay is showing samples of all their principal productions in one of his handsomely appointed rooms. This is the room I have referred to as not fitted with solid oak. The wood used is "Cyprus," a New Zealand growth of great beauty in the grain. It is not quite so hard as oak, but presents a very pleasing appearance when polished. The tables and stands are slightly different from those in the other rooms. Slender turned legs are used with a pretty effect. I understand this is the first time this wood has been used for such a purpose in this country. The samples shown include a large assortment of the company's special lines in dinner ware and toilet ware. They have some good shapes with pleasing decorations. Toilet services in self colours on plain shapes are shown, the decorated sets including several neat floral patterns. Everything in miscellaneous table ware is shown in a variety of decorations.

E. Brain & Co., Foley China Works, King-st., Fenton, are china manufacturers who have made a reputation for themselves with the "Foley China." Mr. Findlay shows a fully representative collection of their numerous productions. Their samples are seen under more favourable conditions than they enjoyed at the old rooms. They make a large number of very pleasing shapes and patterns in tea ware. Foley china is appreciated for its pretty patterns and good forms, as well as for its good body. There are several quite new shapes and decorations now on show at Gamage-building. The "Tuber Rose" is a nice ornamentation. The flower is shown singly in some cases, and in groups in others. The firm are very strong in floral patterns. They supply everything in tea and breakfast ware, in all grades, from neat printed patterns to enamelled and gilt. The new forms and decorations are well worth inspection.

Grimwades, Ltd., Winton Pottery, Stoke-on-Trent, and Winton House, 13, St. Andrew-st., Holborn-circus, E.C., have the reputation of being up-to-date potters. They are never behind the times; on the contrary, they are in many things rather ahead of them. They are not only quick to supply anything in pottery for which there is a demand, but are quicker to suggest things that they think will contribute to the convenience, comfort or health of the public. They have given so much thought lately to the last-named consideration that they seem to be qualifying for the title of "Hygienic Potters." At any rate they have produced a series of hygienic pottery ware that is finding favour with the public. One of this series is the "Grimwade Patent Tea Machine." It is a teapot, of course—an excellent shape, in good semi-porcelain, with the latest and neatest decorations. But it is more than a teapot, and so the company call it their patent tea machine. It consists of a teapot, infuser, and strainer in one. An air chamber runs from the knob on the lid widening to the bottom of the pot, and through the infuser — the upper section of the pot divided from the lower section by the strainer. The tea is placed in the strainer, and boiling water is poured on it, filling the top space —or infuser. The air chamber is controlled by a valve at the top. When the tea has remained in the boiling water long enough—however long is a matter of taste—by turning the valve the infusion is liberated, and at once falls into the lower portion of the pot. The level of the infusion being instantly reduced below the level of the strainer containing the now spent tea leaves, it acquires none of the objectionable tannin which always escapes from the leaves when they are left too long in the infusion. The operation is perfectly automatic, and though the description reads rather complicated, it is really very simple. The machine effectually extracts all the good out of the tea leaves and the turning of the valve separates the "tea" (as we call the infusion) from the leaves, and keeps the "brew" absolutely pure and healthful. The "Grimwade Patent Hygienic Pudding Bowl" is another interesting and useful novelty, characterised by simplicity and efficacy. We give an illustration of this invention, Fig. 1, in using which no pudding cloth is required. A pottery lid—grooved—fits closely on to the bowl, and is held in position by strings, as shown in the illustration. The string is passed through notches and cannot slip, while the loop at the top enables the pudding to be easily and safely lifted out of the pot. The clean tie-on-lid is in every way preferable to the unpleasant and unwholesome cloth. This pudding bowl is made in five sizes. Another novelty is the "Grimwade Patent

FIG. 1.





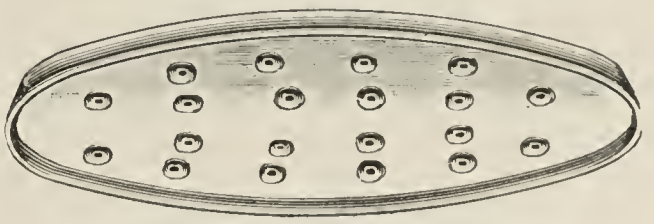


FIG. 2.—PATENT DRAINER.

Hygienic Drainer'' for fish or vegetables. The drainer has a series of holes at intervals in channels, as seen in the upper illustration, Fig. 2. These holes are bevelled edged on the underside. In ordinary perforations, grease and dirt accumulate in the holes, and it is necessary to prod each one separately in order to thoroughly cleanse it. With the bevel-edge holes the drainer is easily cleaned with one



FIG. 3.—THE "HOLDALL" AS IN USE.

wipe of the cloth. The drainers are made in six sizes for fish dishes and in three sizes for vegetable dishes. I can only mention one more out of several other useful and interesting novelties. This is Grimwades' patent hygienic Toilet "Holdall." This combines in one piece all the small requisites of the toilet stand. The construction of this piece must have been the subject of much thought. It is intended to stand between the two toilet jugs and basins, with the sponge as shown in Fig. 3 in the rear and the soap in the front. The "Holdall" combines in one piece receptacles for four tooth brushes, one nail brush, two soaps and one sponge, all of which are seen in position in Fig. 3. The "Holdall" is seen empty in Fig. 4; the receptacles for the two soaps and the sponge take the form of shells. Each receptacle has holes at the bottom—as seen in the sponge dish—through which all water runs off into a space at the bottom. This is easily emptied by simply "tilting" the Holdall, which is quite an ornament to the toilet stand, and can be decorated to match any toilet service. It takes up much less space than the pieces it

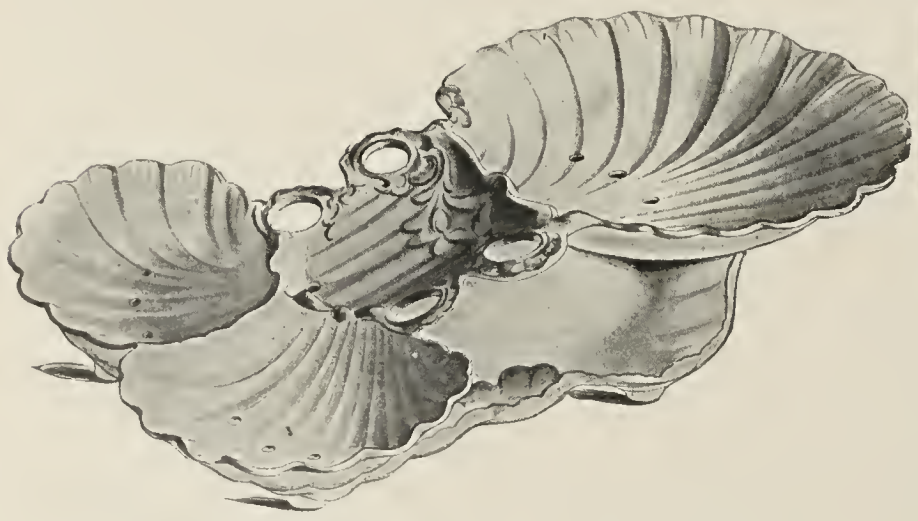


FIG. 4.—THE "HOLDALL" WHEN EMPTY.

displaces, and gives a neater appearance to the toilet stand. It does the duty of ten pieces of pottery under the ordinary system, and yet leaves more spare room on the stand. All Messrs. Grimwades' novelties are patented.

Joseph Bourne & Son, Denby Pottery, near Derby, and 23, Euston-road, London, N.W. The firm are well-known manufacturers of stoneware for domestic and other purposes. Over fifteen years ago they introduced British fire-proof ware—a rich dark-brown colour, with china-white lining, which had a most favourable reception by the trade. A few years ago, they introduced a new variety of stoneware of the same quality, but glazed in green. These lines have secured a large measure of popularity, and I am told there is a constantly increasing demand for them. In fire-proof cooking ware, however, foreign manufacturers have hitherto stood alone. The French were the first to introduce fire-proof ware for the table, and a rough and cheap fire-proof cooking ware for use in the kitchen. Bourne & Son have now entered the field with a cooking ware which meets every requirement—the success they have achieved with it being the result of long experiment. At the invitation of Mr. C. J. Dale, the London representative of the firm, I went to the London office, 23, Euston-rd., to see the results of these experiments. I found they had placed on the market a new English cooking ware, to which they have given the appropriate name of "Chef" ware, which they claim to be as good as the French cooking ware for the kitchen, and, at the same time, it is better finished and in other respects more suitable for the purpose intended. Immediately on my arrival I had an object lesson in the capabilities of "Chef" ware that was more instructive than an hour's verbal eulogy. I saw a saucepan, exactly like the one illustrated on the right, on the fire, and water boiling in it. Mr. Dale said there is no doubt in the least about "Chef" ware doing all that is claimed for it. I found the ware



STEW POT.



SAUCEPAN.

remarkably light and well made, and am told the pieces have all been very hard fired. Before the goods were placed on the market, care was taken to test the utility of "Chef" ware for cooking purposes, and I am informed that Messrs. Bourne have received from cooks and experts the assurance that the ware fulfils all the requirements necessary for wholesome and reliable cooking vessels. The outside is unglazed but well finished. The lids and the insides of the vessels are coated with a smooth hard red-brown glaze. The ware is comparatively light yet strong, and will not easily chip, and with ordinary care should last for years. Lead has not been used in the manufacture or glaze, and the vessels are ready for immediate use without any preliminary boiling. We give an illustration of the registered trade-mark, which is on each piece: a fire-proof safe in a circle with the words "Chef ware." The stewpot shown is made in six sizes, from a quarter-pint to four pints, and the saucepan in five sizes—from a quarter-pint to three pints.



Glass making is one of the industries which it is suggested might be established at Dairen. It is said that in certain parts of the leased territory there exist most of the materials necessary for making glass, and that a manufactory established on a large scale should turn out a profitable enterprise. There exist already in Dairen a few glass-making concerns, but they are all on a very small scale. Dairen (Manchuria) was formerly known as Dalny.

Obituary.

WALTER PHILIP PATTENDEN, Aged 66.

WE announce with regret the death of Mr. W. P. Pattenden, one of the oldest representatives of pottery and glass manufacturers in London. Mr. Pattenden was well known in the trade, having been connected with it as agent, representative and factor for upwards of forty years. He had a large number of personal friends amongst retail dealers, who will be sorry to hear of the loss of his cheerful personality. For the last twelve months his attendances at his office in Bartlett's-buildings had been few and uncertain, and for nearly three months he had suffered acutely from heart disease. He had known of this trouble for a long time, but he resolutely stuck to his work, and would not give it up, although his medical attendant advised him to do so at the beginning of the year. Further developments, however, some ten weeks before his death, compelled him to remain at home. He suffered very much until Friday, Nov. 5, when he died at his residence, Rose Dene, Furze-lane, Purley.



[*Photo. by London Stereoscopic Co.*

MR. W. P. PATTENDEN.

The late Mr. Pattenden was the son of Mr. Philip Pattenden, of Loughborough-park, Brixton, who was in the earthenware trade, and who died last year at the venerable age of 93. Deceased was educated at Lancing College and the City of London School, and on the completion of his education he commenced his business life in his father's warehouse at Commerce-place, Brixton. When he ventured on business on his own account one of the first houses he represented was John Davis & Co., glass manufacturers, Stourbridge, and in 1870 he was appointed London agent for Grove & Stark, earthenware manufacturers, Pallissy Works, Longton, a position he held for very many years, having his show-rooms at 20, Hatton-garden. For a short time he was in partnership with Mr. Hurles at that address as agents and factors, trading as Pattenden & Hurles, the business and the agencies coming again into the hands of the deceased. When Sowerby & Neville, glass manufacturers, dissolved partnership, the late Mr. Pattenden was appointed London agent for Nevilles, a position he held until their works were burnt down. He has represented Adderley's, of Longton, Cochran & Fleming, of Glasgow, and quite recently Radcliffe & Co., of Longton. He had the house Rose Dene built for him, and had been looking forward to spending some quiet, restful years at Purley, but at the time of his death he had only lived there six months. He was an old Mason and a staunch tariff reformer, but took no active part either in political or municipal affairs. The funeral took place at Bandon-hill cemetery on Nov. 9, in the presence of a large number of personal friends, in addition to his relatives. Several members of the trade have expressed regret that they had not the opportunity of being present at the funeral as the intelligence of the death was not received until the day of the funeral.

JOSEPH LEAK, J.P., Aged 66.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Joseph Leak, of Longton, who was, until a few years ago, a member of the firm of F. Cartlidge & Co., china manufacturers, Longton. The deceased had suffered for some time from an affection of the heart, and had been recently confined to the house by a severe attack of bronchitis necessitating daily medical attention. His condition had been a subject of great anxiety to his friends for some time, but latterly they thought they noticed an improvement, and hopes were entertained that he might recover. He had a critical relapse on Tuesday, Nov. 23; he was too feeble to recover, and the same night he died at his residence at Normacot. The deceased was born in Burslem, and for some time was engaged in the scholastic profession in Yorkshire, but having married the daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Ferneyhough, of Longton, he joined that gentleman in business as a china manufacturer, and of course went to reside in the Potteries. Subsequently he became associated as partner with Mr. F. Cartlidge, and they traded as F. Cartlidge & Co., china manufacturers, Normacot-rd., Longton, but the deceased retired a few years ago, and has devoted his time and energies to public work, in which he has taken a prominent part for upwards of a quarter of a century. He had been an Alderman for 25 years, and was the senior justice on the Longton Bench. His early profession as a schoolmaster qualified him for taking an active and prominent part in educational matters. He was enthusiastic on the subject, and for many years was a member of the late School Board, during which he did much to improve the status of teachers. To show their appreciation of these services the teachers of the Board and voluntary schools united in presenting him with his portrait. The deceased was Mayor of Longton 1892-93, and during his mayoralty he officially entertained the teachers engaged in all the schools of the district. He was the first chairman of the Technical Instruction Committee of the Town Council—an appropriate and almost natural choice. In that capacity also he did much to promote the extension and efficiency of educational work. His active connection with the pottery trade ceased when he retired from business, but he has always maintained an interest in it, and when opportunity occurred, he has done what he could to promote the welfare of the industry and its workers.

Foreigners want British Work.—A London paper had an advertisement last month asking for employment in England or Scotland for sixty Swedish bottle blowers!

Appeals to All.—The Middlesex Hospital students are giving their nineteenth annual concert at Queen's Hall, on Friday, Dec. 3, in aid of "The Cancer Charity." Many members of our trades take an active interest in the concert, and Mr. John Porter, of 13, Charterhouse-st., is stage-managing it for the eighth consecutive year.

A FEW CHINA SHOPS IN SOUTH WALES.

(BY A "POTTERY GAZETTE" SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

SOUTH WALES is a delightful place to visit, either for business or pleasure, and it is somewhat remarkable that it is only in comparatively recent years that it has been authoritatively exploited as a health resort. North Wales has for nearly half a century been a popular holiday resort for Lancastrians, to say nothing of Staffordshire potters, and the Great Western Railway Company has done much to popularise South Wales amongst residents in the Midland counties and in London, who seek rest and recreation. The opening of the Fishguard route to Ireland, has made us familiar with delightful old-time watering places of which we had known little more than their names and location. Newport, Cardiff, and Swansea are more accessible for business purposes, while Tenby, Cardigan, New Quay, &c., are brought well within the reach of all classes of holiday makers and health seekers. My recent visit was solely a business one, but I saw something of the natural beauties of South Wales—in its mountains and valleys, its green fields and verdant woods, and I had one or two short transitory views of its beautiful sea coast. The country through which I passed, abounds in ancient castles, and I managed to see one or two of them without going out of my route. I paid short evening visits to the public library at Swansea, and Cardiff. Visitors who have more time to spend there than I had, may like to know that these libraries contain an abundance of local topographical literature well worth consulting.

SWANSEA,

with its near 110,000 inhabitants, is the second largest town in Wales, and is of world-wide repute by reason of its metallurgical industries. There are upwards of one hundred works in the immediate district, and though iron, steel, copper and tinplates are its principal productions, it is said that practically every known metal is found within its industrial area. Within fifteen miles of the town there are upwards of 200 collieries, which provide the fuel necessary for working these minerals. Swansea is an important seaport, the gross trade of which now totals nearly 6,000,000 tons. It is a market town, well supplied with shops, and many of the streets are wide and contain large and handsome buildings.

BEN EVANS & CO., LTD., have a fine block of buildings, practically in the very centre of the business part of the town. The premises form a large square enclosed by four streets, and are therefore "all front." The company are complete house furnishers, supplying everything required in and about a house—except food stuffs. I make this exception because I did not see any edibles except in their cosy refreshment room, where hot and cold luncheons, teas, &c., are provided for the convenience of their customers. The premises are modern, well built, and well arranged, each department having been constructed expressly to suit the goods displayed in it. They have an extensive and attractive glass and china shop. This is one department out of the 28 into which their immense business is divided. It is a separate glass and china shop, and as far as a stranger in the street could tell, it has no connection with the other departments. There is, however, free access from one branch to another in the rear. There is an attractive double front to the china department, and assistants were re-dressing one of the large windows when I called. I must congratulate the company upon the excellent fittings and convenient arrangement of this department. The accompanying illustration shows the very admirable display of the well-selected stock. The handsome air-tight cases seen in the middle of the department were all made in the company's cabinet department. They are excellent examples of shop fittings. The com-



BEN EVANS & CO, LIMITED, SWANSEA.

pany keep a good selection of high class goods, and it is a great advantage to have such cases to keep them in. The department is under the management of an experienced buyer, who has held that position for fourteen years. He is well up in all the details of the trade, and is showing some of the very newest goods in all lines. The lady assistants (of whom there are several) are experienced saleswomen, who take a very intelligent interest in the business, with the result that the goods are all scrupulously clean, and well arranged. The company study the comfort and convenience of their customers. In addition to a pleasant refreshment room there are customers' reading and writing rooms, where periodicals and stationery for their use are provided free of charge. I was shown through some of the other departments and found the same excellent arrangements prevailing in all. The fine block of buildings is surmounted by a tower, from which a splendid view is obtained of the town and neighbourhood, including the bay, the docks, and the ruins of the old castle. Visitors are encouraged to walk through the premises without being importuned to buy.

Mr. W. Berry, glass and china dealer, 11, Union-st., Swansea, has an attractive shop and caters for nearly all classes of customers with a large and well-assorted stock. He shows everything in pottery and glass required for domestic use, and the goods of some of the best makers are included. The medium qualities predominate. I am sorry Mr. Berry was out at the time of my visit, and I could not manage to call again. Mr. Berry does an extensive hiring business, and keeps a heavy stock of goods for that purpose. He is the sole local agent for one or two of the principal pottery firms.

Mrs. A. L. Musgrave, 31, Castle-st., Swansea.—This is one of the best positions for a retail business in the town. The lady has only been there a few weeks, and she has not yet completed her stock. I had a short, but pleasant interview with her, and found her a good business woman with plenty of enterprise. She is adding glass and china to light basket ware, and some fancy goods. She has a large double-fronted shop with two excellent windows. When she gets things straight her shop will be one of the attractive features in a good business thoroughfare. The next time I visit Swansea I expect to see a smart-looking china shop at 31 Castle-st.

Seldon & Banfield, 10, Portland-st., are dealers in British and foreign glass, china, earthenware, and fancy goods. This is a very old business. I saw Mr. Banfield. Like many other dealers, he has seen some remarkable changes in the wholesale and retail glass and china trade—and not to the advantage of either the dealers or the manufacturers. He does not do so much business in high-class goods as his firm once did. Circumstances compelled them to change their address, and the change was not advantageous. The firm do a large business now, but I am told they did a much larger one in the past. Then, they had very spacious premises belonging to Mrs. Cropper, the widow of a former partner. In settling her affairs the premises had to be sold and the purchaser acquired them for a different business. The firm were obliged to seek accommodation where they could, and ultimately selected the present premises in Portland-st., partly because they were so near the Market Hall—many of their customers come into Swansea to the market from places round about. The firm keep a very large stock and manage to show it to advantage, but they have not nearly so much ground floor space as they wish. There is a good show-room on the first floor, and stock-rooms on floors above that. Many of their old customers followed them to the present address, but others have left the neighbourhood. I am told the number of county families in the outskirts of Swansea is smaller than it used to be, and Mr. Banfield reckoned some of them his best customers. The firm, however, have made fresh customers through the proximity of the market, but for less expensive goods. From the very earliest days they have been local "agents for Coalport China and Josiah Wedgwood's Jasper Ware" (I copy the announcement in the shop). They keep other high-class wares as well. There has been a tendency for cheap goods, but they now find there is a demand for better goods. Mr. Banfield, however, was not despondent about his trade, and is evidently bent on doing the best he can under the altered circumstances.

Taylor & Co., Ltd., Castle-square, Swansea, have several branches, one at the Mumbles and another at Port Talbot. Their head offices are at Castle-square, and it was there I had an interview with Mr. Taylor. He was busy going through his correspondence when I called, so that after a short but pleasant chat he handed me over to a member of the staff, who conducted me round the glass, china and earthenware departments. I caught sight of some of the others, but had not time to visit them. "Taylor's Stores" are known all over Swansea, and for a considerable distance round. With the exception of furniture and drapery, the stock appeared to me to include everything supplied by co-operative stores: aerated and mineral waters, grocery, provisions, soaps and perfumery, ironmongery and brushes, druggists' sundries and patent medicines, stationery, and glass, china and earthenware. The present very comprehensive business is the outcome of the company's determination to meet the competition of co-operative stores and catalogue houses. Mr. Taylor quoted prices all round that he knew would compare with those of any of the large London stores, who sell for cash only. Provincial customers are too much in the habit of taking credit at their local dealers for oddments and immediate requirements, and then of going to the stores for their sets and services, for which they have to pay cash. Taylor & Co. have met this competition boldly on its own ground, and have explained to their customers that they will give the very best value for ready money, while they are willing to give a monthly account for those who prefer it, but at slightly higher prices. Customers everywhere are given to expect their local tradesmen to give them credit at the same prices charged by the stores for cash. Messrs. Taylor put this matter very clearly before the public by quoting two prices, so that their customers may see for themselves the advantages of cash payments. They find this fair system of trading is growing in favour with the public, and no doubt it will continue to do so. To those who are willing to do business on the stores terms, that is to say, for cash, Taylor & Co. give advantages that the London stores cannot. They have several branches conveniently situated in the town and neighbourhood; they collect orders, and deliver goods promptly by their own vans, and they do not require any ticket of membership. The pottery and glass department is an extensive one. There are large showrooms on the ground floor and on the first floor, and stock rooms up above with packing rooms in the rear. The stock includes all qualities, from the most expensive to the usual stock lines in every-day demand. The large showrooms seemed rather crowded, the reason for which was explained to me. It seems that until a short time ago the company had a large and handsomely appointed showroom, but the rates in Swansea were so heavy that they decided to give up a portion of their premises at this central depot. This necessitated the curtailment of the pottery and glass showrooms. What it was like before I cannot say, but they have a splendid display now. The fittings throughout are handsome, including a number of cases in black and gold. It is easy to see these are not in the positions originally intended for them. There are

large air-tight cases against the walls, and octagon and other shaped stands placed so near each other that the effect of them is somewhat minimised. They are, however, exceedingly handsome in their present positions, and the company can boast of an unusually fine showroom filled with a stock of pottery and glass so extensive and so varied as to suit all tastes. The samples of dinner ware are very numerous, including a nice assortment of china services. There are earthenware dinner sets in great variety by some of the best British houses, and a similar assortment of toilet ware, dessert services, tea and breakfast ware. The samples of fancy lines are equally numerous and varied, including ornaments in china, majolica, terra cotta, and glass; figures, vases, lustres, flower stands, &c. There is a fine showroom on the first floor at the front of the premises, and a very handsome case of black

Mrs. J. Hill, 32, Queen-st., Neath, is a wholesale and retail glass and china dealer. Mrs. Hill is now a widow and manages the business herself. She is exceedingly businesslike and thoroughly understands the trade in which she has for a long time taken a very active part. Mrs. Hill for thirty years had a pottery stand in the Market, but left it some six or seven years ago and opened the pretty shop she now occupies in Queen-st. She is one of those sensitive ladies who are greatly influenced by sentiment. Although she is doing a quicter and more steady trade, she was a long time before she ceased to regret leaving the Market Hall, the scene of so many years' labour. She says she has never been inside the Market since she gave up her business there. There is now a good connection attached to 32, Queen-st.; a good share of it is a family trade, in which she has to give credit.



James Howell & Co., Cardiff: One of the Showrooms.

and gold at the rear of this room, with samples of useful and ornamental goods ranged in front of it. The company keep everything in glass ware—complete suites in many cut, etched, and engraved patterns, and loose pieces of all kinds. They also undertake matching of glass, china, and earthenware for their customers.

Neath

is a picturesque town on the Great Western Railway which has long been famous for its old buildings, and is now equally famous for its new ones. It has a fine abbey, founded in 1129, and within the last few years hundreds of new and commodious dwellings of the modern villa type have been built. It has a population of nearly 14,000, and the beautiful Vale of Neath attracts large numbers of visitors, for whom the pure air in the vicinity of the town is said to be so beneficial.

She keeps some goods of the very best makers, but the majority are medium class. There is a warehouse behind her shop where goods are unpacked and stocked. Her shop, and indeed the whole premises, are remarkable for cleanliness. Everything in the window and on the shelves is clean, and even the boarded floor of the shop is scrubbed clean. After hearing Mrs. Hill's account of the Market Hall, I went through it. The trade in pottery and glass at Neath is very largely done in the Market. One side of the hall is filled with pottery stalls, and they are filled with goods. At the time I saw it the hall was crowded with people—whether they were all buying or not I cannot say. I can quite believe Mrs. Hill when she spoke of the bustle and excitement of trade in the Market Hall. In addition to her business at Queen-st. she has a stand at Aberavon Market on Saturdays only. She lets out china,

earthenware, and glass on hire, and keeps a large separate stock of goods for that purpose.

Mr. Andrew Bracey, Windsor-rd., Neath, is a complete house furnisher, and shows samples of toilet ware and other pottery with his furniture. I did not notice any separate department for our goods, and did not call. The specimens of toilet ware he shows (with furniture) are of the newest shapes and decorations. Mr. Bracey is in a large way of business, and if he has not a pottery and glass department already it will probably not be long before he has.

Cardiff.

There are probably few towns where the ancient and the modern are found in such striking contrast as they are in Cardiff. The Romans were encamped at the mouth of the Taff in the first century, and for hundreds of years from that date Cardiff was a strongly fortified place. Its castle was the scene of strife and bloodshed for many years before 1090, and parts of it remain to-day as links with the distant past. But the city, as we know it, is a very modern one. It was a place of but little moment so recently as sixty years ago. In 1801 the population numbered less than 2,000, fifty years later it was under 16,000, while at the present time it is nearly 200,000. No town in the United Kingdom has grown more rapidly in the last fifty years than Cardiff has. It is the most important port in the world for the shipment of coal, and the growth of the town has been coincident with the increase in that trade. In 1838 the shipment of coal from Cardiff is said to have amounted to only 123,000 tons. In 1906 the total shipped from the sister docks of Bute, Barry, and Penarth, reached the amazing total of 21,000,000 tons. Cardiff is now the seat of several important industries, including the manufacture of flannel, flour and biscuits. Naturally, there has been a great development in retail trading. This has been necessary to supply the wants of the 200,000 inhabitants alone, but the past half century has witnessed the exploiting of South Wales as a touring district for visitors. These now come regularly from all parts of the United Kingdom and from abroad, and the retail tradesmen cater in special ways for them. There are numerous old castles in the vicinity for those who delight in antiquities, while nearly all the public buildings in the city are new. There are some fine business thoroughfares, wide and well lighted, while some of the retail shops are palatial in size and equipment. If any of our readers have half an hour to spare when in Cardiff, I advise them to visit the Free Library, Museum, and Art Gallery. In the Museum there are some splendid specimens of old Swansea and Nantgarw china. My visit to the Museum was of the briefest duration, so that I could not examine the china as I wished to do. There are some fine shops in Cardiff, and those in our trade are not the least important.



James Howell & Co., Cardiff: One of the Showrooms.

James Howell & Co., 9, St. Mary-st., are locally known as the "Cardiff Drapers." They have an extensive business in many lines quite distinct from drapery. Amongst others, they have a very comprehensive china and glass department. They have a window display of useful and ornamental goods in our lines facing St. Mary-st., but the department itself is on the first floor. There they devote four or five spacious rooms to samples of porcelain, china, majolica, earthenware, and glassware in all grades. They do not make much display of lower priced goods, though I

understand they keep them in stock. Their stock consists chiefly of high-class, artistic, and useful wares, and good medium qualities. The department is under the care of Mr. W. T. Bateman, with whom I had a short interview. The firm are to be complimented upon the thoroughness with which they developed this department. If they had relegated these goods to a separate building they could not have shown a more comprehensive display of pottery and glass. I suppose the residents in Cardiff know that Howell & Co. have such a stock to select from, but the front window, attractive as it is, does not do full justice to the large range of goods they keep. They have four or five separate show rooms on the first floor, opening one into the other. Several customers can therefore be attended to at the same time and with as much privacy as if they



Mr. John Shaw, Cardiff.

were in separate rooms. While the other departments do help the china and glass branch, I am told that they do a regular and good trade in glass and china, quite apart from their other departments. We give illustrations of two of their fine show rooms. They have a good light, and the wares are shown to advantage. This is very noticeable in the case of glassware, for which a good light is essential. Howell & Co. are making an energetic bid for glass and china customers, and they deserve success. They stock the goods of all the best makers, and are sole local agents for "Coalport" and "Goss."

Mr. H. Owen, glass and china dealer, has opened a new shop at 34, Royal Arcade. He has just removed there from Bute-st. The shop in the Arcade was not quite completed at the time of my visit. As side lines, Mr. Owen stocks fancy goods, picture frames, and mouldings. The shop in the Arcade is newly fitted, and seems likely to present an attractive display.

Mr. John Shaw, china, glass and earthenware dealer, 18 and 20, High-st. Arcade, has a first-class shop with two large windows in which he makes a very attractive display. Arcades are evidently very popular in Cardiff. There are many of them, some containing really good shops in several industries. Mr. Shaw's is a good one, that would do credit to any street. Under the glass roof of the Arcade, ladies can study the contents of the windows in comfort, even in bad weather. We give an illustration of the front, taken from one end, as the Arcade is not wide enough to allow the camera to be placed so as to take a full front view. There is a well-designed entrance in the centre, which we could not show, and we are able to illustrate one window only.

The interior is not very deep but the arrangement of the fittings is admirable, and the space is used to the best advantage. I saw both Mr. and Mrs. Shaw. The lady thoroughly understands the trade, and both of them are good business people. They have been 23 years in business in Cardiff, and have a substantial connection. I asked if it was not detrimental to the high class trade they evidently do, to have a shop in an arcade. Mr. Shaw says not in the least; on the contrary, the shops being always under cover, the Arcade is a favourite shopping resort. In addition to a large assortment of art wares and ornamental goods generally, the stock includes a varied selection of dinner and tea services, toilet sets and trinket sets, and a number of pieces specially selected as suitable for wedding, birthday, and other presents. They make a feature of plaques and art forms in biscuit for painting upon. The electric lamps outside the shop show the contents of the windows to advantage in the evening. I asked Mr. Shaw where he kept his stock? He smiled, and said strangers always were puzzled about that. At his request I followed him down a flight of steps to the rooms under the shop. I found these extended under the Arcade and under the shops opposite. He has an immense stock, systematically stored in ample bins, all conveniently accessible. In the rear of the basement under his own shop he has a receiving room and packing room. Goods are taken in from a side street and lowered to the receiving room. Everything in those subterranean rooms and passages was in the most perfect order. Two men were at work in the packing room, and that was comparatively tidy. It was the only place where there was the least litter. Although they are underground, these are the cleanest and most tidy stock rooms I have ever seen. I remarked that with his class of business, I thought he would do better in a main street, but Mr. Shaw said the rents and rates were so excessively high, and competition so keen, that the china business would not stand such expenses.

(To be continued.)

A Derelict Potter.—An account appears in a London paper of a "potter, sixty-two years old, who has spent twenty-five years in the employment of one famous firm. But of late years there has been little work for English potters, and what there was has been given to younger men. Yet he is a skilful, capable worker, physically sound, sober, and industrious, with good testimonials from former employers. Till the end of last year he used often to give little displays of the potter's art at side shows at bazaars and that sort of thing. But his clothes got shabbier, and this year he has not had anything to do at all." This is a sad case.

OLD ENGLISH PORCELAIN.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE.)

MESSRS. STONER & EVANS have afforded connoisseurs and collectors an opportunity of inspecting, and of purchasing, a number of choice specimens of old English china that have hitherto been secluded in the collections of private owners. For a fortnight their beautiful galleries at 3, King-st., St. James's, have been a centre of attraction to hundreds of lovers of artistic china in general and of old English porcelain in particular. The firm have collected from many sources some of the finest examples of early English porcelain that have ever been accessible to public view. Such an exhibition was only rendered possible by the dispersion of several important private collections, and it is not likely that so many of the best specimens of the early products of the oldest factories can ever be seen together again. The exhibits were acquired by Stoner & Evans from many sources, and the disposal of them will see them scattered far and wide, some of them probably never to appear in public again.

It is a matter of common knowledge that really fine specimens of early English china are becoming very rare. The best of them have found a permanent home in our public museums, so that when a few pieces find their way into the market the competition for them by English and Transatlantic collectors is always keen. Lovers of old china have found the recent exhibition not only interesting but instructive. It has shown that British porcelains of certain early periods are of a higher standard of excellence than they have been credited with. Specimens produced in the earliest periods of Bow, Chelsea, and Worcester will always command appreciation because of the date of their production. There are, however, productions of those early dates that have better claims to notice than mere rarity. The present collection included examples of Bow, Chelsea, Worcester, Nantgarw, Coalport (Coalbrookdale), Swansea, Derby, Bristol, Pinxton, Lowestoft, Plymouth, and Longton Hall. Some of these are beautifully fine porcelain, but gay in colours, and not perfect as models. There are, however, many others that combine the perfections of form and ornamentation.

Of the latter the Worcester patterns in Case J are beautiful examples of the period 1751–1783. There is a notable dessert service. The centres, decorated with circular medallions, painted with small groups of fruit and leaves, and framed with borders of golden rays. Fine purple scrolls entwined with festoons of green foliage with red berries radiate outwards on to the scolloped flange. The latter enriched with a trellis design in rose colour, upon a lighter shade, and further decorated with reserves painted with single blossoms on a white ground, powdered with red, and framed with golden scrolls.

Altogether Stoner & Evans presented a very remarkable collection of the rare early English china which is held in such esteem by collectors, displayed in graceful cabinets.



OLD CHELSEA GROUP: SUMMER AND AUTUMN.

The most interesting feature of the exhibition is undoubtedly the set of three groups of figures by Roubiliac, shown in a case with electric light inside. This magnificent and

marvellously beautiful set of "Old Chelsea," representing pastoral idylls in the style of Watteau, is described in the artistic souvenir of the exhibition (of which Mr. Stoner kindly presented us with a copy) as unique. The central group represents a delightful variation of the "Music Lesson." Seated under a bower of white jasmine in full blossom, a damsel with a youthful musician turning the handle of a hurdy-gurdy resting on his knees, watch a small dog dressed in man's attire as he dances on his hind legs upon a marble stool. At her feet another dog in the dress of a lady of the period, also on its hind legs, watches its companion. The damsel is in a white gown, richly brocaded with gold and colours. The musician, in a white jacket, also strikingly figured in gold and colours—green cap and breeches and blue shoes. A pair of groups form part of the same set—one group on each side—each consisting of two standing figures representing the four seasons—one group Winter and Spring, and the other Summer and Autumn. By the courtesy of Stoner & Evans we are able to give an illustration of the last named. Summer is represented by the figure carrying a sickle and some corn, her left hand resting on the shoulder of her companion, at her feet two birds nestling among some foliage. She wears a dress of a brilliant rose crimson enriched with gold and a blue bodice. At her side, leaning against an apple-tree, Autumn gazes at her admiringly. His cap in his left hand, he wears a pink coat figured with blue and gold, red breeches and shoes, and holds up a blue apron loaded with fruit. These three Chelsea groups are the most exquisite productions in the collection. There is a small collection of Bow, Derby and Chelsea figures of birds and their nests, and another of Chelsea busts and statuettes of historical interest. Our correspondents who took part in the discussion in our pages on "Lowestoft" some time ago may be interested to know that Stoner & Evans show amongst other examples of Lowestoft an octagon-shaped plate, powdered blue ground, decorated with circular and fan-shaped white reserves, painted with river scenes and flowers in the old Chinese style. The mark on this piece is an imitation of a Chinese mark in blue.

Connoisseurs and collectors will find another rich display of art treasures at the rooms of Wills & Simmons, 445, Oxford-st., London, W. In this collection are included specimens of Sèvres, Dresden, Berlin, Vienna, Chelsea, Bow, Bristol, Worcester, Derby, Swansea and Nantgarw. The English examples make a valuable collection, and include vases, groups, figures, services, and specimens. The recent exhibitions of art collections prove that public interest in art treasures is on the increase.

THE "CITY AND GUILDS" DEPARTMENTAL REPORT ON TECHNOLOGY.

THE report of the work of the Department of Technology of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the session 1908-9 has just been issued and contains the following particulars concerning pottery and glass making. The figures for the preceding session are given in brackets for comparison.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN.—Classes were held at 5 (5) centres; 141 (159) students attended, 79 (89) were examined and 39 passed. Of those examined 34 (49), and of those who passed 18 (15) were classed as preliminary. The examiner, Mr. W. Burton, remarks:—

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.—The preliminary papers were on the whole this year of a very encouraging nature. The general average of marks was fairly high and there was only one paper that was absolutely worthless.

ORDINARY GRADE.—These are a very good average set of papers, leaving the impression that the students as a whole are intelligent and have been well taught. Heat is such a tangible thing to a potter that it is not surprising to find a great majority of the students using the word heat when they really meant hot gases, but it would be well that the teachers should clearly establish the difference between the two, for such looseness of expression is only too often associated with loose and inaccurate modes of thought; and it is surely a truism that all education is a training in sound methods of observation and mental deduction, and not mere drilling in facts, necessary as that is as a basis. It is, however, disappointing to find that questions dealing with the actual working conditions like Question 7 should be either avoided or badly answered. The current practice followed in pottery works should form the basis of the instruction given to the students in their class work. Students who speak of the "scumming" found in pottery as being due to the amount of barium salts present in the water have evidently never grasped so important a question as the nature of the water supply to the works in North Staffordshire. When nearly every student in answering Question 11 stated that the oxygen of red lead was useful, and did not state that the prime reason for the use of red lead in making a lead frit was the higher proportion of lead oxide produced on fritting, it seems as if the teachers had put many reasons before the student without clearly enunciating their relative importance.

HONOURS GRADE.—This is the most disappointing set of papers sent in during the last ten years. The questions presented no extraordinary difficulties, and the poor result seems to be due entirely to a lack of general intelligence on the part of the students. Only four papers were free from this reproach. It is obvious that students who could make such statements as the following need much more education before they are fit to present themselves for the Honours stage: (*a*) In a rational analysis of a clay, the absence of carbonate of lime and oxide of iron may be assumed; (*b*) bone-ash prevents a china body from going out of shape when it is in a molten condition in the oven; (*c*) white lead is the form in which to introduce lead oxide into frit. These are actual examples that could be multiplied, and they prove how little such students have been able to grasp the fundamental principles of pottery manufacture. It is to be hoped that the indifferent students of this year may by diligent application be enabled to improve themselves and make a better class another year.

GLASS MANUFACTURE.—No. of classes, 1 (1); number of students 7 (8); examined 5 (4); passed 5 (4). Examiner, Mr. W. Rosenhain. Remarks:—Taken as a whole, the candidates this year have answered the papers in a more satisfactory manner than in the past two years, so far as regards the questions dealing with descriptions of glass-works processes rather than those dealing with the chemistry and physics of the subject. Some improvement in the conduct of the qualitative analyses is to be noted, but even now this side of the work leaves much to be desired. Candidates would be well advised to give more attention to such subjects as combustion and the composition and impurities of raw materials, since answers on these subjects have hitherto been unsatisfactory; in the recent honours paper, for instance, all the answers were based on the assumption that commercial sand, salt-cake and soda ash were chemically pure and free from moisture.

Cornish Clay Royalties.—At a meeting called to consider the proposed erection of a cottage hospital for St. Austell the chairman, Mr. Hancock, said the district paid £90,000 a year in clay royalties, and promoters of the scheme should look to the royalty owners for assistance.

THE INSTANTANEOUS FIRING OF POTTERY.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

TO convert clay ware into biscuit in a quarter of an hour, or even in an hour and a half, appears at first sight to be impossible; but according to Dr. Felix Garros, it is comparatively easy. Like most processes, the speed at which pottery can be fired has gradually increased as the results of definite experiments or by accidental discoveries until rates of heating are now possible which were undreamed of by our forefathers; but even now it is comparatively slow.

Realising this, and anxious to avoid the great waste of fuel commonly regarded as inevitable in pottery firing, Dr. Garros has studied the question carefully, and has reached the conclusion that the present methods of firing were fundamentally wrong in principle. He considers that the molecular theory suggests that the ultimate particles of all substances are in a state of such rapid motion that if heat could be applied to every particle of a substance simultaneously no breakage would result. In other words, he attribntes breakage to insufficiently rapid heating, whereby some particles receive the heat and others do not.

In order to overcome this he boldly places the unfired ware direct into the furnace—the latter being at a very high temperature—and withdraws the ware as soon as it has been sufficiently heated.

Dr. Garros uses a muffle of the ordinary type with a movable counterpoised door so arranged that the muffle is heated on all sides. The ware is placed in a special saggar or case made of metal, having a small damper or slide in front, on raising which the ware can be seen and examined as to whether it is properly fired. No cones or other temperature indicators are used, the fireman's eye being sufficiently accurate in most cases to keep the furnace above the minimum temperature, and if any ware is underfired it may readily be replaced, just as a cook draws a joint of meat from the oven, tests it, and replaces it, repeating the process until the cooking is complete.

The striking point of this method of working lies in the suddenness with which the case of ware enters and leaves the kiln, and most potters would fear to subject their goods to such rapid changes in temperature. Dr. Garros maintains, however, that no harm results, and suggests that pottery is so bad a heat conductor whilst metal is so good a one as to maintain a steady rise in temperature and a uniform distribution of heat within the case.

As he curiously expresses it,"the molecular vibrations arrange themselves so uniformly that no molecular separations occur, and the objects do not break in spite of the speed at which they pass from one temperature to another."

Dr. Garros admits, however, that vitrified articles—particularly if glazed or made of glass—do break with the sudden change of temperature, owing to the impossibility of heating them evenly throughout at so rapid a rate. He finds that this difficulty can be entirely overcome by using a double case with a non-conducting (sic) material between the two parts of it, but he does not explain how ware can be rapidly heated when it is surrounded by a non-conducting material?

The muffle furnace used may be heated by coal or gas as desired; and providing that it is sufficiently heated its precise temperature is unimportant, as the ware is left in for a longer or shorter time according to the temperature of the furnace and the nature of the ware. Thus Dr. Garros states that he has satisfactorily fired, in rapid succession and without varying the temperature of the furnace, porcelain biscuit, enamels, faïence biscuit and colours, regulating only the length of time each remains in the furnace. In this way he avoids all the waste of heat involved in the ordinary slow firing and realises an economy in fuel which is astounding.

The process appears to be "too good to be true," except in so far as regards the low temperature required for the fluxing of some enamels. Most ware contains so much combined water that the production of steam within the pores would alone cause breakage, no matter how much the goods were dried before firing. The metal of which the cases for holding the ware are made is not named, but it is difficult to imagine what it can be, as all ordinary metals would fail at the high temperature at which porcelain biscuit is fired, and Dr. Garros' furnace must be hotter than this in order that the rise in the temperature of the ware may be sufficiently rapid.

It may be, of course, that we are included amongst the large number of those who (Dr. Garros states) "have not a sufficient education, or do not possess a mind capable of at once perceiving the value of new methods which later become of classical importance; but a few experiments of our own on ordinary earthenware have failed to confirm Dr. Garros' statement, whose work on this subject we should scarcely have noticed had he not done excellent work in other directions, and were it not for the fact that a paper published by a graduate in science from a French university and a lauréat of the Institute of France should always be received with a certain amount of respect.

FALSE MARKING OF GOODS.

AT a recent meeting of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. C. J. Seaman in the chair, it was reported that the Foreign Office, having been requested by the Associated Chambers of Commerce to ask the French Government to suppress the practices of falsely marking goods in that country, had replied that the French Government had no legislative power to stop the practice, but the English Government were urging them to acquire such powers.

The Secretary reported that the Customs authorities had been asked, where private marks had been falsely used, to furnish information to the British traders whose marks had been so infringed. At present the authorities destroyed goods on which there was a false mark, but did not inform the traders that there had been an attempt to infringe their mark. The Customs authorities replied that they had no power to do what was asked. Mr. A. Webb said that was just the fault of the British authorities. When the law was defective they made no attempt to alter it, but simply said they could do nothing. The Germans would alter that in ten minutes.

The Chairman said if pottery with the Worcester Royal Porcelain trade mark were sent to England and detected, the authorities destroyed it, but that was not enough, because the people committing the fraud might practise it in other countries. The suggestion was that the Customs authorities should give information of the fraud to the makers whose trade mark was falsely used. Mr. A. Webb said all they wanted was the support of the Government against foreign fraud.

Mr. E. P. Evans said he became aware that pottery containing the Worcester Royal Porcelain's square mark was coming into England, but that the mark was covered over with black. He took a vase from which the black substance was removed to the Customs authorities, and asked who sent it, but was informed that they could not give that information. They added that no more such pottery should be allowed to enter. Mr. F. Webb said he did not see why the fraudulent people should not be prosecuted. The Secretary said the accomplices in this country ought to have the necessary advertisement before a jury.

It was decided to again urge that the necessary information should be given to the British traders.

Trade Notes.

The Editors are always glad to receive items of trade intelligence, such as removals, new premises, personal items, &c.; also marked local newspapers.

Norman's China and Glass Store has been opened at 29, Barking-rd., East Ham, E.

Mr. Frank Findlay, agent, has removed to Gamage-building, 118-122, Holborn, E.C.

Warren's Stores (china and glass) have been opened at 165, King-st., Hammersmith, W.

King's China and Glass Stores have been opened at 5, Station-parade, Muswell Hill, N.

Russell & Son, china and glass dealers, have opened new premises at 651, Barking-rd., Plaistow, E.

Mr. B. Forester informs us that he has resigned the post of managing director to Wardle's Art Pottery Co., Ltd., Hanley.

Thomas & Co., china, glass, &c., dealers, of Catford, are opening a branch at 365, Brockley-rd., Crofton Park, London, S.E.

Mr. W. Abraham, glass merchant, 65-7, Rosoman-st., Clerkenwell, E.C., has been elected a member of the Finsbury Borough Council.

Mr. Nicholls, china and glass merchant, has transferred his business from 169, High-st., Stoke Newington, to 115, High-st., Kingsland, N.

Mr. E. J. Bushnell, china and glass merchant, 24, St. Christopher's-pl., Wigmore-st., W., has been elected a member of the Marylebone Borough Council.

H.M. The King of Portugal, accompanied by the Marquis de Soveral, honoured Messrs. Mortlock's Galleries in Oxford-st. and Orchard-st., W., with a visit on Nov. 25, and made several purchases.

Mr. J. Rabourdin, of 57, Gracechurch-st., E.C., is now the London representative of the Société des Toiles Métalliques et Tréfileries de Saint Dié, Dclaeter et Cie, of Saint Dié, France.

Alfred Johnson & Son, Ltd.—Registered capital, £50,000 in £100 shares. Objects, to take over the business of a manufacturere and factor of earthenware and sanitary ware, &c., carried on by Alfred Johnson at Queenborough, Kent. Private company.

H. Abrahams & Co., china and glass merchants, Bristol, have disposed of their retail branch business at North-st., Taunton, but will continue to carry on their wholesale and hotel and restaurant china and glass business at Colston-avenue, Bristol.

Alfred Colley & Co., Ltd.—Registered capital £3,000, in £1 shares. Objects, to carry on the business of manufacturers of, agents for, and dealers in china, &c., glass makers and dealers, &c. Private company. Registered office, Gordon Pottery, Pinnox-st., Tunstall, Staffordshire.

London Bottle Co., Ltd.—Registered capital £3,000, in £1 shares. Objects, to take over the business of a bottle importer, agent, merchant and manufacturer carried on by R. H. Mallet as R. H. Mallet & Co. and the London Bottle Co. at Chinnock's Wharf, Narrow-st., Ratcliff, E. Private company.

Frains, Ltd.—Registered capital £20,000, in £1 shares. Objects, to acquire the business of glass and china merchants, &c., carried on by the firm of Frains, Frains-buildings, Castle-st., and Tindalls-wynd, Dundee. Private company. The first directors are W. Frain and Mrs. J. Frain. Registered office, 19, Castle-st., Dundee.

John Kilner & Sons.—Registered capital, £30,000; objects, to take over the business of glass manufacturers, &c., carried on at Calder Vale Glass Works, Calder Vale-road, Wakefield, as John Kilner & Son, together with freehold hereditaments comprising land in Calder Vale-road aforesaid; also leasehold premises at the Goods Station, Great Northern Railway, in Farringdon-rd., London. Private company.

Wm. Gardner & Sons (Gloucester), Ltd., of Bristol-rd., Gloucester, have been advised by the Secretary of the Juries of the Imperial International Exhibition, 1909, held at the great White City, Shepherd's Bush, London, that they have been awarded a diploma and silver medal for their exhibit of patent "Rapid" sifting and mixing machines and other specialities at the Exhibition, which has just closed.

British Clay Exports.—Unmanufactured clay, to the weight of 64,947 tons, valued at £72,495, and including 4,860 tons of fireclay, valued at £3,628, was exported from the United Kingdom during October, 1909. The exports for the corresponding period of 1908, were 59,285 tons, valued at £61,708, including 4,250 tons of fireclay valued at £3,241; and for the same period in 1907 58,910 tons valued at £63,826.

"Not British."—The text has been published of Mr. Staveley Hill's Bill to compel the use of the words "Not British" on imported manufactured goods instead of the name of the country of origin. It is said the "Made in Germany" mark has been a gratuitous and profitable advertisement to foreign trade competitors. The words "Not British" must be so intertwined as to prevent the erasure of the "not" without detection.

Christmas Novelties.—Retail dealers have a remarkable choice of fancy goods to brighten their Christmas display this year. There are plenty of interesting small pieces in both glass and pottery by English manufacturers on the market, and dealers who have not given orders to the works will find a number of small, dainty, artistic, quaint, and grotesque novelties at the wholesale houses, ready for quick delivery. Ask for British-made goods.

Edmonton Glass Works, Ltd. — Registered capital £25,000, in £1 shares. Objects, to take over the business of glass bottle manufacturers and dealers carried on by G. W. Barrett, F. Barrett, G. O. Barrett, and T. Adams at Dyson's-rd., Edmonton, N., together with the whole of the patents relating to glass-bottle making, machines and oil furnaces and other assets. Private company. The first directors are W. H. Heath (chairman) and S. A. Adams. Registered office, Dyson's-road, Edmonton, N.

The South Devon Clay Trade.—Our correspondent writes:—The dry weather experienced during November has greatly facilitated clay getting operations, enabling merchants to meet outstanding orders and replenish their stocks of "stoneware." Trade for the month has been good, and small craft, considering the time of the year, plentiful, although north-easterly gales have on two occasions during the month made it difficult to leave or enter the harbour. Local potteries only fairly busy.

Pottery Merchant's Municipal Honours. — Mr. John Ringrose, wholesale and retail glass, china, and earthenware merchant, Market-place, Richmond, Yorks., writes: "You and my friends will be glad to hear of my success again in my municipal life. After six years, I was returned, on Nov. 1, head of the poll, which to me is satisfactory. I find THE POTTERY GAZETTE and DIARY directory very useful and helpful. Wishing you every success." We congratulate Mr. Ringrose, and thank him for his good wishes.

Company Liens, Debentures, &c.—Crown Staffordshire Porcelain Co., Ltd.—A mortgage and deed of further charge, to secure £800, charged on land and freehold works at Fenton (as per principal deed) has been filed.——Ward & Co. (Tile and Sanitary Ware Manufacturers), Ltd.—Particulars of £5,000 debentures secured by a trust deed have been filed, the amount of the present issue

being £3,200. Trust deed also registered. Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

Water Transit.—The report of the Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways is expected to be ready for presentation very shortly. The question of water carriage is one of great importance to our industries. There is a line of canals from the Potteries to the North thatwould be of great service if properly developed and controlled. The report of the Commission will deal separately with Great Britain and Ireland, and one of the chief recommendations will in each case probably be the purchase and control by public authorities, substantially aided by the State, of important sections of the inland navigation in the areas over which they have jurisdiction.

Silicaware, Ltd.—Registered capital £63,000,in £1 shares. Objects, to acquire interest in any patents relating to processes and apparatus for melting and electric furnaces, and for electrical fusing, refining and refractory purposes; to adopt an agreement with Dr. Wolf-Burckhardt and others, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in such furnaces and apparatus and fusers, refiners and moulders of silica and ceramic substances; manufacturers of and dealers in electrical appliances and apparatus, crucibles, &c. Among the subscribers are K. Huessener, Ravenscourt, Twickenham, merchant, and P. F. Rouse, 85, Gracechurch-st., E.C. Private company.

Mr. A. Williams, glass, china, and earthenware merchant, of the Central China Stores, Liverpool, has had a tussle with the National Cash Register Company. The result is summed up thus by "John Bull":—"Mr. Williams, of Dean-st., Liverpool, sued for recovery of the difference between what he paid for a machine and what he could get the same machine for to-day. He claimed £23 15s. A week or two ago the company tendered him this sum. He refused to take it on the ground that the matter was in the hands of his solicitors, writ had been issued, and he did not propose to pay the costs. The company have now paid him the £23 15s. and the whole of his costs, amounting to £30 odd."

Foreign Marks on Porcelain.—In the House of Commons Mr. John Ward asked the President of the Board of Trade whether his attention had been called to the importation into this country of foreign-made porcelain with well-known trade marks of English firms printed upon the same; whether he had any power to prosecute and punish those who perpetrate such frauds; and if not, would he seek powers to at once do so. Mr. Churchill replied that only one case of the importation into the United Kingdom of foreign-made porcelain bearing the mark of an English firm had been reported during the last 12 months, and in this case the goods were refused admission. He pointed out that the Merchandise Marks Act provided for the prohibition of such goods, and for the imposition of penalties on persons selling or having them in their possession. The Board of Trade might also undertake the prosecution of persons for offences of this sort; and if his hon. friend had any information showing the existence of such a practice, he (Mr. Churchill) would be glad to receive it.

A Leamington Dealer's Enterprise.—The value of press notices in local papers is perhaps not fully realised by our retail subscribers. Yet such notices as the following, which is quoted from the "Leamington Spa Daily Circular," are very useful as advertisements, and can usually be obtained without much difficulty:—"Quite recently the curiosity of many residents, especially in the upper part of the town, was aroused on seeing several railway lorries loaded with earthenware. This was a consignment, comprising a special purchase by Mr. Arthur Barr, of 8 and 10, Lansdowne-st., whose business in this branch has extended very much of late. He claims that this is one of the largest, it not the largest consignment of earthenware ever delivered in Leamington at one time. To show the magnitude of his purchase we give the following as being amongst this large delivery: Over 2,000 pudding basins, 400 pie dishes, 160 mixing bowls, 1,000 plates, 40 sets various pattern toilet ware, quantity of dinner ware, 600 baking dishes, 100 starch pans, thousands of cups and saucers, and a various assortment of goods too numerous to mention appertaining to the earthenware and china trade."

Old Yorkshire Potteries.—On Nov. 12, Mr. F. J. Kidson delivered a lecture at the Leeds Art School on Yorkshire pottery. Naturally a large part of his remarks were devoted to the old Leeds Pottery, which was finally closed in 1847. Of works of art which came from this famous home of craftsmanship Mr. Kidson had a fine collection to show. One, a statuette of Minerva, he found in London, purchasing it from a lady whose family had bought it in Spain. The pottery was a very extensive concern, as might be judged from the fact that in the year 1790 its annual sales realised £30,000. At that time it was the most important pottery in Yorkshire. After touching the history of the Woodlesford, Swillington Bridge, and Castleford potteries, Mr. Kidson came at last to the works at Swinton, which eventually became the Rockingham China Works. Recounting how the elaborate experiments of the founder eventually produced financial disaster, Mr. Kidson concluded with the remark that potteries nowadays seemed to confine themselves to the production of commercial lines. If that policy continued it would, perhaps, not be long before artistic work in pottery practically disappeared.

Death of Mr. J. A. Redgrave.—The death (on Nov. 21) is announced of Mr. Jasper Alexander Redgrave, H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories for the Midlands. Mr. Redgrave, who was 64 years of age, was a son of the late Mr. Alexander Redgrave, C.B., for many years chief inspector of factories, and to whom he acted as private secretary. He joined the department in 1871, and was at first stationed in the South of England. He became a superintending inspector in 1898, and was transferred to Birmingham in 1900, his division extending across the Midlands. As senior inspector he was not only respected by his colleagues, but by manufacturers and business people with whom he was brought into contact. In 1907 he was offered the important post of deputy chief inspector at the Home Office, but was obliged to decline the appointment for private reasons. Last year he received from His Majesty the King the honour of Companion of the Imperial Service Order, a distinction in civil life which is equal to the Distinguished Service Order in military circles. Mr. Redgrave died at his residence, 25, Highfield-rd., Edgbaston, and the funeral took place at Lodge-hill Cemetery on Nov. 25. The deceased leaves a widow but no family.

Lead Poisoning.—The total number of cases of lead poisoning reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshops Act during October this year was 52, and there were two deaths from that cause, one connected with electrical accumulator works and one with coach-painting. In addition to the above, 24 cases of lead poisoning, one of which was fatal, were reported among house painters and plumbers. During the ten months January to October, the total number of cases of lead poisoning reported under the Act was 461, compared with 557 reported cases in the same ten months last year. There were 25 deaths in the ten months this year and the same number last year. In addition there were 201 cases of lead poisoning (including 37 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first ten months of 1909, as compared with 189 cases (including 33 deaths) in the corre

sponding period of 1908. In the china and earthenware trades there were seven reported cases last month compared with 10 cases in October, 1908. In the ten months of this year there were 45 cases reported in our industries, compared with 105 cases in the same period last year. In the china and earthenware trades there were three deaths from lead poisoning in the first ten months of this year, compared with 10 deaths in the same ten months last year.

Potters' Clay Production in England.—A Blue-book just issued, giving particulars of the output of British mines and quarries during 1908, supplies the following figures referring to china clay, china stone, and potters' clay :—Output and value of clay from mines and quarries by counties :—Cornwall : China clay 654,814 tons, £432,677 ; china stone, 75,473, £37,315 ; potters' clay, 319, £85. Devon : china clay, 66,602, £51,628 ; potters' clay, 145,433, £55,948. Dorset : potters' clay, 62,476, £18,722. China clay and china stone conveyed by rail and sea in 1908 and the preceding year. The 1907 figures are given in brackets : —Cornwall (shipment of china clay and china stone, from returns furnished by railway companies and harbour masters) : Charlestown, (65,905 tons) 69,226 tons ; Falmouth, (4,326) 1,936 ; Fowey, (521,734) 515,768 ; Newquay, (6,960) 6,772 ; Par Harbour, (116,328) 100,349 ; Penryn, (670) 404 ; Pentewan, (11,608) 12,483 ; Penzance, (3,681) 3,931 ; Plymouth : Millbay docks (30,404) 27,709, Sutton harbour (4,047) 3,396 ; Porthleven, (6,324) 6,915 ; Wadebridge, Padstow harbour, (1,008) 756 ; sent to inland towns from the Cornwall and Cornwall minerals railways, G.W.R., (8,878) 7,730 ; total, (781,873) 757,375. Potters' clay sent from Poole by sea and rail in 1908 and the preceding year :—British and foreign ports, (55,986 tons) 53,306 tons ; by railway (50) 1,137 ; total, (56,036) 54,443

Tenders Accepted.—The Mile End Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. Shepherd, Whitechapel, for the supply of earthenware at £188 2s.——Tenders recommended for acceptance by the L.C.C. :—Lamp glasses, globes and shades : J. B. Arch & Son, Buoy-wharf, Boston, Lincs., 5 items, £20 ; J. C. Christie, 3 and 5, Mansell-st., Aldgate, E., 2 items, £228 ; City Glass Co., Invicta-wharf, Wharf-rd., Cubitt Town, E., 1 item, £8 ; Equipment and Engineering Co., Northampton-park, Canonbury, N., 3 items, £8 ; Falk, Stadelmann & Co., Ltd., 83–87, Farringdon-rd., E.C., 2 items, £826 ; General Electric Co., Ltd., 71, Queen Victoria-st., E.C., 2 items, £28 ; S. Pontifex & Co., Regnart-buildings, Euston-st., N.W., 3 items, £17 ; Reform Lighting Co., 210, Tower Bridge-rd., S.E., 4 items, £9 ; Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Co., Ltd., Welsbach House, King's-cross, W.C., 4 items, £24, Sheet, plate, &c., glass : J. Chater & Sons, St. Dunstan's-hill, E.C., 7 items, £46 ; J. Clark & Son, Ltd., Scoresby-st., Blackfriars-rd., S.E., 3 items ; Equipment Engineering Co., 4 items, £13 ; T. & W. Farmiloe, Ltd., Rochester-row, Westminster, 19 items, £813 ; Molineux, Webb & Co., Ltd., Kirby-st., Ancoats, Manchester, 4 items, £24 ; Pilkington Bros., Ltd., 10, Upper Thames-st., E.C., 11 items, £189 ; A. Webb, 6, Glenfyne-rd., Pendleton, Manchester, 1 item, £12. Flower pots : Jas. Carroll, 158, Church-st., Deptford, S.E., 21 items, £172. Modelling clay : Jas. Stiff & Sons, Lambeth.

Lecture on English Pottery.—At a meeting of the Kent, Surrey, and Sussex branch of the Auctioneers' Institute of the United Kingdom at the institute's offices in Russell-square on Nov. 17, Mr. Frederick Litchfield gave a lecture on "English Pottery." Mr. Litchfield said the first English earthenware that might be said to come within the scheme of the collector of to-day was the work of our seventeenth-century potters. The purely native pottery of an ornamental character which was produced at this period was known by the term "slip decorated." It was made in Staffordshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and in Kent, Wrotham, a village in the latter county, being perhaps the most famous of local potteries. The earliest dated piece bearing the name of Wrotham was a Tyg, or two-handled cup, dated 1659. The best known Staffordshire makers of slip decorated pottery were two brothers named Toft, and genuine specimens of this ware, which were very rare, would realise by auction to-day from £25 to £30 each. They were generally decorated with inscriptions which represented the strong Puritan influence of the time, such as "Obeay God's Wourd," "Be not Hy-minded, but Feare God, 1638," and similar pious exhortations. The most celebrated of the seventeenth-century English potters was John Dwight, who established a factory at Fulham in 1671, and produced a substance which he termed porcelain. Amongst the finest specimens of Dwight's ware at the British Museum were busts of Prince Rupert and of Mrs. Pepys, wife of the famous diarist, and the recumbent figure of the potter's daughter, Lydia Dwight. There was a kind of stoneware jug, produced nearly one hunded years before Dwight's time, some specimens of which were mounted by the silversmiths of the time. These when offered for sale realised big prices. The most notable instance of this kind was the "West Malling" jug, mounted with silver foot, cover and bandings, bearing the hall mark of 1581, which was sold at Christie's in 1903 for the prodigious sum of 1,450 guineas. The lecturer mentioned that some time ago a lady brought him one of these jugs which she had bought at a village shop fo less than half a sovereign. It bore the hall mark of 1560, and sold at Christie's in May last for 211 guineas.

Wedgwood Exhibition.—Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Ltd., are holding a Wedgwood Exhibition at 11, Conduit-st., London, E.C. It opens this week, and will remain open to the public for four weeks. Connoisseurs and collectors are invited to inspect the record of Wedgwood productions for the 150 years, 1759 to 1909. There are shown original Wedgwood MSS., original wax reliefs, specimens from the museum at Etruria, portrait medallions, and a number of interesting records and patterns not seen before in London. Pieces are shown from the extensive service made for the Empress Catherine II. of Russia in 1774 by Josiah Wedgwood. Until now, no specimens of the Catherine II. service have ever left St. Petersburg, and it is by the generous permission of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia that these pieces are included in the present exhibition. A member of the Wedgwood family visited St. Petersburg, inspected the service at the Peterhof Palace, and brought a selection of pieces to this country. As may be imagined, many pieces of so large a service have been broken in use, and some of those shown have met with nasty accidents, but the results have been rendered almost invisible by careful restoration by Mr. Abbott, of Kingston-on-Thames. The full story of how this service came to be unearthed and of the topographical interest and value of the views painted on it is told in a fully illustrated volume by Mr. Williamson, referred to in a former number of THE POTTERY GAZETTE, and shortly to be issued by Messrs. Bell. Mr. Arthur Hayden has written an interesting account of this collection. As he says, it is a happy inspiration of the directors of Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Ltd. (the fifth generation of direct descendants of the great potter) to hold an exhibition of Wedgwood ware in London, illustrating the progress and development of the firm for a hundred and fifty years. The exhibition naturally includes some of the work of to-day, and, as Mr. Hayden says, "it is a noticeable fact how the genius of old Josiah has permeated the factory. The designs from the old pattern books contemporary with Flaxman are being faithfully painted on the cream dinnerware to-day as then." The exhibition should prove alike interesting and instructive. Admission is on presentation of visiting card.

Correspondence.

These columns are open to members of the trade for the discussion of trade topics. There are many questions affecting the trade which will be the better for a free discussion.

ANOTHER RETAILER'S GROWL.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—Messrs. Townsend & Co., in their able letter, in the November issue, have done good service to the retail trade by making public condemnation of the inexcusable practice of manufacturers ignoring the promises which they make to the dealer, and also the inexcusable discourtesy of sending neither advice nor explanation as to why goods have not been sent as promised.

If Messrs. Townsend's letter has any fault, it is that of being too moderate in its criticism. While they are "strongly of opinion that the office work in many of our leading firms is very slack indeed and needs looking to," the present writer is of the further opinion that the clerical staff (if not the whole of the staff) of the majority of our potteries is composed of those who are totally incapable of realising the commercial obligations and requirements of our competitive times and also of business courtesy. They seem to absolutely fail to realise that the retailer's promise to his customer is based upon their promise to him, and that the retailer is placed open to misapprehension and mistrust if his promise is not kept and he can offer no information or reason why.

If the potter's staff say they realise all this, but that they have not time to give explanations as to why promises are not kept, then my contention of their incapability of recognising commercial and competitive obligations is endorsed, and their discourteous indifference proved.

Again, your previous correspondents referred, in this respect, only to matchings and special items or orders; but they might, with equal correctness, have spoken of the same condemnable point with respect to general orders. For example, an order for a crate of goods is given, and a promise made by the manufacturer as to date of despatch. Seldom, owing to difficulties which we can appreciate, is the crate despatched on that date, and in eight cases out of ten no advice of its non-despatch is sent, nor is any explanation or excuse tendered, not even by a post-card.

If instances of this kind were asked for from retailers, your columns would be filled, to exclusion of other matter, for the next twelve months; but in verification of what I have said I quote one instance out of five which have occurred in my firm's experience during last month.

We placed an order with a good middle-class house in the Potteries on Sept. 8. We wrote on Sept. 11 asking for early delivery and date of despatch, if possible. On the 13th this works wrote promising despatch "in five weeks from that date." This made the date of promised dispatch Oct. 18, which we noted in our diary. On the 17th (according to our custom) we sent a post-card reminding them of the promise and asking despatch. As, however, we had received no invoice or communication by the 23rd inst., we again wrote asking why promise had not been kept nor any note sent. On the 26th we received a post-card with the following information: "Your goods will leave Monday next." (Please note the full and courteous explanation.) Thus the goods were now promised for Nov. 1. But again they were not despatched. We allowed the matter to drift until Nov. 6, when we wrote an important letter to the principals of the firm, so that the matter must be within their knowledge, and giving them the whole facts, and at the same time asking how it was we could not get either the goods nor the information respecting same. On the 9th we received a reply, briefly expressing the hope that we had not been inconvenienced, and stating that the goods would leave on Nov. 22. We thereupon wrote pointing out that we could not accept this date, as it was too late, and asked them to cancel the order. Strange to say, we received, on the following morning, *i.e.*, the 11th, a telegram, in reply to our cancelling letter, which read "Goods actually ready. May we send?" This culmination was to us amazing and non-understandable, while the whole case is a typical one of the inexcusable neglect which the retailer receives from the average pottery office. Surely there is need of reform, and need for the introduction of an office staff with a business training. There are exceptions, we know, but they are the exception and not the rule, and those exceptions are keenly appreciated and valued by the dealers throughout the country and by, Yours truly,

J. GIBSON STEWARDSON.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nov. 25.

THE CHARGE AGAINST GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—Will you allow me to say a few words in reply to your leader on the subject of my article in the "Daily News"?

I hope you will forgive me for saying that you do something less than justice both to Mr. Carder and myself. You yourself published in your valuable columns long reports of the deeply interesting lectures which Mr. Carder delivered to the trade on his return from the Continent, and your own reports, spread over six months of the POTTERY GAZETTE, show very plainly that Mr. Carder was not discredited in the matter. I have the authority of experts in saying that Mr. Carder's report was invaluable, and that I did not err in relying upon it.

I assure you you are mistaken in supposing that Mr. Carder's tour through America was paid for by this country. As a matter of fact, it was paid for by the American firm who are now his employers.

I did not write the articles which you criticise with any political object. It is true that I have entered politics, but I remain an earnest student of industry. It was as the latter that I wrote on the glass trade, and I regret that I have not been furnished with any grounds for changing my opinion that the British glass trade is, as a whole, lamentably behind the times in point of method. I beg leave to take this opportunity of again directing attention to the strides which Germany is making, not merely in the application of science to industry, but in the all-important matter of training the young to be efficient units of industry. The German day continuation schools made a deep impression upon me, and I want to know where Britain will be in competition with Germany in the course of another generation if we do not imitate her in submission to the discipline of education. Here is matter which altogether transcends the fiscal issue in point of importance, and in which we may all join hands.—Yours, &c.

E. G. CHIOZZA MONEY.

House of Commons, Nov. 1, 1909.

HINTS TO RETAILERS.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—I always read your "Hints to Retailers," and I have certainly made good use of some of your suggestions. There are not many dealers round about here, and what few there are seem half afraid of each other. It is the same with their assistants. I have often tried to be friendly,

with the manager of another china shop here, but he tells me his principal would rather he was not intimate with the people at the other shop—that is ours. We could help each other, I am sure, if we could talk over trade matters. I have several times wanted to ask him to help me with a matching, and I feel sure he could do so if he was free to talk to me on the subject. You have made a good suggestion to have a matching "clearing house." I do not know whether it would answer or not, but it would be very useful and is well worth trying. I hope some one will try and carry out your idea. The time wasted over matchings is a serious matter to small dealers. It would pay them to have the work done for them at a moderate cost. I hope the matter will not be allowed to drop.—Yours &c.,

Leicestershire, Nov. 16, 1909. A SHOP MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS' METHODS AND PACKING CHARGES.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—The two letters in your issue of this date by "Townsend & Co." and "A Country Dealer" are particularly interesting on account of their general accuracy. Roughly speaking, a dealer makes about 12½ per cent. more out of F. F. foreign-made goods than out of English. The English manufacturer is so frightfully abrupt, particularly in his style of correspondence. I must, however, in fairness state some of them are courtesy itself. Generally speaking, I should think the office staffs require overhauling.—Yours faithfully,

PROPRIETOR, BRITISH AND ORIENTAL DEPOT,
Nov. 1, 1909. South Shields.

THE CHINA AND GLASS DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—I thank you for your letter in November issue *re* our Association. With this letter, and the circulars I have sent out, dealers have been sending in their names for membership very freely, and I hope they will continue to do so. During this month I have got a claim settled for one of our members.

I also have reason for stating that very shortly members of our Association will receive advantages they scarcely expect. Again thanking you,—Yours, &c.,

W. NEAVERSON,
Kirkgate, Huddersfield, Nov. 25. Hon. See.

A CHINA DEALER'S TURNOVER.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIRS,—Would you kindly inform me, through your Gazette, about the average times retail china and glass stocks should be turned over during the year, and oblige, Yours faithfully,

Nov. 24. ENTERPRISE.

[Very much depends on the class of trade and the position of the business. A dealer doing a middle-class trade in glass and china only in a provincial market town should turn over his stock twice a year. We said a couple of years ago that "we did not believe any man exclusively in the glass and china trades can turn his stock over three times a year." A correspondent corrected us and said, "he had turned over his stock in the china department of —— Stores three times last year, and hoped to do better next year." He was not a dealer in glass and china exclusively; still, we accepted his statement, and said we should be glad to hear from another correspondent who had done the same. We had no reply. As far as business can be averaged, we think twice a year is as often as the average dealer can now expect to turn over his stock. We again say we should be glad to hear from other dealers as to their experience.—EDS. P. G.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. M.—We have sent you the name of the manufacturers of the ware you describe.

"Traveller."—Your letter is not of sufficient general interest to warrant publication.

"A Buyer."—You will find exactly what you are inquiring about in our advertising columns this month.

J. D.—Toilet ware design No. 224,984 was registered in 1894 by W. A. Adderley & Co., Daisy Bank Pottery, Longton, Staffs.

Ironmonger.—For breakfast dishes such as you describe we beg to refer you to George Jones & Sons, Crescent Works, Stoke-on-Trent.

M. G.—We have not heard of such a custom. It certainly is not a "custom of the trade"—though we admit there are some curious ones.

"Country Dealer."—You are so near London that you should visit the show-rooms of manufacturers periodically to see what is offered, whether you are open to buy or not. When there is a striking novelty, you should not be the last to stock it.

B. S.—The mark of which you give us a sketch is one which was used by the late firm of Enoch Wood & Sons (up to 1846), and were succeeded by Pinder, Bourne, & Hope. The latter firm was in its turn succeeded by the present firm of Doulton & Co., Ltd., of the Nile-st. Works, Burslem.

P. W.—We have an idea that the dinner ware of which you send us a pattern is one of the make of the late firm of Dimmocks, who are now out of business, and we think you may have some difficulty in obtaining an exact match. Many manufacturers, however, are at present making very similar patterns.

R. & Co.—Matching is more difficult than it used to be because transfer patterns are not so long-lived as engraved patterns, and are quickly forgotten. Good printed patterns last for years, and people in the trade become acquainted with them. Several firms use a very similar transfer to yours, but not on your shape.

"Suburban."—You should have ordered earlier. If you stipulated on your order that delivery must be by a certain date, and the manufacturers accepted your order, they are bound to deliver them. We think they would have returned your order if they could not execute it by the date named. They should answer your letters, however.

F. G.—No toilet ware design has ever been registered under the number 443,009. Evidently one or other of the figures has been copied incorrectly. Please look on the other pieces of the service, and see if you can find an alternative for any of the figures. If you write us again, stating result, and enclosing our inquiry fee of 3d., we will go further into the matter.

E. G.—The description you give us is far too vague to be of any guidance to us in tracing the manufacture of your toilet service, as there are numbers of "Dover" patterns on the market, whilst Blackberry blossom decorations are quite common. Perhaps, if you carefully examine each of the pieces of the service you have, you may be able to discover some marks which might help us to localise the maker.

W. L.—We do not know the kind of acid used for marking on glass with rubber stamps, but no doubt this information will be obtainable from the firm from whom the rubber stamp you mention was procured. Apparatus of this description is being hawked about to the hotel trade, and no doubt some licensed victualler in your town will have had a visit from one of the representatives of the firm supplying these, and will be able to furnish you with the address.



TYPICAL POTTERY AND GLASS DEALERS.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE.)

Mr. M. F. Sparks.

IN the course of my recent visit to some of the china and glass shops in South Wales, I called upon Mr. M. F. Sparks at 111, Queen-st., Cardiff. Mr. Sparks is well known in the trade as an importer of, and dealer in, glass, china and earthenware. I have known him by repute for some years as a very enterprising dealer, and while I was sure his shop and business would be well worth talking about, it occurred to me that Mr. Sparks himself would be an interesting subject for this series of "Typical Dealers," if I could induce him to furnish a few personal details to supplement information I already had, and knew I could acquire, from other sources. After Mr. Sparks had shown me over his premises, and had spoken to me very freely about his experiences and business methods, I said it would be interesting, and I thought useful, to readers of THE POTTERY GAZETTE—his fellow tradesmen — if he would allow me to give them a short sketch of his career.



[*Photo by Witcombe & Son, Bournemouth.*
MR. M. F. SPARKS.

Mr. Sparks seemed amused at the suggestion, and said he was quite willing that I should give my own account of anything I had seen or heard about his business, but he did not think any good would be done by saying much about himself. I asked him if he had read accounts of dealers which had been given from time to time in the GAZETTE. He said he had, and had been interested in reading what other tradesmen had been doing. I said: "And glass and china dealers in different parts of the kingdom will be not only interested, but instructed, in learning some of the causes which have contributed to your success, as you have just detailed them to me." I put the matter to him in various aspects, and ultimately he said, "Well, I am willing to meet your wishes if you think any useful service can be rendered to retailers up and down the country." Mr. Sparks then answered a few questions, and for the sake of convenience I shall embody in narrative form the substance of his replies, with information obtained from other sources.

Sparks is a familiar name in the pottery trades, both in Staffordshire and in London, and I thought perhaps Mr. Sparks belonged to a Potteries family. I found, however, that he was born in 1863 at Cowes, Isle of Wight, where his father was in the Nonconformist ministry. He was educated at private schools in the district, and when he was fifteen he was put to learn the glass and china trade with an elder brother who was in the business in Cowes. He remained three or four years with his brother, by whom he was well instructed in the minor details of the trade. He was treated kindly, but firmly, by his brother, and was required to do his full share of the work of the shop. He says it has been a great advantage to him that he became familiar with trade terms, and with the mysteries of "counts" and "sizes," while he was a youth. (I have frequently heard similar testimony to the inestimable value of apprenticeship. Mr. Sparks' period of service with his brother was an apprenticeship in fact, even if it was not so called.) He has always liked the trade, and that has led him to take deep interest in all the stages of pottery and glass production, as well as in their distribution, although he has never been actively engaged in any but the last named. His knowledge of manufacturing (he says) is theoretical rather than practical, but it is by no means superficial. He has always considered it his duty to acquire as much knowledge as he could about the production of the goods he deals in. Fortunately, it has been his pleasure as well, and that, no doubt, is why he has persevered in it. He has visited some of the best manufactories in France and England, and considers the information he gained there has been of the greatest value to him as a dealer. After learning the business with his brother, he went as assistant to Mr. Alfred Watson, the well-known dealer of Salisbury, who discovered in an old building which formed part of his premises an ancient structure of great historical value. This was "The Halle of John Halle," which Mr. Watson had restored. Mr. Sparks remained for nine or ten years with Mr. Watson, of whom he speaks in the highest terms. His words to me were: "'I am greatly indebted to Mr. Watson, both for business and special training.'"

In the latter part of 1891 he purchased the business at 111, Queen-st., from the proprietor, the late Mr. Bibbings, who had a business in the Royal-arcade, and opened this Queen-st. shop in a small way as a branch from the Arcade shop. Mr. Sparks appears to have seen business possibilities in Queen-st. that his predecessor had not realised. The premises are in a good position for business, since Queen-st.—with Castle-st. and Cathedral-rd. on one side, and Newport-rd. and Broadway on the other side—is the central section of a wide business thoroughfare running across the city. The business has grown steadily under Mr. Sparks' management, with the result that he has a fine shop with an attractive window, a well-arranged show-room at the front on the first floor, and stock-rooms overhead and in the rear. The majority of the goods in the window and in the shop are of the better class, including some of the newest and best productions in china and glass. He caters principally for the middle and higher classes of customers. At one time his trade was chiefly in best goods, but though he still keeps an assortment of the best, he sells very much less of high-class goods than he once did. There are never many gentry in colliery districts, but there are fewer than ever in the neighbourhood of Cardiff. He has a good connection for medium class goods among residents in the city and outskirts, while many former residents continue to do business with him from the districts to which they have moved. I remarked that this is a great compliment to him. Mr. Sparks says he thinks he secured his best customers, and is retaining them, by his individual attention. Some of them are guided in their purchases more by his opinion than their own. Although he has capable, courteous assistants, he serves about two-thirds of the customers personally. He makes the complaint that I have heard from so many dealers—that customers are far more difficult to please than they once were, although they have larger and better selections to choose from, and that they buy lower priced goods than formerly.

I said I had heard the same remark by other dealers, and asked if he could account for it. His explanation is that people do not take the same pride in their domestic pottery and glass as they did formerly; they do not give the same time and thought to their home life. This

he attributes to the greater number of amusements and the increased facilities for travel. Referring to competition by "Stores," I asked him if he thought it was still possible for a dealer to make a living by pottery and glass alone?

His reply was emphatic: "It is possible. I am quite certain that if a man does his best to master the details of our business, it is quite possible even now to attain recognition and success. But a dealer should endeavour to specialise in some things. I have several shapes and decorations that have been suggested by me, are produced for me, and cannot be obtained elsewhere. On several occasions I have had souvenirs in pottery made expressly for me for advertising purposes. Buyers of these often become customers for other things. My aim was to get my shop talked about, and that should be the object of every dealer."

I noticed some Oriental pieces in his shop, and I asked Mr. Sparks if he dealt in antiques. "I am not an antique dealer in the regular sense," he said, "but I do buy a few genuine antiques as they come in my way. I have created a demand for them by interesting some of my customers in the artistic merits of ancient and modern pottery, and they like to talk to me about it. A customer will sometimes ask my advice about an antique or Oriental piece he is thinking of buying elsewhere—and I always give it."

Mr. Sparks is a busy business man, but I nevertheless asked him if he had any favourite hobby or recreation. He says he finds his recreations in his business, which in the higher branches is most interesting to him. He is well versed in national and local questions, but does not take any active part in either. He is a firm believer in free trade, and spoke so clearly and even eloquently on the subject that I was surprised to hear that he is not an active politician. After his home, he devotes all his spare time to religious work. I have since learned that for the past sixteen years he has taken an active part in the affairs of the largest English Baptist Church in Wales.

On my return to London I remembered an instance of a special production by Mr. Sparks. His Majesty in Council ordained that there should be added to the Achievement of Arms of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales a representation of the ancient and historic badge of the "Red Dragon of Wales," which had not been used since the Tudor dynasty. Mr. Sparks at once produced a memento of this interesting event in the history of the Principality. He had cups and saucers of antique shape, such as the people of Wales used in the olden times, made expressly for him, and with a representation of the Red Dragon Standard of Wales emblazoned by hand upon them. On the outside bottom of the saucer was the inscription, "A Memento of His Majesty's order that the Arms of Wales should be added to the Royal Insignia. M. F. Sparks, 111, Queen-st., Cardiff." Mr. Sparks presented this memento to every purchaser to the value of 10s. and upwards. All Wales was talking about this "Red Dragon Standard" at the time, and Mr. Sparks secured a splendid advertisement for himself by this timely memento of it. It was good business to get his shop talked about, as it was then, all over the Principality. Retail dealers should take similar advantage of any important local or national event, and they will attract customers as Mr. Sparks did.

A Pot-shop in Fleet Market.—In the Topical Edition of the "Pickwick Papers," which has just been published by Chapman & Hall, there is a reproduction of the old Fleet Market in Farringdon-rd. Two shops or booths stand out prominently at the entrance to the market, and one of these bears the sign, "Brown, china and glass."

EMPLOYMENT IN THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES.

The Pottery Trades.—The report published by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade states that employment in the pottery trade continued bad in October, but was rather better than a month ago, and than a year ago. In Staffordshire it continued bad in the earthenware trade, but a slight improvement was reported as compared with a month ago. Short time was general. Employment was fairly good in china factories at Longton. It was quiet, on the whole, in Devonshire. It continued good with earthenware potters, but bad with stone potters at Bristol. It was dull in the South Yorkshire and River Aire district. It was bad and worse than a month ago in Scotland. It continued fair with tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow.

The Glass Trades.—Employment on the whole was moderate, and worse than both a month ago and a year ago in the Yorkshire bottle making industry. Returns received from firms employing 7,337 workpeople in the week ended Oct. 23 showed a decrease of 4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4·1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, the number employed shows a decrease of 2·1 per cent. and the amount of wages paid one of 4·8 per cent.

Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire continued bad, and was worse than a month ago and a year ago. It was moderate in the North of England and at Portobello; bad in Lancashire and at Dublin. It continued good at Bristol. Employment with medicine bottle makers at Rotherham continued quiet. With flint glass makers employment was fairly good at Wordsley and Birmingham. With flint glass cutters employment was moderate generally, but improving; at Wordsley, however, it was good, and much better than a month ago; it was fair at Birmingham. Employment was moderate with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens. It was moderate, and worse than a month ago, with pressed glass makers on the Tyne. Employment was fair, and better than a month ago, with plate glass bevellers and silverers at Birmingham. A slight improvement was reported with glass blowers in London.

Table showing the number of workpeople employed, and the amount of wages paid them in the week ending Oct. 23, 1909.

Branches.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
Glass bottle	4,551	£5,333
Plate glass	675	847
Flint glass ware (not bottles)..	1,764	2,027
Other branches	347	424
Total	7,337	£8,631

The number of persons employed in each district, and the amount of wages paid them in the week ending Oct. 23, 1909:—

Districts.	Number Employed.	Wages Paid.
North of England	875	£1,077
Yorkshire	3,531	4,006
Lancashire	655	775
Worcester and Warwick ..	1,186	1,517
Scotland	755	924
Other parts of United Kingdom	335	332
Total	7,337	£8,631

A China Clay Discovery.—It is reported that a rich bed of china clay has been found on land at Llanarmon, a village several miles from Mold. But china clay has already been found much nearer Mold than that.

Legal.

A China Clay Company.—In the Chancery Division, on Nov. 22, Mr. Justice Parker gave judgment in re the Trerice China Clay Co. (1908), Ltd., Maton v. the Company, in favour of the plaintiff. Mr. Manning said this was a motion by the plaintiff in a debenture-holders' action for judgment in default of appearance. The company was incorporated in 1908, with a nominal capital of £20,000, the business to be carried on being that of clay merchants in Cornwall. In July, 1908, the company issued first mortgage debentures for £2,500 at 5 per cent. per annum, the principal moneys being repayable on June 30, 1917. Plaintiff was the registered holder of one debenture for £300 and the holder of a part interest in another for £150. Distress for rent had been levied and not paid off, and no interest had been paid on the debentures. On Aug. 9, 1909, the company passed resolutions for compulsory winding-up.

Sequel to the "Old China" Case.—At Bow-street Police Court, London, on Nov. 24, criminal proceedings were commenced in what is known as "the old china case." Arthur Ellis, trading in Pall Mall as an antique dealer in the name of Joseph Philpott, was charged on a warrant with taking a cheque for £900 from the late Mr. John Dickens with intent to defraud. Chief Inspector Drew, of Scotland Yard, stated that on June 22, he received a warrant for the arrest of the prisoner on a charge of fraud. That day he met the prisoner at Liverpool-street Station on his return from Rotterdam, and took him into custody. The accused said that had he known the warrant was out for him he would have returned sooner. He added, "It would have saved me three weeks in a Dutch prison." The inspector stated the accused was released by the magistrate at Rotterdam on Saturday, and he at once came to London to surrender himself. No opposition being raised to an application for bail, the magistrate agreed to accept £100, and the prisoner himself in £100, and a remand was granted.

A Dishonest Buyer.—On Nov. 9, Alfred Albert Lynes, 27, china buyer, of 42, High-st., Lewisham, was charged at Woolwich Police, Court with stealing two dozen cups and saucers, value 10s. 6d., on Oct. 30, three dozen glasses and 6 sets of 3 fancy jugs, value 10s. 6d., and fraudulently converting to his own use six dozen sweet trays, value 8s. 3d. It was intimated that the charge of converting would not be entered into that day, the evidence not being complete. The whole were described as the property of J. J. Sainsbury, his employer. Mr. J. W. Vinell, manager to Mr. Sainsbury, whose chief place of business is at High-st., Lewisham, said prisoner had been in prosecutor's employ from 5 to 6 months as a buyer for the china and glass department. In consequence of certain circumstances, witness gave prisoner into Detective Inspector Baxter's custody. Goods were later found at 42, Beresford-st., Woolwich, whereas they ought to have been at the Lewisham shop. He believed the Beresford-st. shop had been opened by prisoner's brother. Prisoner's brother, Mr. W. H. Lynes, of 42, Beresford-st., Woolwich, said prisoner handed the cups and saucers to him and they were taken to Woolwich. Prisoner had told him he was going to buy some stuff and asked if he would meet him and take them. Prisoner brought the glasses and jugs to his shop on the same day, and had never made any statement to him as to where they came from. Detective Inspector Baxter said that hitherto prisoner had borne an excellent character. Probably it was only the last two or three weeks that he had gone in for pilfering. He had been ordering goods, but they had been sent to Beresford-st. instead of Lewisham. Prisoner told the magistrate that he meant to pay for the things, and would have paid for them on the next Monday. Mr. Hutton said he was very sorry to see prisoner in such a position, but he could not look over the case because of other young men in similar positions. He should sentence him to six weeks' hard labour.

Lead Poisoning.—Another case has occurred of a death from lead poisoning which was not caused by any industrial employment. On Oct. 27 an inquest was held at Kidderminster into the circumstances of the death of Mary Ann Potts (31), wife of Thomas Potts, a baker, of Hoobrook, who died at the Kidderminster Infirmary. The husband said his wife complained of illness, but would not consent for a doctor to be sent for till some days afterwards, and then Dr. Griffiths directed her immediate removal to the infirmary, where an operation was performed. Dr. Curtis, the house surgeon, said the woman was then suffering from lead poisoning. An operation was imperative, and she recovered from the effects. There were unmistakable proofs of lead poisoning, and the immediate cause of death was poisoning. The coroner asked if the practice among women of taking lead in some form or other was not very common, and the medical witness said it was, and he had known many cases since he had been at the infirmary. The coroner said although the woman told the medical authorities that she had not taken anything there were clear and unmistakable symptoms that she had taken lead. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Coroner.——At Burslem, on Nov. 4, the district coroner held an adjourned inquest on the body of Joseph Plant (42), potter's placer, of May-street, Burslem. Plant, it was stated, had worked as a glost and biscuit placer and also as a dipper. He was taken ill on July 1, having no use in his right arm and complaining of pains in his side. On July 30 he was seen by Dr. Watts, who attended him until he died on the 27th ult. A fortnight before his death Plant commenced to have fits, and it was supposed all through his illness that his condition was due to his work in the lead. Dr. Watts said the case first struck him as consumption, but he afterwards thought, on account of tremours, that a certain quantity of lead was present. He had made a post-mortem examination and found both lungs to be tuberculous. He considered that consumption was the cause of death. He did not find any of the characteristics of lead poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

English and Austrian Wares.—In the City of London Court, on Nov. 18, before His Honour Judge Rentoul, K.C., the case of Oppenheim v. Harrow was heard. The plaintiff, Mr. William Oppenheim, china and glass merchant, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., sued Mr. Thomas F. Harrow, 26, Billiter-st., E.C., for £3 12s. 6d. for china and glass supplied. Defendant's solicitor said that the claim was for Dresden plates supplied and wine glasses made to his special order. The wine glasses were never ordered and plaintiff's charges were a great deal too much. The defendant had tendered a reduced amount, but that was not accepted. Plaintiff's traveller said he took the order for all the goods. Defendant purchased some wine glasses in Austria, and then wanted him to supply some more like them. He sent them to an English firm of glass manufacturers and the glasses were furnished. Defendant also ordered some Dresden plates and those were supplied. No inquiry about price was made. Defendant said he did not order more than two Dresden plates. As for the wine glasses it was not necessary to get a written order as the goods were under the value of £10. Defendant's wife gave an unquestionable order for them. Judge Rentoul said that the plaintiff must prove the order. Plaintiff's traveller added that defendant and his wife came to him as strangers. He procured the Dresden plates for the defendant from the Royal Dresden China Co. As for the glases, they were specially manufactured and were no use to him in stock. Defendant could not keep the goods and pay what price he wanted to do. He had charged a fair and legitimate price for the goods. He would not dream of asking for a written order when the value of the goods was under £10. In cross-examination the witness said it was not true that defendant's wife told him she had bought the pattern glasses in Prague. It was never stated that he was to ascertain the price of the cost to manufacture similar glasses. Defendant's solicitor said that the plaintiff had charged the defendant three times the prices that he paid for the pattern glasses bought in Prague. If plaintiff would be reasonable and reduce his price the defendant would pay the amount. Judge Rentoul said that it depended on what the plaintiff paid to the manufacturer as to how far he could reduce the price charged. The goods were not repudiated at once. Defendant's solicitor said they were. Judge Rentoul thought it would be best to compromise the action as it was quite possible that there had been a misunderstanding on both sides. It was not conceivable that the plaintiff would order glasses to be manufactured unless he thought he had an order. And defendant would not dispute the case if he did not think he was in the right. Defendant's solicitor said that the plaintiff delivered double the quantity ordered, or was suggested might be wanted. Plaintiff's traveller said that was not so. They were a wholesale house. Defendant said that the plaintiff's traveller had assumed that he was infallible all the way through, and had shown no disposition to meet them all the way through. Plaintiff was in the right and he (defendant) in the wrong, according to the plaintiff's idea. Judge Rentoul felt that it was very difficult to have any certainty about the case. The proper and wisest and most businesslike way of settling the matter was to settle it. Defendant: That was suggested in my letter. Plaintiff's traveller: I cannot take a penny less as the goods were specially manufactured. Judge Rentoul pointed out that people did very unlikely things. Plaintiff's traveller suggested that defendant might have bought a job lot of glasses abroad which constituted the pattern glasses. Judge Rentoul urged upon the plaintiff's traveller that unless he proved his orders then the claim must fail. It would have been much wiser for the plaintiff to have got his order initialled. No doubt both parties thought they were speaking the truth. Plaintiff's traveller said he had come from Liverpool to prove the case. He had not come to the court to substantiate a lie. Judge Rentoul: Neither has the defendant. Unless I am positive that the orders were given I have no option but to find against the plaintiff. Plaintiff's traveller said he would allow 7s. 6d. off the account if the Court would allow his fare of 33s. from Liverpool. Judge Rentoul said he could not think of that. He himself had been quite recently in a china and glass shop and talked about having articles manufactured, according to a certain pattern. If the tradesman had said he had ordered the goods—well, he would have felt very queer about it. The tradesman might have mistaken what he said for an order. He did not, fortunately; but the tradesman

might have got the goods for him. He strongly urged a compromise, but the parties could not come to terms and the case was adjourned for further hearing.

Excess Deliveries.—In the Lord Mayor's Court on Oct. 26, before the Recorder (Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C.) and a jury, R. Johnston & Co., china and glass merchants, of 92 and 93, Fore-st., London E.C., sued Mr. H. G. Abrahams, china and glass dealer, trading as Abraham's Stores, 26, Station-rd., Burton-on-Trent, for £8 19s., the price of goods sold and delivered. Mr. Trickett was counsel for the plaintiffs, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Bliss. For the plaintiff it was stated that the only question the jury had to determine was whether certain goods supplied to the defendant was a proper delivery under the terms of a contract. It appeared that in January, 1908, one of the partners of the plaintiff firm was showing his goods at the Sun Hotel, Birmingham. The defendant came to see the partner, and gave him a considerable order for glass and china goods of the value of between £40 and £50. The goods which the defendant ordered were obtained from the manufacturers abroad, and were consigned to him in fourteen cases. The defendant saw a number of tumblers on show, and gave an order for eight dozen of three different patterns, the price being 5s., 6s., and 7s. a dozen respectively. The defendant accepted delivery of the whole of the goods which he had ordered, with the exception of the case containing the tumblers. Mr. Beaumont, a partner in the plaintiff firm spoke to receiving the order from the defendant for the goods now sued for. His firm had done business with the defendant and his father for about 25 years. It was, he declared, a custom in the trade that where goods were delivered in excess of the order given that they should be accepted and paid for. The number delivered in excess of the quantity ordered must, of course, be reasonable. That was the trade custom, and had obtained in the trade ever since he had been associated with it. In the past the defendant had always accepted excess deliveries of goods, and paid for them. Mr. Bliss contended that the buyer could keep excess deliveries or reject them, just as he pleased. The Judge replied that that might be the general law, but the plaintiffs were setting up a trade custom. It was said that the defendant had in the past always accepted the excess deliveries, and that was the strongest evidence possible of the trade custom. Cross-examined by Mr. Bliss, Mr. Beaumont said that the goods delivered to the defendant came from the manufacturers in Norway, Sweden, Germany and elsewhere. The three different kinds of glasses had to be made to the defendant's requirements. The defendant ordered in all twenty-four dozen glasses, but these goods were always delivered by the manufacturers in cases of not less than twenty-five dozen. Twenty-four dozen was an unrecognised number in the trade. Mr. Richard Johnston, the senior partner of the plaintiff firm, also gave evidence of the trade custom to accept deliveries in excess of the numbers actually ordered. When a special order was given it was always understood that the buyer would take an excess if they were offered. Manufacturers always had to make a number in excess of those required in order to allow for contingencies such as breakages. Witness's business was to take orders from samples supplied manufacturers, or to sell by sample from goods which he had stored in various places on the Continent. All the goods were packed in cases of twenty-five or fifty dozen, and they never broke a case. The goods he sold came from abroad. The Judge asked if the glass trade had entirely left this country, and the witness replied that it had very nearly gone. In the past excess deliveries had been made to the defendant, who had accepted the goods and paid for them. This was the first occasion upon which he had refused to accept a delivery because the number tendered was in excess of those ordered. The defendant ordered twenty-four dozen, and thirty dozen glasses were in the case tendered to him. He did not think the excess number delivered was unreasonable. Mr. T. S. Bratt, clerk and warehouseman, in the employ of De Grelle, Houdret & Co., glass importers and china merchants, who were said to be one of the most important firms in the trade, also gave evidence corroborating the other witnesses as to the custom in the trade regarding excess deliveries. He stated that where a certain number of goods were ordered the manufacturer endeavoured to keep to the number. He had, however, to allow for contingencies, and if there was a reasonable excess, the customer would accept delivery of the whole. He thought the delivery made by the plaintiffs was reasonable under the contract. A few dozens more or less would be reasonable, but this depended, to a certain extent, upon the class of goods ordered. The defendant in his evidence stated that he only gave the plaintiffs an order for six dozen each of the three kinds of glasses. They tendered him thirty dozen, and he refused to accept delivery. When he gave the order he told the plaintiffs that as the glasses were so expensive he could not afford to take more than six dozen of each kind. The goods were tendered to him on March 11 of last year, and he then wrote to the plaintiffs complaining of the number they had tendered to him. He ordered six dozen each, and ten dozen of each were consigned to him. The goods were now in the possession of the railway company who had warehoused them. In April of last year he wrote to the plaintiffs, asking them to take proceedings in the matter at once in order to avoid the warehousing charges, but they did nothing. It was not till June 23 of the present year that the action was commenced. He denied that there was any custom in the trade whereby buyers took goods in excess of those they had ordered. In summing up, the Judge said the first question the jury had to decide was whether an order was given by the defendant for eighteen dozen glasses, or twenty-four dozen. Under the Sale of Goods Act, a man was not bound to take goods he did not order, but where there was a trade custom that made a difference. It was suggested by the plaintiffs that, having regard to the character of the goods, the manufacturer could not make the exact number ordered. The manufacturer was obliged to make a number in excess of those ordered in case of emergencies. If a custom was universal in a trade then it was binding. Evidence had been called by the plaintiffs as to the existence of such a custom, but the defendant had called no evidence on the point. Assuming that there was a trade custom, then if the jury thought the defendant had only ordered eighteen dozen glasses the jury would probably find in his favour, as an excess of twelve dozen would probably be thought to be unreasonable. But if the jury thought that the defendant had ordered twenty-four dozen, then they would have to consider whether the number delivered was a reasonable excess. The jury found for the plaintiffs, and judgment was entered accordingly, with costs.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE COUNTY POTTERY LABORATORY OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

XXIX.—NOMENCLATURE OF CLAYS, II.

By J. W. Mellor.

SOME weeks back I was requested to furnish non-technical definitions of brick, clay marl, shale, and fireclay.* This might appear to be a simple request easily granted. But experience has taught us that clays are most difficult to classify and define. There is such an enormous variety of clays, that I almost gave up the task *au désespoir*, since, in my trial definitions, I have violated nearly all the canons prescribed for satisfactory definitions. To me, the attempt to formulate clear-cut, sharp definitions has been almost as elusive as the quest for the philosopher's stone was to the alchemists. I may also point out that whenever an attempt is made to make our statements exact, our language must of necessity become technical. In consequence, non-technical definitions are usually of little value. Rough-and-ready definitions, nearly true, are generally loose, vague, and tainted with ambiguity.

2.—Fireclays or Refractory Clays.

A fireclay is a clay which will withstand the effects of high temperatures. What are we to understand by high temperatures? A Stourbridge or a Glenboig fireclay may prove quite satisfactory in resisting high temperatures in, say, a glass furnace, but fail utterly in an electric furnace, where such clays soften to mobile fluids. A fireclay softening just over 1,500° may resist the "cutting action" of flame, and seem to be more refractory than another clay really softening at a higher temperature. A clay, too, may be styled "fireclay" in one industry and not in another, since the high temperatures of the one industry may be a comparatively low temperature in the other.

It seems advisable to adopt a conventional definition of "high temperatures." Very few fireclays on the market soften below 1,500°, and in Germany cone 26 (approx. 1,650°), is generally recognised as the minimum softening temperature for fireclays (E. Cramer, *Tonind. Ztg.*, 26, 1064, 1902).† If we adopt 1,500° as a temperature of reference, we can divide clays into two groups, according as they soften above or below this limit. The former can be styled *refractory clays*, the latter, *non-refractory clays*.

It is necessary to include in our conventional definition the rate at which the temperature has been raised, because a clay heated rapidly will withstand for some time a higher temperature than the same clay heated slowly. (J. W. Mellor, *Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc.*, 9—, 1909.) Again, a clay may withstand an elevated temperature in an oxidising atmosphere under conditions where it would fail in a reducing atmosphere. Fireclays, usually contain an appreciable quantity of organic matter which will keep the atmosphere enveloping the clay more or less reducing until the organic matter has burned off. The test, as at present conducted in the Testing Department of the County Pottery Laboratory, Staffordshire, is as follows:—

The clay is moulded into small tetrahedral cones—Seger cone mould—dried, and calcined two hours in an oxidising

* In connection with the proposed legislation on "taxable and non-taxable clays."

† There is a simple rule for transforming temperatures expressed in Seger cones into ° C., and *vice versa*. For temperatures between cones 1 and 36, *to pass from cones to* ° C., multiply the number of the cone by 20 and add the result to 1,130°. For temperatures between 1,150° and 1,850°, to pass *from* ° C. *to cones*, subtract 1,130° from the temperature expressed in ° C., and divide the result by 20. For temperatures below 1,150°, or cone 1, the rule is slightly modified. The rule does not apply to the new standard cones.

atmosphere, between 800° and 900°. The cones when cold are subjected to a gradually rising temperature—approximately 10° per minute—in an atmosphere approximately neutral. The temperature at which the cone commences to bend, and the temperature at which the apex of the cone bends down to its support are read with a standardised (Charlottenburg) Wanner pyrometer. The mean of these two temperatures can be used to represent the softening temperature of the clay. This can be verified by repeating the test with Seger cones with approximately the same softening temperature.

A refractory clay may thus be defined as a clay which will withstand the effects of temperatures not less than 1,500°, without softening. The upper limit is nearly 1,900°. Practically all fireclays soften at or below this tempe ature. It seems advisable to grade the refractory clays into at least three sub-groups: Low grade fireclays soften between 1,500° and 1,650°; medium grade fireclays soften between 1,650° and 1,750°; high grade fireclays soften above 1,750°.

Some clays, which burn white or a pale cream colour, are not usually styled fireclays, although they are highly refractory. For instance, china-clay, and some of the pipeclays. These clays may have other special qualities which enable them to command a higher price than ordinary refractory clays, and they are therefore seldom employed as refractory clays, *per se*.

3.—Brick Clays: Brick Earths.

A brick clay is obviously a clay which can be used for making bricks. This definition, however, is as vague and indefinite as a definition can well be. It would not only include fireclays, but almost every other variety of clay. We can restrict the definition by changing "bricks" into "common bricks," or "building bricks." A clay might be a common brick clay to-day, and a fireclay to-morrow. For instance, a clay may be refractory enough to furnish high grade firebricks, and yet the demand for such bricks in a given locality may be so poor, and the demand for common building bricks so great, that the high grade fireclay could be profitably manufactured into common building bricks. Thus an alteration in the state of the market might change common building bricks into fire bricks. In a general way, the fireclays are deep-seated clays and the market value of good fire bricks is so high that such clays can be profitably mined by shaft and tunnel. Conversely, common brick clays are generally dug near the surface, and their market value is so low that it is not usually profitable to mine the deep-seated clays for the manufacture of common bricks. But these are merely accidental circumstances and cannot appear in an exact definition.

There is a vast difference in the quality of brick clays. Some of the boulder clays, for example, "tough tom" of North Staffordshire, used for making "bastard" bricks, are very low grade brick clays. Other brick clays may have some special qualities which make them particularly valuable. The clays used for making facing and ornamental bricks, roofing tiles, and terra-cotta at Accrington, Buckley, Wrexham, &c., may be cited in illustration. Thus brick clays may be mined by shaft and tunnel, as at Wrexham; while fireclays are dug in epen pits in the Potteries, North Staffordshire.

These facts make it exceedingly difficult to devise a satisfactory definition of brick clays. We have already set up an arbitrary standard, and subdivided clays into refractory and non-refractory clays. Brick clays must be included with the non-refractory clays. This group not only includes the common brick clays, but also the valuable ball clays of Devon and Dorset, as well as "pottery" clays which vitrify at a comparatively low temperature and burn a white or cream colour. Common brick clays usually burn buff or various shades of red, in an oxidising atmosphere, and, for commercial purposes, it would be unfair to group clays only suited for the manufacture of common bricks along with the fine red-burning terra-cotta clays.

It is, therefore, advisable to subdivide the non-refractory clays into different grades—clays which burn a white or cream colour in an oxidising atmosphere, and clays, other than marls, which burn a buff or red colour under similar conditions. Ball clays and pottery clays are types of the former. We can conveniently subdivide the latter into three grades:—

Low grade brick clays are only suitable for the manufacture of inferior bricks after crushing or removing stones or boulders—*e.g.*, boulder clays; medium grade brick clays are suited for the manufacture of common building bricks and common red ware; high grade brick clays are suitable for the manufacture of facing bricks, ornamental bricks, and terra-cotta. These clays are frequently refined by washing or levigation before use. After firing in an oxidising atmosphere, these clays develop pleasing tints in buff and red. In some cases—*e.g.*, in the vicinity of Nottingham, high grade brick clays are used for making common building bricks. The washing and levigation of a "medium brick clay" might lead to its promotion to a "high grade brick clay."

4.—Shales.

The term shale (German *schalen*, to peel or shell off) refers to the *structure* of a clay. Shales are clays which have been indurated or hardened by pressure, and at the same time have also developed a laminated structure, such that portions can be split or peeled off in more or less irregular plates. The term can thus be applied to both refractory and non-refractory clays, which satisfy these conditions. The German equivalent is *der Schieferton*; the French equivalent, *argile schisteuse*.

5.—Marls.

Marl (old French, *marle*) is a very old term long used for earthy matters valuable for fertilising agricultural land. Pliny, for instance, in his *De re natura* (17, 7), refers to a practice of marling land in vogue among the Gauls and Britons of enriching the soil by a kind of earth "quod genus terræ Galli et Britanni margam (marl) vocant." In agriculture the term has been applied to calcareous clays, to soft chalky limestones, and to green sands containing small quantities of earthy matters. Bernard Palissy (H. de St. Fond, *Œuvres de Bernard Palissy*, Paris, 186, 1777) applies the French term *marne* (marl) to "un mélange de matières calcaires, d'argile et d'une légère portion de sable."

There is a general tendency among geologists to use the word "marl" for calcareous clays (C. A. Stowart, *Econ. Ged.*, 4, 485, 1909); and the German equivalent *mergel*, usually refers to calcareous clays which disintegrate on exposure to the air (R. Heinrich, *Mergel und Mergeln*, Berlin, 1908). The term is also applied to a friable limestone, so pure that it has been burnt for quicklime (D. J. Hale, *Marl*, Lansing, 3, 1903), whereas, "marls, in the sense in which the term is used in the Portland cement industry, are fine-grained friable limestones" (E. C. Eckel, *Cements, Limes, and Plasters*, New York, 334, 1905).

Attempts have been made to fix certain arbitrary limitations to the proportions of calcium carbonate, and P. McConnell (*Elements of Agricultural Geology*, London, 90, 1902) defines a marl to be a "clay with more than 4 per cent. of carbonate of lime in its composition, and which generally retains its plastic nature." H. E. Stockbridge (*Rocks and Soils*, New York, 149, 1906), applies the term "to all calcareous clays; the proportion of carbonate of lime, however, may not fall below 15 per cent., nor the quantity of clay rise above 75 per cent."

If, therefore, a precise definition be required, it will be necessary to adopt some such classification for brick marls, and fix arbitrarily extreme limiting variations for the amount of calcium carbonate in brick clays (marls), and define a marl to be a calcareous brick clay, containing between x and y per cents. of calcium (or magnesium) carbonate. But any attempt to restrict the term in this manner would, no doubt, prove abortive, because the industries will employ terms to suit their own particular needs. For example, in the Potteries, North Staffordshire, the term marl is applied to low and medium grade fireclays, and to the brick clays in the upper coal measures. Thus we have the peacock, little row, brassy mine, Etruria, Newcastle, and Keele marls. Some of the fireclays are used for making saggars—hence saggar marl. The term seems to have arisen by confusing these clays with the red marls used for marling the land.

6.—Loams.

The term loams (French, *limon*; Germ *Lehm*), is applied to sandy clays and to soils. We have a difficulty in fixing the proportion of sand which distinguishes an arenaceous clay from an argillacious sand. If it be required to set up a precise definition for the clay industry, we shall have to follow the suggestion indicated above, and define a loam to be a brick earth, or clay, which contains between x and y per cent. of sand.

I have not indicated definitions for "sand" and for "clay." That would require another chapter.

7.—Summary.

It is comparatively easy to distinguish the greator number of fireclays from common brick clays, to distinguish the greater number of marls from ordinary brick clays, and to distinguish the different grades of fireclays and brick clays; but, since the one passes into the other by insensible gradations, it is impossible to draw real lines of demarcation. It is easy to distinguish night from day, but only the policeman confronting a belated cyclist without a light can say where day ends and night begins. There is, of necessity, an ill-defined border, which admits of differences of opinion. The existence of this ambiguous margin does not invalidate the relevancy of our classification. If the majority conventionally agree to assign an *imaginary* line of demarcation between refractory and non-refractory clays, between calcareous clays (marls) and non-calcareous clays and between the different grades of brick clays and fireclays, no one is deceived, and the convention may be convenient and useful for general purposes. This is the sole justification of these notes, which are summarised in the following table:—

Clays and Shales	Refractory (Soften over 1,500°)	Burn white and cream colour ...		*some pipe clays, china clays*
		Burn grey, buff, red *fireclays*	Soften above 1,750°.....	*high grade fireclays*
			Soften bet. 1,650°-1,750°	*medium grade fireclays*
			Soften bet. 1,500°-1,650°	*low grade fireclays*
	Non-refractory (Soften below 1,500°)	Non-calcareous	Burn cream and white colour	*ball clays, pottery clays*
			Burn buff, and red (oxidising)	*brick and terra-cotta clays*
		Calcareous (burn pale cream, buff, pink, and red).....		*marls, gault clays, &c*

THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

Festival Dinner.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVES.)

A FESTIVAL dinner, which, it is intended, shall in future be an annual event, was held at the Imperial Restaurant, Regent-st., London, W., on Nov. 11, in aid of the funds of the Pottery and Glass Trades Benevolent Institution. The dinner is part of a special effort made by the Board of Management to provide funds so urgently needed. At the suggestion of Mr. Charles Green, the Board some months ago issued a number of special collecting books, each containing sixty receipts—about the size of a postage stamp—with the pretty badge of the Institution on the front and a receipt for one penny on the back. The Board asked their friends to help the Institution by disposing of these books, and by encouraging their children to collect on behalf of the charity by requesting their friends to "give a penny and take a receipt." Mr. Green's idea was that, in addition to raising funds, this method of collection would create interest in the Institution amongst those whom it is designed to benefit.

The Board have at different times arranged concerts, dinners, and entertainments, and in each instance good results have followed. They therefore included this "Festival Dinner" in their efforts to secure a substantial addition to their funds, and, owing to the energetic labours of the stewards, the function has proved both pleasant and profitable. About one hundred members of the trades attended what may be called the first annual dinner on behalf of the Institution. Mr. John T. Osler (of F. &. C. Osler, Ltd.) presided, and was supported by Mr. E. R. Edis as vice-chairman, and by Mr. Ronald Doulton, chairman of the Board of Management, on his right, and Mr. J. Silvers Williams-Thomas (Stevens & Williams), who has recently been elected a Trustee of the Institution on his left; Mr. W. W. Boulton (Boulton & Mills), Mr. Robert Stuart (Stuart & Sons), Mr. Edmund Leigh (Burgess & Leigh), Mr. H. Lewis Doulton, Messrs. Frederick Cox, C. J. Dale, Charles Green, Henry Green, L. W. Hadley, J. H. Hart, A. Overton Jones, G. D. Francis, John Porter, Orrok M. Doulton, F. J. Mayer, F. E. Spiers, W. J. Stonier, W. G. Savill, D. Nestle, W. Thomson, I. E. Heath and A. W. Tinsley (members of the Board of Management), and A. J. Prickett (secretary). Amongst others present were Messrs. C. J. Cooper, C. H. Bowers, E. St. Clair, John Jenkins, W. W. Wood, J. Kendall, F. Penman, J. H. Weeks, J. Esland, F. C. Tugwell, T. A. Green, A. E. Millington, F. Findlay, J. Chomette, P. Chomette, J. T. Bourne, John Walker, R. H. Wood, C. Berry, J. Berry, S. N. Jenkinson, C. J. Pratt, A. Mortimer, &c., &c.

The loyal toasts were duly honoured, and the Chairman then proposed the toast of "The Institution." He said: In proposing this toast I think that I may safely assume that at no time in history has more thought and more consideration been given to that portion of the industrial population which, through the exigencies and fluctuations of trade, or through personal causes, physical and otherwise, finds that it is unable to maintain itself in the fighting line of modern business competition. Unemployment is at last being studied in a scientific way by economists and experts, with a desire to deal with its difficult problems from root causes, and prevent its periodical recurrence by reasoned and prudent foresight rather than by an appeal to charity to mitigate its misery when it is with us. The same is true of sickness and the degeneration of physical powers due to the evil conditions brought about by the congregation of huge communities drawn together by our factories.

This thought and interest is very much in evidence in the ferment and stir of political parties about us at this present moment. It is open to me to say to-night, what I trust everyone here will admit the truth of, that this stir and ferment is a manifest sign of the desire for reform and improvement that I speak of. Each of us here, be he Liberal or Conservative, Labour or Socialist in his sympathies, has, I hope and believe, in his mind the feeling that our state of civilisation leaves much to be desired, and is still very intolerable for a vast mass of our fellow human beings, and is animated by an ardent desire to see some change take place.

That out of this political chaos will eventually emerge a better state of things we must all fervently hope. That such improvement will come in anyway but very slowly, we are too experienced to believe, and meanwhile we have to deal with the existing state of things. Scientists may tell us of the law of nature known as the survival of the fittest, and warn us of all the dangers we incur when we set ourselves to combat nature's great strokes, whereby she diminishes the teeming millions of her populations, by famines in India, by floods in China, by earthquakes nearer home; but humanity has long ago decided upon its course, and strives unceasingly to mitigate the extent and effect of these great disasters. We here to-night are asked to look a great deal nearer home. From the early days of commerce the various branches of trade have recognised an unwritten obligation, to assist those who have fallen fighting in their particular battalions. The great benevolent institutions of the drapers and the furnishing trades are well known, and I take these two for a special reason, for our own trade has become so much an adjunct to these two that it is sometimes forgotten how many firms exist, or try to exist, on pottery and glass unconnected with clothing and carpets.

I think that the claims of our own special institution have never been properly brought home to the hundreds engaged solely in this trade. Had they been, its position would be a stronger one than it is to-day. It is an extraordinary thing how much the committee are doing with the very small means, comparatively speaking, at their disposal. Before giving these particulars I had perhaps better briefly explain the financial position as it is to-day.

All donations given to the Institution are invested, and the present capital invested amounts to £6,286. The annual subscriptions are used first to pay the expenses of administering the fund. I frankly admit that those expenses appear to me to be out of proportion to the size of the Institution, but I understand that the committee proposes to materially reduce them. In this reduction they have received most generous support from gentlemen who have provided an office for the fund free of all charge, which will save us between £30 and £40 a year. That this offer should have raised doubts as to its disinterestedness in some quarters is a matter of great regret to me, for I feel it must cause real pain to those whose offer, I am certain, was prompted by no other feeling than a real practical desire to forward the interests of the Institution. The balance of the subscriptions is available for assisting the dividends on the investments to provide the annuities that the Institution dispenses. There are at the present time no less than 28 annuitants on the books, who draw annual payments amounting to £529. That, I think, is very creditable, but what is neither creditable nor satisfactory in my view is that the list of subscribers is only 423 all told. There are 22 subscribers of over £1 1s., 174 of £1 1s., and 227 of under £1 1s., most of them 10s. 6d.

I consider this a most inadequate support for a trade like ours to provide, but I fear, as is often the case, that I am preaching to-night to the converted only. This institution will never command success unless all the employees of our trade take it upon themselves to make it do so by becoming subscribers. If it is to be supported by employers and manufacturers only, it becomes merely another everlastingly begging charity instead of a healthy co-operative institution. I think there are too few subscribers among the manufacturers, but we should enlist the interest of the manufacturers by showing them a big and healthy subscription list. There seems to be a certain amount of misunderstanding as to the institution. I think that people ought to join this institution without the hope of getting anything out of it, that all ought to join with the hope that they will never require to come on its funds; but that they ought to look on it as doing their share in helping those who desire to help themselves and to keep their heads above water in bad times. I think we should take a leaf from the trade unions as to collecting subscriptions. I do not think it is any use going to the younger members of our trade and asking them to give an annual subscription down. The best way will be to appoint members to collect something each week, or periodically, and then for the subscribers in that way to become members of the institution; but the subscription is a matter for the consideration of the Committee. I understand that the scale of subscription is to be the subject of revision, and that the committee are somewhat exercised as to the figure at which to place the minimum amount. If the figure is too low, they will lower, in my opinion, the status and efficiency of the Institution. If they keep it too high they may make it prohibitive and diminish the number of subscribers, and so what they gain on the one hand they may lose on the other. Dr. Johnson once remarked that if flogging had diminished in our public schools, so also, in his opinon, had learning; so that what the boys had gained at one end they had lost at the other. That is somewhat the position of the committee. There are gentlemen here to-night who are more acquainted with the inner working of the instution than I am, and therefore I think perhaps I may leave to them the details of the points I have made in connection with it.

These trade gatherings are rather rare occasions with us, and therefore I may be pardoned if, before I sit down, I leave my immediate subject, and say a few words on an aspect of trade which has been much in my mind lately, and is likely to be brought before me more prominently in the near future, as I am leaving almost at once for India. Again I wish to clear myself of any political leanings, and I can do so the more easily as what I am going to say has been forcibly said already by Lord Curzon. The late Mr. Henry Elworthy, who was known to many of you here, first brought the matter to my notice, and it has since received confirmation at the hands of other friends from abroad.

It has become a common thing for many sections of the English press to speak in a disparaging way of English commerce, of English commercial methods, of the state of English trade, of decaying industries, and to place against these disparaging comments glowing tributes to the success of neighbouring competitors. Now, gentle-

men, here in England we know just how to weigh these things up, it is part of the great struggle for supremacy that goes on unceasingly; between the parties for the time being in the political world. But consider what effect these paragraphs have on the population of India for instance. This is what was brought before me by Mr. Elworthy first. He spoke of it with great indignation, telling me that some of the German firms had sent out cuttings from English papers for their representatives to use in competition with us. He told me that he had had native rulers ask him if it was true that English goods were no longer the best, and when he assured them that we were still top of the tree, they asked him why then did the English papers run our manufacturers down.

In my opinion, and surely there cannot be two opinions about it, it is not good enough to let this sort of thing go broadcast over the world. Other nations do not go in for this wholesale and public self-disparagement. It seems to me that it is exactly like sending your representatives forth with a letter of advice preceding them, to the effect that "our representative is rather worse dressed than others, our goods are more expensive than Messrs. So-and-So's, and no better in quality; we are in a bad way and shall soon be up the spout. Soliciting your kind favour, and assuring you of our attention to your esteemed orders, we are, &c. &c." Ask yourselves what the effect of a systematic disparagement of our trade must be, carried on unceasingly over a long space of time among people who are not in the know, so to speak.

Gentlemen, I have a faith, and I am sure, apart from all politics, you have in your hearts the same faith, in the ability of England to hold her own in the trade of the world. Some of us are Tariff Reformers, some Free Traders, but we are all Englishmen, and we all seek the supremacy of the Old Country, and let us remember that many an Englishman, endeavouring to push our trade and keep up our great name and reputation in many a far off country, looks to our national press for encouragement and advertisement in his work, and not that it should increase his difficulties.

I ask you to drink to the prosperity of the Pottery and Glass Trades Benevolent Institution.

The Secretary then read the list of collections of the stewards. The total sum received from donations, the special collecting cards, and new subscriptions was upwards of £400, the announcement of which was received with cheers.

The Board of Management gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following sums—proceeds of the special collecting books—with the sum already acknowledged, making a total of £84 13s. 9d.:—Miss L. M. Green, £10 10s.; Ronald D. Doulton (second collection), £5 15s.; H. Williams, £5 10s.; Jas. Boyce, £4 5s.; Green Bros. (second collection), £3 9s.; F. J. Mayer, £3; W. J. Stonier, £1 15s.; Allan Doulton, £1 11s. 6d.; Miss Kendall, £1; D. Nestle (second collection), £1; John Porter, £1; smaller amounts, £2 5s. Correction:—The amount acknowledged in our last issue as Messrs. Booths, Ltd., £31 10s., should read "Employees of Messrs. Booths, Ltd. (per Mr. H. Bailey), £9 17s. 8d., the balance of £21 12s. 4d. being separate donations also collected by Mr. H. Bailey."

The Chairman: I think we may congratulate ourselves that we have strengthened the fund and increased its capacity for good, but we must not stop there. We must have a larger number of annual subscribers and they must be not only the manufacturers, but a very large number of employees.

Mr. J. Silvers Williams-Thomas, replying to the toast of "The Institution," said: I assure you I appreciate very much the honour you have done me in coupling my name with the toast that has been so ably proposed by Mr. Osler. It is to me a great treat to come before so large a number of the allied trades of glass and china, not only to further the cause of this Institution, but also to meet with many that I see around me, and I should like to express the hope that this dinner will be held without fail and without any interval every year. I think we have heard enough to-day to show that such gatherings are beneficial for the Institution, and that is why I urge that this dinner should be held every year. I take this opportunity, gentlemen, of thanking you very heartily for electing me as one of your trustees. Had you not done so I am afraid I should not have been here to-day, for I had to put off several engagements in order to be amongst you to-night, but I was determined to come and tell you that I appreciate being connected with this Institution. I look upon this Institution as a most admirable thing, and one which ought to have the best support from every manufacturer and every merchant connected with the two trades. I should like to urge upon them the importance of continuing their subscriptions, and upon those who have not already subscribed that they should become subscribers immediately. None of us knows how soon he may meet with adversity, and I think it is a splendid thing to have such an Institution as this to contribute to, and that we can feel that if anything happens to ourselves we can come here and need not go on the old age pensions. And then we must look upon this Institution not as a friendly society that everyone of us is going to benefit by, but we have to feel that by subscribing we are helping our fellow-creatures, and that if we do not want to have any help from it ourselves—we want to be successful and prosperous—and if we are, then so much the better, but if we are not, then we shall have something to fall back upon; but in any event, we are helping those who fall into distress. Most of us here know cases which have been saved from extreme poverty by participating in the benefits of this Institution, and I think we might extend our borders. Many of us are giving support already to this Institution, but many of us could spare more than we give now, and I shall be very pleased to increase my subscription. I do not know how much it is, but whatever it is, I will make a sporting offer and I will double it. Well, gentlemen, I do not know as much about this Institution as many of you living in London. I have heard of its goodness, I have heard of its shortcomings. Perhaps there is not always truth as to its shortcomings, because ill reports are apt to travel and to become exaggerated, but I know that the goodness of any institution is not advertised half as much as it should be. I look back at the old times and remember Sir Henry Doulton, who took the keenest interest in this Institution, and if he could only look upon us to-night he would be delighted to see that things had taken a turn, and that we had had such a meeting. I hope it will go on increasing until this room will be unable to hold us and that we shall hear another splendid speech as the chairman has given us to-night to help forward the cause we all have at heart. I was glad to hear Mr. Osler, who was careful to avoid politics. He went near Tariff Reform, and he went near the Budget, but he avoided them as we try to avoid politics on such an occasion as this. We all have the same desire, namely, to help one another to build up the trade of this country, and maintain the reputation that England has held so many years. I am glad that Mr. Osler has touched upon the matter of the newspapers. I have complained of the papers many times, because whenever there is anything bad to say of our trade they put it in, and I have asked them why they do not put in things that will help to encourage us and our manufacturers and thus benefit the country and those living in it. I am going to ask you to think over all these little matters connected with this Institution. I want you to try to do something, and I am speaking only as an individual and not trying to dictate. I wish to see this Institution as perfect as it possibly can be, and to be as useful as it can be to everybody connected with it, and to feel when we meet each year that we have done better than in the preceding year. If we do this, we shall have every reason to feel proud of this Institution, started 28 years ago by manufacturers. There are very few of the original promoters at the present time. I can recollect very well the interest that some of my friends and the manufacturers took in it. I know that my father, who held the position I now hold, took a great interest in it, and watched with keen interest the progress of the Institution. We can from to-day make up our minds that we will each further the objects we have in view, and I am sure we can use influence in many directions. There are many works and towns which do not contribute to this Institution. Some of them feel that they already contribute to their friendly societies, and to their work societies, and what more can they do, the money will go to London and perhaps the gentlemen there will have a good time. I do not think this is going to be so great a benefit to the working classes as to those engaged in the warehouses and in the trade throughout the country. There may be clerks and cashiers and warehousemen in the factories who might like to be interested in the Institution, but I do not think the great masses of the working classes will wish to take part in it as they have already so many societies, but if we can get the people in each centre to contribute—if only a penny a week—we should be able to greatly increase the influence of the Institution. In our own works they contribute a penny a week towards the hospitals and such things, and in the course of a year that means a great sum, and so people need not be afraid of scubsribing small sums. If manufacturers will use their influence in this way we shall not be under the necessity of dismissing any deserving cases. I am not going to dwell largely upon this—I have spoken long enough—and I feel that what I have said must fall very flat after the very able speech of our chairman; but I have come here with only one intention, that of supporting in every possible way the work done by this Institution. One more suggestion has occurred to me. You have a splendid governing body, but you know that every governing body and everybody else is apt, after working for several years together, to get into a rut I would make this suggestion, namely, that it might be well for a small number of gentlemen who are outside your committee just to meet together and to look at the thing from all points, weigh it over in their minds, and make suggestions to the committee of the Institution. If you were to do that, you could not do any harm, but itw ould show that you were anxious to help those who have worked for you, and if any of you had suggestions that you could send to the committee, by all means send them in. I thank you very heartily for coupling my name with the Institution, and I can assure you once again that anything I can do to further the objects of the Institution I shall be pleased to do.

Mr. C. J. Cooper: After hearing the speeches a gentleman present would like to make his subscription five times as large as before.

The Chairman read a note he had received increasing a sub-

scription to two guineas and saying, "Perhaps this may make others do the same." "I hope it will," added the Chairman.

The Chairman called upon Mr. Edmund Leigh to propose a toast.

Mr. Edmund Leigh, who proposed "The Stewards," said: I rise with considerable diffidence in response to the invitation of the chairman. I think I ought to tell you that I only know that my name was going to appear on this programme when the post reached me this morning. My son, who was in London, wrote to tell me that he was afraid I should be very much shocked at what he had undertaken on my behalf. Your excellent secretary waited yesterday on my son and put the matter to him in such an admirable way that he persuaded him to give the pledge, and he having given the pledge, I was bound to carry it out. As I came up in the train I was very much puzzled to know why it was that my name came to appear on the programme, but I think it was very well put by Mr. Malcolm Scott, who said that people used to be honoured for what they had done, but that now a gentleman whom we all respect had been honoured because he had not reached the South Pole, and now I know why it was I was selected. I have been selected as a bad example. I am a manufacturer who has heard for many years of this institution, but have distinguished myself by doing very little on its behalf, and I think your committee must have thought that as I had applied for a dinner ticket, and given a small subscription, I should perhaps now realise my invidious position, and in the future do my duty. I would suggest that perhaps the experience has been a fortunate one, and that in the future they should repeat the experiment, and ask someone as well qualified as myself. They will have no difficulty in finding many. I feel that we in the Staffordshire Potteries have not realised our obligations to this fund. The part of the trade to which I belong is about the worst organised in the country. We very rarely meet; we seem to be afraid of each other; we certainly distrust one another, and some people would say with very good reason; but at least I think that if we met more frequently a charity of this kind would be benefited, and the trade as a whole would benefit from intercourse one with another. I heard with some regret, to-day, that this institution had been causing considerable anxiety with regard to its financial position to the board of management. There is one rather ominous paragraph in your last report as to the board having to complain of the lack of support, and it was suggested to me that unless the position was thoroughly realised by those to whom you have a right to appeal in a few years' time the position would become an embarrassing one. We had an admirable speech from the chairman to-night, and for myself I was more than rewarded for my special journey to London by the privilege of listening to such an excellent address. Suggestions also were made by the gentleman who followed him as to the way in which this institution could be benefited, and he said some things that I think I might have said. I remember that on one occasion the late James Russell Lowell said that he had often made an admirable after-dinner speech, but that it was generally in the cab going home after the dinner that he reflected on all the wise and witty things he might have said. I was about to say what has already been said, that little advantage would be gained by appeals to what might be called the artizans of the potteries. I agree with all that. I do not think we should derive any benefit from appeals to artizans, but warehousemen, modellers, clerks, designers and decorators are quite unorganised, and this institution would appeal to them if the matter were put before them. You might possibly succeed in interesting several gentlemen in the Potteries by putting those suggestions before those who are able to carry them out, and I think some substantial benefit to the institution would result. What I can do in the future will be regarded as, to some extent, an atonement for what I have failed to do in the past, and if I can do anything in that respect, although a busy man, I will gladly do it. With regard to everything said by the chairman and the last speaker as to the claims of an institution like this upon us I am in entire agreement. We all know what painful cases come before us, of men who had occupied positions of honour and responsibility reduced to circumstances of almost tragic necessity, sometimes from circumstances over which they had no control, sometimes as the result of weaknesses, which we all deplore, and then an institution like this comes in. I am glad to have had this opportunity, and from now you may count me as an ardent supporter of this institution. The duty I have to discharge is to propose the health of the stewards, and those gentlemen are entitled to our gratitude for their energetic efforts. They have not only undertaken the duties and made themselves responsible for a very handsome collection, but a number of them have been discharging the responsible duties of the board of management, and therefore we have a double ground for thanking them. These gentlemen are well known to us. Some of the names we hold in very high regard for very special reasons, some of them are in positions which are unique. They have the opportunity of saying a word which will lift a man to the heights of satisfaction, and, on the other hand, of saying something which will plunge him into the depths of despair. I esteem it a very high honour to have the privilege of asking you to drink their healths to-night, coupling with the toast the name of Mr. Wood.

Mr. W. W. Wood, in reply, said: I can only suppose that I have been called upon to reply to this toast for the same reason that Mr. Leigh was asked to propose it, and that is because I have not done anything at all. I am afraid my list was very, very small; in fact, it was so small that the secretary did not read it out. I am glad of this opportunity of speaking, however, because I can tell the committee that the stewards were selected on the wrong lines. If we had asked four stewards from the retail, and four from the wholesale, we should have done much better, and instead of having £400, we should have had £4,000, and I think that eight good men would have done much more than asking everybody to be a steward. Everybody is a steward; nobody is a steward; what is everybody's work is nobody's work. The penny a week idea is a very good one, and by that means we could get at many people we could not get at otherwise. It is all very well to go to the manufacturers and ask for their subscriptions; but by those cards we could get at working people. In my own work department, my people have raised about a thousand pence, and others can do the same. I fully endorse the remarks made by previous speakers, and having this dinner every year instead of about every four years is helpful. Among others here I see Mr. Ronald Doulton, whom I very rarely see, and we see many others and thereby keep many subscribers we should not get otherwise. We have a very long programme before us, and I will not detain you, but I thank you very much on behalf of myself and all the stewards.

Mr. E. R. Edis, the vice-chairman, proposing the health of the chairman, said: It is now my privilege to propose a toast which I am sure will be received with unanimous approval by all here to-night, the toast of our chairman, Mr. John T. Osler. Many of us were present at the dinner which took place about 12 months ago, and this evening is simply a repetition of the pleasure we enjoyed on that occasion, when Mr. Osler fulfilled a similar function to that which he fulfils to-night. Mr. Osler represents an old-established business, known all over the world and associated in our minds with the best traditions of our trade; and no one is more qualified to occupy the chair than he is. It is a great pleasure to see him so well supported to-night by the sister trades of china and glass. He has, as on the other occasion I have referred to, voiced the opinion of the large majority present, and no one can have listened to his eloquent appeal for the Institution without feeling that the time has arrived when something must be done by the executive to bring the Institution more into line with the present day, and more in touch with a larger number connected with the pottery and china and glass trades. It has been hinted to us to-night that many questions will have to be inquired into, and the suggestion of Mr. Williams-Thomas that a committee should be formed of gentlemen outside the executive, who might formulate a solution of the question we all desire to see solved, must be considered. The question of raising funds for the Institution is one that must be inquired into. With reference to buyers approaching manufacturers, that, personally, I feel should for the future be discouraged. It is not a very dignified position for buyers to approach manufacturers, and it frequently places the latter in a very awkward position. It is much better to look forward to the better support we may be able to get, and to depend upon systematic contributions. I think that the manufacturers who have so generously supported us, and I speak on behalf of one or two, will increase their contributions if they feel that they will not be asked at irregular intervals during the year. We have heard Mr. Williams-Thomas offer to double his subscription, and, personally, I shall be very pleased to double my own small subscription, not conditionally, but in the hope of setting a good example, and to encourage the committee to have a steady income instead of a spasmodic one, and so that they can manage the Institution without any loss of dignity. There is no doubt that a steady income from regular subscriptions is much better for the executive. With reference to those members who have joined the Institution for some years, and have become eligible for life membership, I appeal to them particularly to continue those subscriptions. It is the only Institution of the kind in connection with our large business, and at the present time funds are needed, and if those gentlemen will only continue their subscriptions it will be an encouragement to others to follow in their footsteps. Mr. Williams-Thomas has touched upon the point as to forming a committee to help the executive, and I do press the latter to accept the suggestion. If we could only persuade our chairman to accept the presidency of such a committee there would be no trouble in finding a number of gentlemen—nine or ten—to join it, and, personally, I volunteer my services to see whether we can find a way out of our difficulties. Something must be done to popularise our institution among our members. If anything could be done whereby the rank and file could be made to feel sure that in times of trouble they could be assisted from the funds of this Institution, which they do not feel at the present time, I believe there would be a large influx of members into the Institution. No one has a higher opinion of Mr. Osler than myself. He is always willing to place

his services at the disposal of the trade, and I ask you heartily to thank him for being chairman to-night, and for the excellent speech he has made.

The toast of "The Chairman" was then drunk with musical honours.

The Chairman in reply said: You have come here to night to help this Institution to come to a successful issue, and you have done it most splendidly, and I am deeply grateful to you. I thank Mr. Edis particularly for his speech and for having spoken on the matter of buyers and those who deal with the manufacturers having to collect this money. It ought not to be done in that way, and I am thankful to Mr. Edis for having said it. It would be invidious to thank anyone to-night by name, but I must mention one name, Mr. Daniel, who is ill, and who has had to retire from our treasurership. I think you would all like to send him a message. As to Mr. Williams-Thomas's idea of forming a committee, and that I should be chairman of it, such idea is too new to me to give an answer to it to-night. I should like to see Mr. Williams-Thomas and talk it over with him. I am going away for three months, but if the matter can stand over until I return, I should like to talk it over with him, and one or two other gentlemen. I thank you very much for your kindness to me this evening.

The dinner was admirably served, and the opportunity for social fraternisation was greatly enjoyed and freely commented upon. The opinion was expressed that such re-unions, whether as dinners, concerts, entertainments, or excursions, would not only keep all closely in touch with the objects of the Institution, but would be an advantage to the trades, by bringing members of various sections of it into more friendly intercourse with each other. Mr. John Porter is entitled to thanks for the excellent entertainment (for which he was responsible) given during the evening. Mr. Porter presented a very capable company of artistes, including the Marriotts, whose astounding performance has entertained and bewildered the members of the Institution before. Everything her husband handled in distant parts of the room. Mrs. Marriott immediately and correctly named and described, while he neither spoke nor looked towards her. Mr. Malcolm Scott is a versatile entertainer, and his broad humour was greatly enjoyed.

Foreign Notes.

Fluorspar in the United States.—Fluorspar to the amount of 38,795 tons, valued at $225,998, was mined in the United States during 1908, according to statistics compiled by the Geological Survey. The imports from other countries were about 22,000 short tons.

Glass and Pottery for Brazil.—A British consular report from Espirito Santo remarks that the imports of earthen and china ware, also glass, are of the cheapest descriptions, necessary partly owing to heavy breakages by untrained and careless service and also to heavy duties, which place the finer qualities beyond the means of most.

The Fostoria Glass Co., Moundsville, W.V., U.S.A., has decided on the installation of gas producers for their large plant. This necessitates a return to coal as a fuel. This is the result of the increased rates charged by the Natural Gas Co. for manufacturing plants. The company say the use of their own gas made from coal will effect a great saving on the price they are asked to pay for natural gas.

The Willets Pottery at Trenton, New Jersey, is to be restarted. A new company has acquired the premises and plant, and is introducing new machinery and modern plant in many of the departments. None of the Willets—the late proprietors—has any interest in the new company, who will trade under the name of the New Jersey China and Pottery Co. The pottery has long been famous for its "Belleek" ware, and that will be a special line with the new company.

Wages in the German Glass Industry.—The U.S. Consul-General at Coburg, Germany, furnishes the following information concerning the wages paid in the glass industry in Saxony:—The weekly wages paid in the glass industry are as follows: Male minors, $2·14 to $2·86; male adults, $5·70 to $8·60; female minors, $1·30 to $1·45; female adults, $1·85 to $2·15; marble makers, male adults, $6·95 to $7·15; tube blowers, $8·55 to $10·25; tube pullers, 16 to 21 years, $5·40 to $5·85.

The Bucharest Pottery Market.—This is part of the great weekly market of the capital of Roumania, and its goods are shown in the open. There are hundreds of little jugs, jars,



pitchers, &c. All are native pottery, with a rich though crude glaze. The colours are mostly green and brown, harmonising well with the yellow of the clay.



A Crystal Clock.—The senior students of the Crystal Palace School of Practical Engineering paid their annual visit to Birmingham on Oct. 29, under the guidance of Mr. J. W. Wilson, the principal of the school. They visited the works of Joseph Gillott & Sons, F. & C. Osler, Ltd., and some other works. At Messrs. Osler's they saw a piece of work which was of a novel and especially interesting character. This was a grandfather's clock, built entirely, except for the works, fingers, and numerals, of admirably cut crystal. A clock of this size and type has never before been constructed of glass, and its completion is one more testimony to the variety and skill of Birmingham workmanship. It is an artistic as well as a novel piece of work, and it has been built in compliance with an order from H.H. Maharaja Sir Chundra—Sheim Shere Jung, Prime Minister of Nepal, who was recently in England. Messrs. Osler have also completed a durbar chair mounted in crystal for an Indian notability.

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS AND GLASSWARE (British Products) FOR OCTOBER, 1909.

		Quantities.				Value.			
		Month ended October.		Ten Months ended October.		Month ended October.		Ten Months ended October.	
China or Porcelain, and Earthenware.		1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
To Germany	cwts.	5,397	6,148	72,758	56,128	£4,650	£4,976	£51,991	£38,065
,, France	,,	2,675	3,968	32,559	31,574	6,323	5,972	59,548	56,544
,, United States of America	,,	25,772	27,328	320,463	304,739	36,757	43,074	411,623	412,983
,, Brazil	,,	21,113	13,370	206,421	100,512	8,678	8,719	101,132	76,899
,, Argentine Republic	,,	28,015	32,023	251,829	276,243	17,859	23,940	163,894	170,740
,, British South Africa	,,	6,526	6,748	70,748	71,984	9,271	7,710	67,564	74,617
,, British East Indies	,,	21,239	27,176	266,067	225,334	15,062	15,285	152,819	137,495
,, Australia	,,	17,471	16,267	156,967	126,351	17,024	22,747	176,337	160,352
,, New Zealand	,,	9,254	7,358	76,169	55,013	14,184	11,172	95,642	74,996
,, Canada	,,	30,285	35,155	336,647	328,252	18,304	26,986	228,435	230,496
,, Other Countries	,,	87,203	105,402	819,197	783,185	50,209	60,651	483,757	466,311
Made up as follows:									
Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian	,,	2,120	2,538	16,892	16,944	15,624	21,808	116,456	130,644
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement	,,	6,836	6,053	67,905	66,775	4,997	5,676	59,747	61,045
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)	,,	7,428	9,010	82,284	62,635	6,746	7,063	61,594	51,766
Sanitary Ware	,,	16,900	22,304	153,911	186,961	25,178	29,749	226,792	252,284
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)	,,	88,288	99,460	959,013	880,622	115,389	134,569	1,220,824	1,145,245
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta	,,	679	452	7,045	2,436	1,126	625	11,085	4,757
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware	,,	126,151	133,481	1,258,560	1,071,065	21,033	22,036	212,240	175,003
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware)	,,	6,548	7,645	64,215	71,877	8,228	9,706	84,004	78,754
Glass.									
To British South Africa	value £	—	—	—	—	5,490	6,599	50,573	49,142
,, Other Countries	,,	—	—	—	—	124,655	120,752	1,078,073	1,077,496
Made up as follows:									
Plate Glass	cwts.	18,027	20,388	138,602	148,729	29,084	33,213	227,304	239,681
Flint Glass	,,	6,624	7,401	50,018	59,649	20,008	23,780	155,466	198,619
Glass Bottles	gross	65,825	60,990	621,759	645,079	43,024	38,243	420,506	406,336
Glass Manufactures, other sorts	cwts.	44,673	43,365	392,865	378,325	38,029	32,115	325,370	282,002

IMPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS FOR OCTOBER.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian	cwts.	6,691	7,103	50,517	67,033	28,557	33,430	228,551	309,591
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement	,,	371	—	3,081	1,689	206	—	1,127	1,081
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)	,,	2,390	3,471	22,936	25,095	1,556	1,468	15,024	13,308
Sanitary Ware	,,	10	58	467	455	21	87	1,029	669
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)	,,	22,961	25,066	230,819	209,851	47,017	49,393	469,082	420,118
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta	,,	5	—	179	112	22	—	640	446
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware	,,	8,052	20,985	78,996	155,414	1,751	2,147	25,662	30,120
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware)	,,	1,921	1,387	19,209	18,648	2,938	1,921	29,621	26,958
Window and German Sheet Glass	,,	109,171	108,398	978,573	956,162	59,817	62,162	557,919	530,083
Plate Glass	,,	30,413	28,784	276,080	283,428	38,763	37,314	346,055	357,032
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass	,,	64,331	70,847	586,509	588,530	94,887	104,476	869,187	867,599
Glass Bottles	gross	93,388	117,219	1,214,420	1,230,092	40,394	52,053	505,666	502,073
Glass Manufactures, other sorts	cwts.	354	153	5,069	2,727	560	306	7,310	4,945

EXPORTS OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS (Foreign and Colonial Merchandise) FOR OCTOBER.

Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian	cwts.	2,265	4,556	18,146	42,126	10,935	22,438	87,687	198,916
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavement	,,	—	—	34	—	—	—	60	—
All other Tiles (except Roofing and Street Paving)	,,	—	—	221	1,437	—	—	241	605
Sanitary Ware	,,	—	20	52	160	—	25	196	65
Other Earthenware (including semi-Porcelain, and Majolica)	,,	401	539	5,194	5,112	1,257	1,379	12,845	11,460
Jet, Rock'm, and Glazed Terra-cotta	,,	—	—	2	3	—	—	5	20
Red, Stone, Brown and Yellow Ware	,,	11	3	1,915	3,759	36	3	1,914	1,023
Other sorts (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings and Chemical Ware)	,,	149	21	320	683	144	63	592	1,445
Window and German Sheet Glass	,,	855	554	7,121	9,238	391	325	3,816	4,177
Plate Glass	,,	363	20	1,660	3,075	388	35	1,836	3,688
Flint, plain, cut, or ornamented, and other Manufactures of Flint Glass	,,	541	896	4,315	8,069	1,901	2,690	15,008	21,947
Glass Bottles	gross	3,294	1,871	45,196	23,731	1,600	786	23,446	11,592
Glass Manufactures, other sorts	cwts.	539	209	4,237	2,419	1,175	302	10,136	3,621

EARTHENWARE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Compiled from the Returns of D. Inglis & Co.

To	Shipments from Sep. 26, 1909, to Oct. 26. Packages.	Corresponding Period, 1908. Packages.	Exports Jan. 1 to Oct. 26. Packages.	Corresponding Period, 1908. Packages.
Boston	315	459	5,372	4,687
New York	864	600	5,367	5,155
Baltimore	1,383	1,136	14,938	14,699
Philadelphia	296	386	3,595	3,997
New Orleans	224	104	2,104	3,743
Newport News ...	83	31	1,078	590
San Francisco ...	56	173	236	242
Portland, Maine	—	117	1,885	4,030
Galveston	132	46	1,284	759
Portland, Oregon	—	—	95	—
Inland Points ...	141	83	1,044	704
Total	3,494	3,135	36,998	38,606

THE LEADLESS-GLAZE EXHIBITION.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE.)

AN Exhibition of Leadless-Glazed China and Earthenware was held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, of last week. We were favourod with a Press ticket, accompanied by a courteous letter of invitation from Miss E. M. Beaumont, the secrotary. The general committee is a large and influential one. Sir Edward Thorpe, C.B., is the chairman, and the members include the Archbishops of Canterbury and Westminster, the Rev. Dr. Clifford, Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., M.P., Sir Ernest Hatch, Bart. (chairman of the Departmental Committee appointed to inquire into the use of lead in pottery manufacture, and whoso report is now anxiously waited for), Canon Scott Holland, the Bishop of London, Earl Lytton, Sir Thomas Olivor, M.D., Howson Taylor, Esq., John Ward, Esq., M.P., Sidney Webb, Esq., and twenty-six other gentlemen known in connection with religious and political movements, and with literaturo and industry. Tho long list of patronesses includes H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, H.H. Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duchesses of Marlborough, Portland and Sutherland, and twenty other well-known ladies. The preface to the official catalogue states that the object of the Exhibition is "to make known to the public at large the variety and beauty of many kinds of china and earthenware which can now be successfully finished with leadless-glaze—a glaze which the pottery worker can handle without risk of injury to life or health. It will include, in addition to numerous specimens of table and toilet ware, both inexpensive and of the finest kinds, examples of ornamental pottery and porcelain, artistic tiles, cooking utensils, fireclay, and other sanitary ware, and will show that whatever the requirements of the house may be, leadless-glazed ware, which is both attractive in design and thoroughly suitable for its purposes can bo had to meet them. Further, in order to demonstrate the durablo quality of ware glazed without lead, another stall will be furnished by the ladies of the Organising Sub-Committee exclusively with pieces guaranteed to have been in constant use, during a specified period, in their own households." There is an additional interest given to the Exhibition by the statement that all profits arising from entrance money and sale of catalogues will be given to the Potteries' Fund for providing nourishment and change of air for pottery workers who contract lead-poisoning in the course of their employment. We give a full report of the addresses delivered, and give the promoters and the patrons full credit for enthusiasm and sincerity, but we must still say they are mistaken when they urge the public to ask for nothing but leadless-glazed pottery. An exhibition was not necessary to prove that leadless glaze ware could be made. But the promoters and supporters of the exhibition claim more than that. Earl Lytton, speaking to the visitors on Nov. 24, said: "They would see from the exhibition that it was possible to obtain in leadless goods almost everything in the nature of china and earthenware . . . and at the same price as for ware made with lead." The prices were not marked on most of the goods, but we can say that they cost more to make than lead-glazed goods. It was misleading the public to tell them otherwise. Perhaps the Report of the Royal Commission, to be issued soon, will say something on this point. At the last exhibition of leadless glaze some goods of Josiah Wedgwood & Sons. Ltd., were shown, and a speaker claimed Josiah Wedgwood as patron saint of their movement. Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, writing from their works at Etruria to the secretary of the exhibition, said: "We wish to point out that the Wedgwood ware exhibited is our well-known ornamental Jasper ware. In this case we can use a leadless glaze, when glazing is required, but for utility ware we have been for many years unable, and are still unable, to produce economically a satisfactory leadless glaze. For a number of years we produced white china with a leadless glaze, but were compelled to abandon it because it proved non-commercial." Mr. W. Burton, one of the most—perhaps the most—famous of chemist potters of the day, in the course of a lecture before the Royal Society of Arts last year, said (speaking of pottery), "the greater portion of it, from the very nature of its constitution, could only be satisfactorily glazed by lead compounds, and with a full sense of my responsibility I say that to talk about introducing leadless glazes suitable for 90 per cent. of the pottery made in this country, is simply to cherish a delusion." We commend these expert opinions—we know no higher—to the several speakers. It was not just to the trade for gentlemen in the high positions of those who spoke at the exhibition to urge the public to "make themselves a nuisance" (as they certainly would) by insisting upon ordering what the dealer would have great difficulty in supplying. The exhibition did *not* prove that the china and earthenware in ordinary use, glazed without lead, can be bought at the prices paid for lead-glazed ware. The committee should have told the visitors that many of the beautiful exhibits (omitting the stoneware) were made specially for the exhibition by manufacturers who do not make leadless-glazed ware for trade purposes, and who charged higher prices for making these.

The Opening Ceremony

took place at midday on the Tuesday, when the Bishop of Birmingham presided, and was supported by Miss Constance Smith, Miss Gertrude Tuckwoll, tho Rev. P. N. Waggott, and Mr. Wilfrid Ward.

The Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. C. G. Gore), in opening the Exhibition, said the object of the organisers was to get the purchasing public to realise that it could supply its household wants with crockery and china in tho making of which lead has not been used, the use of lead having proved—and though in a reduced degree was still proving—disastrous to the health of tho workers. He was quite sure that in our thought about the relations of Christianity to suffering, sickness, and pain we had all been very one-sided. The Christian Church had constantly been muttering consolation when it ought to have been inspiring resistance. There was no Divino necessity for the vast amount of sickness, disease, weakness, and suffering that was in the world. It had come about because we had been careless, selfish, or cruel, and it could be undone if we ceased to be careless, indifferent and cruel. The fault in tho diseaso incidental to the manufacture of pottory was partly the fault of money-grasping selfishness on the part of manufacturers. They had sought profit without thinking of the conditions or the welfare of the workers. The fault was also partly that of the carelessness of tho workers, who were very slow to take any reasonable view of their life, or so very careless in observing the precautions afforded; and it was duo partly—and that was what they were there to lay stress upon—to the indifference and selfishness of consumers—ourselves and the general public. We hold the controlling power in this matter, Dr. Goro continued. We hold it because we can make legislation; but we hold it even more effectively because we represent that which lies behind legislation—that which gives legislative power. We represent public opinion—we represent demand. In the largest house and in the smallest pottery is required, and the question was whether the people realised their responsibility to see that the necessary articles of household use were not made at the expense of the health of the workers. They were not to-day talking about the prohibition of the process of manufacture by law—that was another matter. The Special Rules of the Government Department had done a great deal to diminish the evil, but there was no reason why the evil should exist at all. That exhibition was to make it clear that we really could get pottery which was made without the dangerous ingredients, or process, altogether. They should be persistent in their demands and go to the shop where they bought their wares and say: "I insist upon having leadless glaze. I have been to an exhibition where I have seen that I could get the pottery I want for my house made without lead, as well as with the lead, and I am therefore resolved, as a man and a brother, to get leadless glaze, and so please obtain it for me." If they would in this respect make themselves nuisances in the shops where they traded they would win the victory in a little while. Nothing in the world was done without making yourself a nuisance; and with respect to this leadless glaze pottery they should ask themselves whether they had sufficiently made themselves nuisances at the shops at which they traded. He trusted they would make a careful examination of what was exhibited there that day and go home resolved that in future their houses should be equipped with pottery made in a way which offered no perils to the life and health of the workers.

Mr. Wilfrid Ward, B.A., said he could not add much to the able exposition they had just heard of the importance of leadless glaze. He had been asked to speak as representing the interest which Roman Catholics take in the subject, and he had therefore communicated with his old friends, the Dominican Sisters, at Stoke-on-Trent, who live in the Pottery district and come personally in contact with the tragedies which come of lead poisoning. Attached

to the convent is a hospital, and he asked the Mother Prioress to let him know of any cases now under actual treatment there. He felt that such cases would give additional actuality to their sense of the evil they were desirous to stem. In her reply she wrote as follows:—"If such a method as you describe of making pottery with a better glaze has really been discovered, it will certainly be a benefit to mankind. The employers, on the other hand, say that if the precautions that ought to, and can, be taken were attended to by the workers, the evil results would be far less. I believe the people are very reckless, and the good pay—while the work lasts—is a bait." The Prioress then sets down some of the cases now being nursed in their hospital. Mr. Ward then read the accounts of four cases given in the letter. Continuing, Mr. Ward said he had asked in his letter to the Prioress whether she knew of any cases of lead poisoning due to heredity, and she writes as follows:—"I do not know of any individual case where one can say for certain that the children have been affected through their parents; but families who work in the 'pot-banks' are notoriously unhealthy, and have a sort of livid grey complexion, and I think it stands to reason that when the whole physical system of the parents is permeated with the poison, it must affect the children. There are many more precautions taken now than in former days. Girls are examined on leaving school, and are not seldom forbidden by the doctor to go to the pottery work; but I fancy many go in spite of the prohibition. The workers are examined once a month, and if they show any signs of lead poisoning are allowed to be 'off' for a fortnight and then taken on again, but I believe if after a second examination they are not passed by the doctor, they are dismissed and not allowed back. This may save their lives in one way, but prevents their earning a livelihood." If even one Roman Catholic hospital has at an average some three or four patients under treatment, and if the suffering is in many cases so terrible, it should indeed be a labour of love among them to do something towards finding a substitute for the leaded glaze which invests the industry with such disastrous possibilities.

The Rev. P. N. Waggett trusted they would all go away from the exhibition not only enlightened, but inflamed by the Bishop's speech, especially when they were told that the disadvantages of being lead poisoned—which were very great and which he had suffered himself slightly—were due to the recklessness and carelessness of the workers. He always felt indignant when he heard people who were not working in the cause talk about the carelessness of the workers. He would warrant that they took as much care as they could in the life in which they had to spend all the powers of will and intellect over the great problem of winning bread. He had been interested in the question of leadless glaze for some time. But his sisters-in-law and his cousins and his aunts all told him the same thing—they could not get this leadless glazed ware, or if they got it, it chipped quickly and wore out. But here was an exhibition not only of new articles got up to attract the purchaser, but of articles which had stood the test for years. With respect to the statement that this leadless glaze could not be obtained, he did not think their movement, or the manufacturers, had done all they could to remove the objections. But when they had done all they could in that direction the greater part of the difficulty would remain, for the retail trade could not be expected to meet a rare and sporadic demand. It must be regular and constant, and so by meeting and talking and showing their china they should try and get over that difficulty and create the habit of asking for leadless glazed ware.

Wednesday, November 24.

Sir Ernest Hatch, Bart., presided over the meeting held in the afternoon, and was supported by the Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart., M.P., the Earl of Lytton, and Mr. John Ward, M.P. During the afternoon Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, visited the Exhibition.

Sir Ernest Hatch (who is Chairman of the Home Office Committee appointed to inquire into the use of lead in the pottery trade) said that gathering illustrated in a conspicuous way the great change that had taken place in pubic feeling in recent times. Not so very long ago people neither knew, nor, he feared, cared, how the goods which were in daily use in their homes were manufactured. The public conscience was awakened to its manifest duty, and he did not think it would be allowed to go to sleep again. The fiat had gone out that there must be no unnecessary sacrifice to the Moloch of manufacture. Processes inimical to the health of the workers must be conducted under conditions calculated to reduce to a minimum the dangers which those methods brought about. There was, in some directions, a disposition to go so far as to say that human life was so sacred a thing that unless the dangers could be removed the manufacture must be prohibited altogether. They were still groping for a solution of this most important and difficult problem, but whatever they did it was quite obvious they must not lose sight of the manufacturer's point of view. They must, as far as was consistent with the maintenance unimpaired of national physique, respect his interests and place in his way no obstacle which might be detrimental to him in the world's markets. It was his good fortune to serve on the Committee of Inquiry in respect of this very industry, but as the matter was still *sub judice* his lips were sealed. There was, however, no need for him to go into detail for them to appreciate what it would mean to the workpeople to remove all danger due to lead. Much has been done in the past, but it is absolutely essential to extirpate the evil which remains. The leadless glaze process is one to be encouraged to the utmost of our power. Some of the world's most beautiful pottery is made without lead, and they had only to look round this Exhibition to see admirable examples of ware for every domestic purpose. Taking their stand on this, then, can they not say to buyers of goods that they should insist on seeing that their goods were made in like manner. He hoped that they would before long witness the extinction of all evils accompanying the manufacture of pottery.

Lord Lytton said the organisers of the Exhibition were deserving of hearty congratulations. For his own part he was struck with the enormous progress the present Exhibition showed over its predecessors. They would find there examples of pottery made without lead in every degree of excellence, and the Exhibition showed them that it was possible to obtain in leadless goods almost everything in china and earthenware which the ordinary consumer required, and to obtain them at the same price as was charged for ware made with lead. Science, hand in hand with manufacturers, was providing an alternative, but until the provision was complete no agitation could be of much effect. When it was complete public opinion must be aroused and goods made by the harmless process demanded in preference to those made by the harmful process. He took that opportunity of thanking the pottery manufacturers who had taken part in that Exhibition, and who took pride in having produced beautiful articles by the harmless process. He said there were manufacturers to-day who would tell them they could produce everything the public asks for without the use of lead—others will tell them they cannot produce some of the finer specimens of china without lead. But he was certain that if everybody who ordered china or earthenware would stipulate that it should be leadless glazed, he was confident the manufacturers would supply the demand. Manufacturers, he was sure, did not desire that their employees should suffer, and would be glad when they could produce their goods by harmless means. He hoped the Exhibition would impress on the public their share of the responsibility for the loss of life which still occurs in china manufacture.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Dilke said they were in an awkward position for talking about legislature on this question, because the matter of pottery glazes was still *sub judice*, and their Chairman was the judex. He had followed every word of Sir Ernest Hatch that afternoon with the greatest attention, so that he might decide whether to shoot at him—or to praise him. But Sir Ernest's speech was a marvel of diplomacy. He had told them absolutely nothing of what he was going to do, but Lord Lytton had pointed out the necessity for not going too fast in advance of public opinion. He had told them it was their duty to-day to form a public opinion upon which Parliament could act. But, said Sir Charles, in regard to labour legislation the public attitude was generally one of anxiety against being carried too far by enthusiasts, and therefore, while they accepted almost heartily the laws as they found them, they were often averse to innovations. It should also be remembered that industries, in addition to retaining some of the old evils, sometimes developed new dangers. This was so in the pottery trade where, in some of the colour processes, the dangers were great, especially to the women engaged in them. These dangers had developed recently and were a set-off to the mitigation of the old dangers in the industry. England must, therefore, be careful to keep her place in the van of progress in these matters. He said everyone was glad to see Sir Ernest Hatch in his proper place, presiding over the great but secret inquiry now being held. He had told them there must be no sacrifice to the Moloch of manufacture, but he had also warned them against placing any obstacle in the way of the manufacturer that would be detrimental to him in the world's markets. But his (the speaker's) experience, both in this and in other countries, had been that manufacturers as a rule regarded nearly all changes as detrimental, and universally alleged that their particular trade was hampered as no other trade was hampered. They must, therefore, be careful not to accept all that was said by every manufacturer in the trade. The manufacturers who were exhibiting there belonged to a more hopeful class. They were making experiments which had already produced artistic and scientific results. They were dealing satisfactorily with various branches of the trade, and were accumulating chemical facts contributing to the improvement of the trade as a whole. It was necessary, in an Exhibition of that kind, that they should meet the wants of the general buyer, in mechanical accuracy, similarity of pattern and colour, and also in price. He agreed with the previous speakers that what they had to do was to show the possibility of competing with the lead glaze in the majority of objects. The Exhibition was an appeal

to the buying public on behalf of those who were compelled by the daily struggle to live, to earn their bread at the risk of their own and their children's health.

Mr. JOHN WARD, M.P., said as one who represented the district where lead poisoning and injury to the health of the worker prevailed to a great extent, he was sure that anything that would induce the purchasing public to take a more intelligent interest in this subject would meet with approval in the pottery district. It was an unfortunate fact that the danger was twice as great in regard to women as it was in regard to men. There was a committee sitting on this subject at the present time, but whether they would arrive at a unanimous decision on it or not he could not say. From the point of view of the future of the race, it was essential that the attention of the public should be directed to this particular trade to the wrong inflicted on the workpeople of the Potteries, and that every effort which could be made, without inflicting worse evils than that which they were attacking, should be made to lessen the evil. The existence of the evil was not denied, and it was the duty of all to render every assistance they could in furthering the idea that lay behind that exhibition. The public had this matter in their own hands. Manufacturers catered for the public taste, and if the public insisted on having ware not bespattered with the lives of the workers, it was certain manufacturers would bow to public opinion. But there are obstacles to be overcome. You cannot very well prohibit manufacturers in this country using lead while you admit from foreign countries pottery with lead in it, especially if it can be shown that the use of lead in pottery manufacture is largely a question of cost. If the manufacture without lead does, as is alleged, increase the cost of pottery, it would be unfair to our manufacturers to insist upon them conforming to conditions of production for humanitarian reasons, unless we also compel those who supply the English market from abroad to conform to the same conditions. Some improvement was desirable and must be made. The public conscience was aroused by that exhibition, and he was thankful for the object-lesson it provided.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

Mrs. Randall Davidson presided at the opening ceremony, and was supported by Lady Edward Cecil, Miss Constance Smith and others.

Mrs. DAVIDSON said it might be asked why they had taken up such a subject as the danger attending pottery manufacture, when there were so many other objectionable things that they did not touch at all. The answer was very obvious. Because it was one of those subjects that touched them very closely, for there was not a single day or hour in which they were not actually using china, or earthenware—it was mixed up with all their home life. She referred to the great number of workers whose lives had been endangered and whose health had been injured by the effects of lead. They had been careless and blameable in holding aloof from pottery workers, but they were now seeking to remedy the omission, and to make the whole surroundings of the workers such that the evils of which they complained should not be able to exist.

Lady EDWARD CECIL said she wished the Committee of the Exhibition had been able to show the effect of lead-poisoning upon the workers; some models of their homes. She would have liked it if they could have fitted up in the corner of the Hall a factory showing workers who were partially affected, doing part of their work; a hospital ward with all the appliances of modern science which were still unable to deal with the very bad cases; a *creche* with little children poisoned from their birth by blood poison which they got from their fathers and mothers, and if the picture was to be complete—a workhouse ward, which was their only heritage. If they had given such an exhibition, public opinion would perhaps have been shocked. They would have been told they had displayed want of taste, but was it any less shocking to know that these things existed? or was it only looking at them that was shocking? There was no doubt about their existence, and speaking for herself only, she thought there was no way out of the difficulty except by legislation. She knew there was a strong feeling against legislative interference and some persons talked about the free play of commerce. If any one shot at another with a pistol, he would find that judges and juries and all civilisation would be unanimous in wishing to punish him. But if a man, day by day, and hour by hour, imperceptibly poisoned his workers with lead, crippling or blinding them, the same representatives of civilisation would say; "We are very sorry, but it is not our affair, we do not want to interfere with the freedom of commerce." She asked them not to forget their individual responsibility for such a state of things as it was known existed.

Miss CONSTANCE SMITH pointed out that this was only part of a great movement by the Christian Social Union against all trades dangerous to the workers. In thanking all the speakers who had taken part in the Exhibition, she suggested that the Committee should purchase some piece off the stalls and present it to the South Kensington Museum as a memento of the success of the movement.

THE EXHIBITS.

The exhibits were tastefully arranged on stands round the sides and in the centre of the hall, covering the whole of the floor. Apart from the special object aimed at, the display was a very pleasing one, and was calculated to lead to business. That this will result was apparent from the number of inquiries made. In many cases orders were taken by the retail exhibitors, and when purchases were made at manufacturers' stands, the buyer was asked his address, and was told that the order would be executed through a retail dealer in his neighbourhood. The list of exhibitors included six retail china dealers and several manufacturers. Thomas Goode & Co., South Audley-st., and Mortlocks, Ltd., Oxford-st., had the finest exhibits amongst the former. Goode & Co. exhibited wares manufactured by Mintons, Booths, Coalport, Copeland, Aynsley & Sons, and Pountney & Co. Mortlocks showed the productions of an equal number of first-class houses, but did not name the exhibits of each separately. The other retail dealers exhibiting were N. W. Franks, Bayswater, W., Selfridge & Co., Ltd., "The Crockery," Letchworth, and the Leadless Glaze China Company, Ebury-st., S.W.

Of the manufacturers, one firm exhibited enamelled iron and steel cooking vessels, and five exhibited stoneware not usually glazed with lead. Although excellent goods in every respect, beautiful in form and ornamentation, and some of them resplendent in colourings, these six exhibits were of no use whatever as object-lessons in the success of glazes without lead. They, however, contributed largely to the extent and brightness of the display. Mr. W. Bould, Clarence Pottery, Hanley, necessarily comes first in the alphabetical list of manufacturers, but he claims to be the pioneer in the manufacture of earthenware glazed without lead in the Potteries. He was given the Home Office exemption certificate in 1904, and has not used lead in his glazes since. He exhibited vases, flower pots, jugs, cheese stands, tea pots, &c., in blue delft, and many hand-painted decorations. J. Bourne & Son, Denby Pottery, Derby, had a fine collection of their well-known salt glazed stone ware, Denby chocolate ware, brown and green stoneware, green glazed bulb bowls, British fireproof ware, and their latest production "Denby Chef Ware," suitable for all kinds of cooking purposes. Carter & Co., Ltd., Encaustic Tile Works, Poole, had a very attractive selection of their earthenware plain and decorative tiling for all purposes. Ornamental tiles for walls were fixed in upright frames and arranged in front of the platform and contributed largely to decorative effect. Complete faience fireplaces in leadless glaze were shown. Messrs. Carter also had a stand of leadless glazed pottery. Doulton & Co., Ltd., Lambeth, had a very comprehensive selection of their various wares, including high-class painted vases with decorations signed by their clever artists—roses, figures, birds, landscapes, &c., dessert ware, table ware, and tea ware. They had also a large assortment of earthenware dinner and other table ware and toilet services. A selection of pans, pudding bowls, and kitchen hygienic ware and a number of vases of graceful form in salt-glazed Doulton ware. Mr. F. Findlay exhibited a selection of useful earthenware manufactured by the Bovey Pottery Co., Bovey Tracey, for whom he is agent. Mr. W. J. Furnival, Stone, Staffordshire, had a choice display of printed earthenware and glazed tiles. The exhibits were remarkable for the variety and beauty of their colours. The majolica tiles especially—plain and embossed—presented some most successful coloured effects. The "canary yellow," "golden orange," "dark peacock blue" and "light plum" were very rich. A. E. Gray & Co., Stoke-on-Trent, showed a variety of dinner ware, tea ware, and sundries in semi-porcelain, and a selection of tea ware and sundries in china. Grimwade's, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent, had a small but interesting collection of their patented hygienic domestic ware, including their latest novelty—a patent tea machine (a teapot on new hygienic lines), and a patent vegetable and fish drainer. The Iceni Pottery Co., Letchworth (Garden City), had a good selection of their specialities. E. Knowlton, Bitterne Park, Hants, showed his various domestic requisites, including Knowlton's milk boiler and "Ideal" steam cookers. Lovatt & Lovatt, Langley Mill, near Nottingham, had a good stand close to the entrance where they attracted attention with the bright colours and good forms of their ornamental and useful ware. In table ware and cooking ware they manufacture a large and pleasing variety. They are strong in fireproof, round and oval stewing dishes, and other fireproof cooking vessels. The plant pots with painted decorations in coloured clays under transparent glaze and their bulb bowls, matt glazes decorated, are artistic productions. Mr. Edwin Parr had specimens of his small but very useful lines, bird cage fittings, pigeon and aviary appliances. He also exhibited his pie funnels. J. Stiff & Sons, London Pottery, Lambeth, exhibited a number of articles of household use, jugs, hot water bottles, &c., and a number of special articles used in connection with food stuffs, cream and honey jars, &c. Mr. W. Howson-Taylor, Ruskin Pottery, West Smethwick, near Birmingham, exhibited a typical collection of his exquisite decorations on vases, cups, saucers, caddies, inks, candlesticks and a number of bowls. His forms are artistic and his colour schemes and glaze effects

are original and beautiful. He showed some remarkably thin and light bowls with striking glazes.

Many of the exhibits of domestic china and earthenware were very good, but no one in the trade would say that they were all as good as lead-glazed ware. The effect in a group was good—but when particular pieces were examined by themselves they lacked the brightness and the finish which are common to lead glazes. Probably experience will bring improvement in this direction, as it does in all others. There was no opportunity of comparing the selling price of these leadless glazed wares with those of lead glazed, still less of comparing the relative cost of production. Upon that—as far as the public are concerned—the possibilities of the future of leadless glazes on articles of useful necessity very largely depend.

Empire Notes.

Pottery-making in India.—The Bikanir State is inviting firms to take up the manufacture of pottery and glass from local materials.

The Crystal Glass Works at New Westminster, British Columbia, are to be enlarged, and a large chemical plant will be established there.

Mr. Wm. Mulveney, of Taylor & Mulveney, wholesale crockery dealers, Hamilton, Ontaria, Canada, visited London last month, and called at the offices of this GAZETTE.

The Canada Pottery Co., Iberville, Quebec, Canada, has been incorporated with capital $90,000, to manufacture sanitary porcelain baths, lavatories, and all kinds of pottery.

Canadian Tariff Decisions.—Glass ink-wells are to be admitted duty free. The duties on glass jars for storage batteries are: preferential, 20 per cent. ad. val.; general, 32½ per cent. ad val.

Canadian Pottery Imports during the four months ending July were as follows:—United Kingdom, $385,788; United States, $93,884; Germany, $43,933; Japan, $26,603; other countries, $56,151. Only the U.S.A. and the Japanese figures have increased.

Freight on Glass Shades for South Africa.—The National Electrical Manufacturers' Association has obtained a concession from the South African Steamship Conference regarding the freight of electric light glass shades. Hitherto these have been rated in the first-class rate, while gas lamp shades were carried at the second-class rate (a lower figure). The matter was taken up with the conference by this association, and the South African lines in the conference have agreed that, in future, common glass shades for electric lights, packed in cases, shall be carried at the second-class rate.

A South African Earthenware Industry.—The "Natal Mercury" of Oct. 8 publishes an account of an interview with the manager of the Consolidated Rand Brick, Pottery and Lime Co., Ltd., which has works at Boksburg and Oliphantsfontein, in the Transvaal. All the materials for making the pottery clay are obtained in the Transvaal; primary clay is found at Oliphantsfontein and kaolin at Krugersdorp, while silica is obtained from the South African Explosives factory at Modderfontein. The company, which began operations on a large scale about a year ago, manufactures every class of pottery (except china, including wall and floor tiles, sanitary appliances, hospital ware, general earthenware, &c. Up to the present time, it is stated, the whole output of the company has been required to satisfy the demand in the Transvaal, but now markets are being sought in the other South African colonies.



THE ENGLISH CERAMIC SOCIETY.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)

AT the last meeting of the English Ceramic Society, held at the Sutherland Institute, Longton, on Saturday, Nov. 13 (Mr. J. Audley in the chair), some interesting observations were made by Mr. S. T. Wilson, in connection with the biscuit firing of China. Mr. Wilson has had a wide experience of his subject, has done much in the nature of experiment, with a view to proving how far different conditions of firing affect the finished product, and especially have his experiments been directed towards the subject of excess air in firing. On several occasions when the subject of gas firing has been brought before the Society by different exponents of the gas firing policy, Mr. Wilson in the subsequent discussion has risen to debate the question of the percentage of excess air, and several times the lecturers have hardly seemed to appreciate the import of Mr. Wilson's remarks. The paper which Mr. Wilson gave, however, at the last meeting of the Society will make everything quite clear. Mr. Wilson commenced by pointing out (1) that when bone china is fired in green saggars, which are placed together, without proper spaces between for ventilation, it is always a different colour than ware fired in green saggars with penty of space left between; (2) that when ware is "stuffed" (i.e. when egg cups are placed inside a pair of cups boxed together, without a space between), the inside ware is of a different colour to the ware outside; (3) that in an updraught oven, where the bottom is rather low so that the flues to the middle can be easily blocked with fuel and slack is used, the ware and saggars are sometimes of a different colour to the remaining parts of the oven; (4) that in downdraught ovens of the "Minton" type, where all the mouths are connected to a series of flues round the centre, which are dependent on the cone for draught, and one mouth burns lower than the rest, if all the mouths are filled up when baited, the displacement affected by the cone will act most strongly on the mouths with the thinnest fuel bed, and will act less upon the one with the thickest bed, and if this mouth is not made to work properly in a few hours, and the oven is beyond "redness," the ware around that mouth will be of a different colour to that in the remaining part of the oven; (5) further, when saucers are flinted and the ware in the same part of the oven is slightly inclined to "blue," the bottom and middle of the pile of saucers is always coloured the worst. Mr. Wilson thought these facts were well known and recognised by every china manufacturer. To his mind they pointed out that either the carbonaceous matter had not been burnt away (i.e. not properly oxidised), or that reduction had taken place at some period of the firing. In the first and second cases he had mentioned—viz., insufficient ventilation between the green saggars, and the "stuffing" of ware—it pointed to insufficient oxidisation, due to the ware being in an atmosphere of water vapour, or to the fact that the saggars were softened by the condensed water from the products of combustion in the early stages of firing, and, fitting very closely together, exclude the air.

In the third and fourth cases—the blocking of the flues of the low-bottomed up-draught oven with slack, and the ineffective working of the "Minton" down-draught oven through the unequal baiting of the mouths—the fuel at the back of the firemouth, not having properly burnt, but merely gassified, had caused a reducing atmosphere.

In the fifth case—where the bottom and middle of a bung of saucers were coloured more than the rest—the reason could be pointed to the fact that the bottom and middle of the pile would be the last parts to be oxidised, and had not had sufficient oxidisation. If carbon was added to bone china and air was excluded during the firing, it would always be blue. Mr. Wilson said that what he wanted to do was to solve the problem as to how much air beyond that needed for complete combustion was required to keep bone china in a correct state of oxidisation. Where bone ash was used, he might say he had experimented with normal quality. As bone ash sometimes contained 3 per cent. of coke, he did not include this quality; as a matter of fact, he might say that he thought it impossible to make white china from it under ordinary conditions of firing. In volume vi. of the Transactions, dealing with excess air in the firing of ovens and kilns, Dr. Mellor had shown that it was impossible to obtain 17 per cent. of CO_2 when the fuel was completely burnt without excess of air. In an oven of the Wilkinson down-draught type, when the average of CO_2 was 9 per cent., CO_2 was only 0·5 per cent. and combustion was, therefore, practically complete. Now if a fuel gave 17 per cent. of CO_2 when completely burnt, and only 8 per cent. was obtained, the air in excess must be (by volume), approximately and near enough for practical purposes, $17—8 \frac{\times}{21} 100$ per cent., because CO_2 contained its own volume of oxygen, and 17 per cent. was the available oxygen for the burning of the carbon. Any oxygen not used by the burning of the carbon must be the amount of oxygen in excess of that needed for the combustion, so that it only remained to find the amount of

CO_2 in the flue gas to calculate approximately the amount of air in excess. It would be better, of course, if it were possible to get the amount of oxygen itself, but it was easier and near enough to calculate from the CO_2. From many china biscuit ovens, Mr. Wilson said he had recorded the percentage of CO_2 in the flue gas by means of a "Sarco" CO_2 recorder, the records being taken from two ovens fired alternately of the "Minton" down-draught type. The influence of the varying amounts of CO_2 in the flue gas were carefully noted. There was a source of error in the method which required explaining, but could not be eliminated, this being that the sample of flue gas to be analysed was taken from one of the wall flues, which was a sample from the whole of the eight mouths. It was possible, although not very probable, that one or more mouths might have had all the excess of air, and the others an excess of unburnt gas. The mixture of the oven gases could not be prevented. Then, again, the pipes leading from the oven to the instrument were long, and the current flowing through slow, consequently there was a mixing in the pipes. Nevertheless the average was reliable. If the pipes only contained one sample at a time, the curve could only have been a little more jerky, or to put it another way, the CO_2 would have been up or down one stroke of the pen, which would not, in Mr. Wilson's opinion, have influenced the colour of the ware. No attempt was made to alter the normal course of the firing, the records being taken in order to get the desired information. Four records showing the influence of varying amounts of CO_2 were as follows :—

	CO_2 average.	Excess of Air.
1st.	6·6%	50%
2nd.	8%	43%
3rd.	10·7% to 14%	—
4th.	7·7%	44·5%

The first oven with the 6·6 per cent. of CO_2 was a good colour, but very easy fired in the places farthest away from the bags, showing that a large amount of excess air had caused rapid combustion and a short flame. The second with 8 per cent. of CO_2 was a very good oven, evenly fired as regards temperature, and of a good colour.

The third, with 10·7 per cent. of CO_2 was a very bad oven. It was even enough as regards temperature, but badly discoloured, whilst the fourth, with 7·7 per cent. of CO_2 was a good colour, but short fired in the top, and the places farthest away from the bags. These four records were typical of the whole. Whenever the CO_2 for the oven averaged above 10 per cent. there was always more or less blue ware, and when it averaged below 7 per cent. the tops of the second ring and middle were easy fired in proportion as the $C.O_2$ went down. In all cases the trials were plenty hard enough. It was interesting to note that immediately after baiting the CO_2 went down and then up again in nearly every case. The explanation was that the combustion was taking place twice as rapidly as when the mouths were burning clear. The damper was open or reduction would certainly take place. The draught was equal to one-eighth of an inch of water in the wall flues, both when the crown damper was open and shut, so that when the crown damper was opened it nearly doubled the amount displaced although, not having twice the area it had not twice the same resistance to overcome. The draught through the mouth over the bed of fuel was equal to three-sixteenths of an inch of water when the crown damper was opened, and equal to three-thirty-seconds of an inch of water when it was shut. Combustion was going on very rapidly, and the volatilised matter was being burnt off, so that so much CO_2 would not be expected. Later, the fixed carbon was being burnt off, and it was then possible to get a greater percentage of CO_2.

With regard to the oven with 6·6 per cent. of CO_2, this was short-fired in the points farthest away from the bags. It would not be correct to say the same thing would apply to every oven. It only applied to this particular type of oven, and with this particular fuel. Neither would it be correct to say that if there were 10 per cent. of CO_2 the oven would be evenly fired as regards temperature. This also depended upon the type of oven and fuel. For example, if the same oven were fired with coke alone or anthracite coal the same amount of CO_2 would be obtained, but not the same flame or the same even temperature. Or if a larger oven were used, and the same fuel, and there was the same amount of CO_2, there would not be the same even temperature. The relations between temperature and amount of CO_2 were only good for these ovens with this fuel. The relation between the amount of excess air and the colour of the china when using normal bone ash was general. If 40 to 50 per cent. excess of air was not passed through the oven, then the china would be discoloured, and this applied to any oven. The saving from more complete combustion, therefore, by gaseous fuel, with a less excess of air, would be of no value.

Mr. Wilson, by the aid of the lantern, then illustrated his paper, reproducing the chart records of his Sarco CO_2 recorder in the typical cases which he had referred to. He further produced two samples of ware showing what comes of a shortage of air in biscuit firing. Of the two cups, one was perfectly white and the other blue-green, the former having been fired with 43 per cent. excess of air, and the other only 7 per cent.

Dr. Mellor said he was very pleased indeed to have heard this paper from Mr. Wilson. The information which Mr. Wilson had volunteered was sufficient data, put in the hands of an American or Continental expert, to constitute a five nights' lecture. He had presented some very solid fuel for combustion in their brain boxes. The paper was a sort of sequel to that given by Mr. Bernard Moore some time ago on the question of "Green" china. Prior to Mr. Wilson's paper they might have had a dim notion that such a thing existed, but Mr. Wilson had not been satisfied with that. He had not contented himself until he could say: "It is not only a case of 'it might be,' 'possibly it is,' but 'it Is so.'" Mr. Wilson had gone to a personal expenditure of some £35 in providing himself with an instrument to get to the results indicated, and for him then to come forward and offer the results of his experience to the Ceramic Society in so generous a way was very commendable. It was a very important point, and one which must not be overlooked, that an excess of air was necessary not only to secure perfect combustion of the fuel, but in securing the perfect combustion of the carbonaceous vapours in the clays. In preventing green china, a big excess of air was necessary to get rid of the organic matters in the body. The same thing was necessary in the prevention of brown earthenware and so on. It was a point of the gas-firing people that a much less excess of air was required in gas-firing to ensure complete combustion of the fuel, but that was not enough. The argument did not apply, because, as Mr. Wilson had shown, this large excess of air was necessary. They must have it in firing pottery. A less amount of excess air might do for other purposes, but not for pottery. In some industries part of the fuel might be sacrificed by allowing it to pass into the flues unconsumed, and by this means some fuel might be wasted in order to economise. For pottery a large excess of air was necessary, and as he had shown elsewhere, something like four cwts. of coal per ton was spent in heating up this excess.

The subsequent discussion was joined in by Mr. Bernard Moore, Mr. A. Heath, Mr. J. G. Roberts, Mr. H. J. Colclough, and Mr. H. W. Edwards.

Before the meeting terminated, the secretary called attention to an invitation which had been received from Messrs. Cookson, lead manufacturers, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the members of the English Ceramic Society to inspect their works. It was decided to take advantage of the offer, and the arrangements for the trip were left in the hands of Mr. A. Heath. The excursion will probably be made in the week preceding Christmas, Dec. 15 to 16.

The next meeting of the Society will be held in the second week of December. Mr. William Fowler, F.C.S., will give an exposition of the Sarco CO_2 recorder, and Mr. H. Stephenson a note on the "Decimal System for Glazes."

A CHINA CLAY PATENT.

Preparation of China Clay.—A. G. Salamon, F.I.C., of 1, Fenchurch-avenue, and the Exploration Co., Ltd., of 11, Cornhill, both in the City of London, declare this invention to be as follows : By our invention we avoid excessive concentration and we conduct commercially mica-freed clay, preferably at a concentration of about 66 per cent. to 75 per cent. by weight of water, directly into filter presses of any convenient type. By this means very considerable economy is effected in the plant installation of the deposit tanks, in the labour required to place the clay upon the floor of the "dry," and in the time required for obtaining the finished product. The mica clay, or second quality, is similarly dealt with, but in this case the addition of more water may be necessary. The filter press which we prefer to employ is that known as a washing filter press. By the use of this press we are enabled at any convenient stage, but preferably after the water has been removed and the clay is under pressure, to wash the clay either with water not containing any of the objectionable colouring matter in solution, or with a suitable solution of alum or of sulphate of alumina. The employment of a filter press enables us to remove a large proportion of water which would in the usual course of procedure have to be evaporated by fuel upon the floor of the "dry" The amount of water thus removed in the filter press will depend upon the amount of pressure applied in the working of the press, and this pressure will, in turn, be dependent upon the physical condition and the plasticity which is demanded in respect of the clay under treatment. After the clay has been sufficiently treated in the filter press, the latter is then opened and the pressed clay is finally dried at a suitable temperature in a rotary or other type of suitable furnace or drying appliance. In the preparation of certain qualities of clay, it may be found that sufficient moisture is extracted in the filter press and that further drying is unnecessary.

Glass sand, to the weight of 1,093,553 short tons, and valued at $1,134,599, was produced last year in the United States. The production in 1907 was 1,187,296 short tons, valued at $1,250,067.

Trade Reports.

The Proprietors do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

NOTES FROM THE POTTERIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

IT is sometimes a far from easy matter to arrive at any general conclusion as to the condition of trade in the Potteries. There are so many things which have to be taken into consideration. Special circumstances operate beneficially or adversely in different departments, and fluctuations are constantly occurring. One manufacturer meets you and tells you that he is quite busy and that things are certainly "looking up"; the next moment you run up against another manufacturer, making perhaps a different class of ware, or supplying a totally different market and demand, and he assures you, with equal positiveness, that trade is as bad as ever, and that it is hopeless to expect any improvement until the New Year. In this way the sanitary ware manufacturer will frequently be found to take a totally different view from that of the manufacturer who is concerned with the making of domestic ware, while the domestic ware manufacturer, in turn, is often found to be well employed when firms whose speciality is high-class pottery will declare that trade is unutterably bad. It is necessary, also, to avoid drawing too hasty a conclusion from the fact that the figures relating to exports show an increase or a decline on a particular month. The variation in the number of working days in particular months of particular years—the fact that there has been one Sunday more in a month this year then there was last year—is often sufficient in itself to explain differences in the figures, and it must be remembered, too, that the home trade is sometimes busy when the export trade is not, and vice versa. At the present moment opinions of individual manufacturers vary even more than they generally do as to the precise condition of trade; but, on the whole, there seems to be a feeling that the outlook is brightening somewhat. The Christmas trade has not fulfilled all expectations, but it has certainly been brisker than was thought to be likely a couple of months ago, and the export trade shows a decided improvement. Firms making high-class goods are not so busy as those who cater to the more popular taste, but I am assured that there has been a diminution in the number of skilled operatives-out of employment, and this is one of the surest proofs that a greater bulk of orders is going round. The indications are that the present winter is going to be one of unusual severity, and for the sake of those who are still on the unemployed register, as well as for the sake of the manufacturers who have been struggling through a year of great disappointment and difficulty, it is to be hoped that the improvement which has set in will be accentuated in the immediate future.

The Board of Trade Returns for October relating to the general trade of the country are undoubtedly satisfactory, both imports and exports showing a considerable increase in value, although the month contained one working day less than October, 1908, and the figures were still affected by the lower prices arising from the keener competition which always occurs when there has been less trade to go round. So far as the Returns relate to the potting trade they show that, while the exports of British ware were much better during October than they were in October, 1908, they were still considerably behind those of two years ago. The actual figures for October in each of the three years were as follows:—1909, £231,232; 1908, £198,321; 1907, £256,257. In analysing the details it is found that, on the month, there was an increase of about £8,500, as compared with October last year, in the value of the ware sent to Canada; of £6,300 in that sent to the United States, of £6,100 in that sent to the Argentine, and of £5,700 in that sent to Australia. Against this, there were decreases in the exports to South Africa, New Zealand, and several other countries, but the net increase on the month amounts to the very satisfactory figure of £32,911. This gain helps materially to reduce the deficit which occurred earlier in the year, but, even so, the falling off in our export trade for the ten months ended October remains at well over £100,000 in comparison with last year's figures. This year the exports for the ten months have amounted to £1,899,498; last year they were £1,992,742, and in 1907 they were £2,209,087. It is quite obvious that the deficiency is too big to be overtaken before the end of December, and the figures for the completed year will make a sorry show; but we shall not mind that so much if the export trade continues to improve and we can commence the New Year feeling that we have left the valley of trade depression behind, and have emerged upon a season of business activity and prosperity.

Next to the political complications of the moment, the subject which is uppermost in the minds of manufacturers at the present moment, is what is to be the outcome of the deliberations of the Home Office Committee on the use of lead in the potting trade. A long time has elapsed since that Committee commenced its investigations. It has pursued its inquiries not only in North Staffordshire, but in practically every district in the kingdom where the manufacture of pottery is carried on. The opinion of experts on both sides has been heard, and, if report is to be believed, the divergent views of the pro-lead and anti-lead chemists have considerably mystified some of the non-expert members of the Committee. The different points of view of the employers and of the workpeople have also received careful attention, and the Committee has now arrived at that stage when, its investigations being completed, it proceeds to the compilation of its report. What will be the effect of that report? Will it recommend further restrictions on the use of lead? Will it add to the burden which manufacturers already find so hard to bear? Will it tend to further handicap them in their already unequal fight against foreign manufacturers in protected markets? These are questions we are asking ourselves, and the answers to which cannot be much longer delayed. The anxiety of the situation is heightened by the fact that the movement for the prohibition of lead glazes altogether is gaining in force. The exhibition of leadless glazed ware which has been held in Caxton Hall, Westminster, during the past few days, has had a measure of publicity given to it such as has been denied to its predecessors, and I am told by people who have attended it, that the leadless glazes on view there showed a very marked improvement on those of three years ago—that, in fact, many of the exhibits were very beautiful in form, decoration, glaze, and finish. Some of the exhibits emanated from such reputable firms as Minton's, Copeland's, Worcester, Doulton's, Coalport, and so on. These firms, and many others, have been experimenting for years with leadless glazes, and their action in this respect is certainly to be regarded as a wise precaution in view of the possibility of still further legislative interference with the existing process of glazing.

The question is now not so much whether a leadless glaze can be made, as whether ware glazed without lead, or with so small a proportion of lead in it as to entitle the makers to the Home Office exemption certificate, is as cheap, as durable, and as generally "saleable" as the leaded article. The general opinion of the trade is that it is "not," and that any further interference by the Home Office would be fatal to the interests of the industry as a whole. Yet, in spite of this, no secret is made of the fact that Miss Tuckwell, Sir Charles Dilke, and their coadjutors are aiming at the total prohibition of lead. Similar efforts were made some years ago to prohibit the use of phosphorus in the making of matches, and the agitation, in the end, was successful. But the making of a match is a vastly different thing to the complex processes which have to be gone through in the manufacture of even the humblest piece of pottery. An increase in the cost of any one of those processes means a corresponding decrease in the "saleability" of the finished article, and when we are told, as we are told on very good authority, that leadless ware is less durable than ordinary ware, that it costs more to produce, and that more "seconds" come from the ovens than is the case with lead-glazed ware, it behoves the agitators to think carefully of what they are doing, and it also behoves manufacturers to be on their guard lest a great injustice be done to the trade. With the objects which the agitators for leadless ware have in view, we can all sympathise. Their primary desire is to remove the risk of danger to the health of the workpeople. That is a desire which every manufacturer shares, and as soon as an innocuous, cheap, and efficient glaze can be produced without lead, it goes without saying that it will be adopted everywhere. Great strides are being made to that end, as the Caxton Hall exhibition showed, but it is not enough simply to show that leadless ware can be made—it must be ware which can hold its own with leaded ware in price, in appearance, in durability, and general marketability. Let us go on experimenting with leadless glazes, by all means, until perfection is reached; but, in the meantime, do not let manufacturers be saddled with such conditions as will cause loss of markets and injury to the thousands of people who depend upon the trade for their livelihood.

The speech made at the Leadless Glaze Exhibition, by Sir Ernest Hatch, the chairman of the Home Office Committee which has been inquiring into the use of lead in the potting industry, has been read with much attention throughout the Potteries, and, on the whole, there is an inclination to draw from it the conclusion that the recommendations of the Committee are not likely to be so drastic as, in some quarters, have been feared. There is not a single person in the Potteries who does not want to see plumbism absolutely stamped out; but if, in stamping it out, the trade is ruined, more harm than good will have been done, and the last state will be worse than the first. The end to be aimed at is to abolish lead poisoning without loss of markets and of trade. As Mr. John Ward, M.P., pointed out in the very sensible speech he made on the second day of the Exhibition, there is a very important fiscal point involved in the problem. If leadless ware is to be the order of the day in

England at some future time, surely it is only reasonable to suppose that simultaneous steps will be taken to prevent foreign ware made with a lead glaze from coming into the English market. Indeed, one might go farther and say that steps ought to be taken at this present moment to shut out much of the foreign ware which is coming into the home market, because it is made by manufacturers who are not subjected to such stringent regulations as are enforced upon our potters in North Staffordshire. The whole question bristles with difficulties which all serve to demonstrate the necessity of "hastening slowly," of doing nothing the effect of which has not been well calculated and weighed beforehand, and of not giving way to the hasty suggestions of people whose enthusiasm and humanity all must admire, but whose schemes, if given effect to by legislation at the present moment, would undoubtedly inflict a hardship upon the trade as a whole which would far outweigh, in its evil effects, any good which might be done to the individuals whose particular interests the crusaders have at heart.

A month or two ago we referred in these columns to a record which David Corbishley, the oven fireman employed by F. R. Pratt & Co. (Ltd.), of Fenton, claimed to have set up, by completing the firing of a biscuit oven in a period of 31 hours. The same fireman is now said to have beaten his own record by taking only 30 hours in the firing of the oven. The oven is of the ordinary type, and is rather a large one, being 20 ft. high, 18 ft. 6 in. wide, and having 11 mouths. When full it will hold about 5,500 dozens of ware, and, on the occasion when the 30 hours' firing was accomplished, it was fairly well filled. The 30 hours represents the period which elapsed from the time of lighting to the time of finish. For the firing 9·tons 6 cwt. of fuel was used, the coal being best Ash from Berryhill. Those are the details of the "record" as furnished on behalf of Mr. Corbishley. As his grandfather was with Messrs. Pratt for 68 years, and his father for 53 years, while he himself has been with the firm since he was a boy of eleven, all three generations being firemen, it must be admitted that he ought to be able to break the firing record if anybody in the Potteries can. But his achievement has called forth some comments by other firemen, which tend to show that a wrong impression might be created if the idea got abroad that the generality of biscuit ovens can be fired in so short a space of time. One fireman points out that, ordinarily, it takes nearly 60 hours to fire a large biscuit oven, and that much depends on whether the ware in the oven consists of holloware or flat. A slower firing, the same writer declares, tends to produce better coloured biscuit ware, to minimise fire cracks, and other blemishes, to produce a higher proportion of best ware —which means better wages for the potter, and less breaking of promises to the customers— to reduce wear and tear on the saggers and oven brickwork, and to give a more solid contraction and uniform firing.

An interesting social event took place at Longton, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, when Mr. W. R. Blair, of Longton, was entertained to a complimentary dinner by the directors of the Longton Permanent Benefit Building Society. During the early years of the Society, Mr. Blair was one of its most active supporters. For thirty-two years he discharged the secretarial duties, and since relinquishing that office, he has acted as vice-chairman and chairman. The dinner was arranged in recognition of Mr. Blair's services to the Society, high testimony of the value of his work being borne by a number of speakers.——It is announced that the lease of the well-known Cannon-st. China Works, in Hanley, built, and for many years carried on, by Mr. Charles Ford, is expiring, and the premises are advertised for sale. The works comprise four oven and six enamel kilns, and all the usual equipment of an up-to-date factory.——Congratulations from many quarters have been showered upon the North Staffordshire District Society for the worthy manner in which, on Nov. 15, they met the command to sing at Windsor Castle, before the King and Queen, the young King of Portugal, and various other royal personages. This was the second occasion within a twelvemonth upon which a Potteries choir had been "commanded" to Windsor, and on both occasions King Edward expressed the most unqualified delight at the singing. At least sixty per cent. of the members of both choirs are engaged at local pottery works, and the industry and the district is proud of them. Their enthusiasm for music is another testimony to the artistic instinct which permeates the ranks of the workers in our trade, and which those who decry the character and attributes of the pottery operative utterly fail to take cognisance of.

The death is announced of M. Edouard Rishgitz, artist and teacher, in his 81st year. M. Rishgitz was one of Corot's few pupils and a gold medallist. He spent four years at Messrs. Minton's, of Stoke, supervising that firm's work for the 1867 International Exhibition at Paris, and he executed, both then and subsequently, many choice pieces in faïence and enamel. Since 1870, M. Rishgitz, who was an Hungarian by birth, had been domiciled in London, and among the pupils whom he taught painting and drawing have been Princess Christian, and the Princesses Victoria and Marie Louise, of Schleswig-Holstein. He was the author of a well-known handbook on china-painting.——Mr. J. H. Weatherby, jun., of J. H. Weatherby & Sons, Falcon Pottery, Hanley, has been presented by the employees of the firm with a solid silver kettle and stand, suitably inscribed, to mark the occasion of his recent wedding. The presentation was made at a social gathering, at the Temperance Hall, Hanley, which was attended by some 200 persons.——Early on the morning of Sunday, Nov. 21, a serious collision occurred in the Crosby Channel, near Liverpool, as the result of which the schooner "Henrietta," of Truro, laden with a cargo of china clay for Wm. Varcoe & Sons, of Stoke, foundered. The cargo consisted of 180 tons, but although the mishap has caused some inconvenience, I am asked by the firm to state that no delay in delivery will be occasioned to their customers, as their stocks are ample. Immediately news was received that the "Henrietta" had been lost, Messrs. Varco chartered another vessel. The loss of the clay is covered by insurance.

Mr. Adolph H. C. Wenger, one of the directors of Wenger's, Ltd., colour and chemical manufacturers of Etruria, was elected a member of the Council of Newcastle, Staffordshire, last month. Mr. Adolph Wenger is the son of Mr. A. F. Wenger, the founder and present head of the company. His election has given great satisfaction.——We regret to record the death on Nov. 5 of Mr. Thomas Riley, son of the late Mr. Thomas Riley, who was at one time a pottery manufacturer at Burslem. The deceased passed away after a short illness somewhat suddenly at his residence in Morley-st., Tunstall, aged 43 years. The late Mr. Riley was the manager for Smith Bros., at their George-st. Pottery, Tunstall. He leaves a widow and one son.——At the sale of the effects of the late Mr. Thomas Hughes, of Wychdon Lodge, Stafford, the glass and pottery disposed of included a valuable old Minton china dinner set (turquoise-blue and gold, 148 pieces), five semi-porcelain dinner sets, six Davenport breakfast, tea, and coffee sets, painted Minton harlequin dessert service, beautifully-cut Davenport table-glass.

THE POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES IN SCOTLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE most important event in this district during the month of November was a sitting of the Scottish Stoneware Conciliation Board to adjust, or attempt to adjust, some differences that had arisen. This is the first sitting of the kind that has taken place since the formation of the Board under its newest rules and regulations, and naturally it attracted a great deal of attention. It took place on Monday, Nov. 22, at the chambers of Mr. Robert Bird, solicitor, West Nile-st., Glasgow. Mr. Bird is also the secretary of the Stoneware Potters' Association. Following the rule laid down, the Board consisted of ten members, five of these representing the operative potters and the other five representing the masters. At first there seemed to be but small chance of any settlement, short of submitting the matter to an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade as by rule laid down; but during the course of the sitting, which lasted about four hours altogether, tact on the part of the leading spirits gradually made its influence felt, and the promise of an amicable and immediate settlement gradually strengthened. The points of contention were two. First, the price (for the making) to be paid in the case of a new article of stoneware manufacture; and, second, a dispute with regard to the rates of the kilnmen's wages. There was a considerable difference of detail at first between the workers' idea of price for the new article and that of the representatives of the masters; but after the representatives of the workers had once or twice retired to an adjoining room for private consultation, agreement was finally arrived at on the basis of com promise, each side meeting the other about half-way. The second dispute happily followed similar lines, and a settlement was there and then achieved on a similar basis of compromise, both parties rising from the delicate deliberations contented in spirit, and with the consciousness of having successfully put through a very good piece of work without loss of time and without the trouble and expense of any resort to official arbitration. This is altogether satisfactory, and both sides are to be congratulated on the good sense evinced; while to Mr. Bird, in-

dividually, is due a special word of praise for his friendly tact and good management. The incident will no doubt greatly enhance the prestige of the Conciliation Board as a standing safeguard against the risks and follies of strikes and lock-outs on insufficient grounds, though it may be impossible wholly to eliminate these altogether in times to come.

Another incident within the trade does not, unhappily, tend to any similar vein of congratulation. The offer of a very large order for electrical fittings (stoneware) was placed at the disposal of a Glasgow pottery, subject only to some cutting as to prices. The order was good for about six months of continued output, and the chiefs were willing to see their profits cut to some extent if only their workers could be brought to concede a little on their part as to the rates of payment for the work to be done. The matter was placed before them, and fully discussed in all its bearings; but the representatives of the operatives would not give in to the extent required in the reducing of rates of pay, and the result was that the offer had to be declined. This big order has since gone to Germany.

For the pottery and glass trades in Scotland the month of November has been again exceedingly quiet all round. With the best of November weather it would have been slack, but there have been periods of very bad weather, bitter cold and black fog lasting for almost a whole week unremittingly, so far as Glasgow is concerned, and putting a check to shopping even in the less sensitive industries. The prospects for the Christmas and New Year extra business are even less bright than they were a month ago.

CANADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, Nov. 16.

THE light import business of last spring is accountable for a very large demand this fall on the jobbing houses of Canada, and most of those in the East are doing a better trade than they have at this season for many years. Their trade expansion has given rise to a rumour which I cannot yet verify, that a new jobbing house is to be formed for Toronto, in which some of the oldest and best known travellers in the pottery trade are to be interested. Two, at least, of the names mentioned are men who have grown grey and very comfortably off in the capacity of travelling salesmen, and the new concern should start out with ample capital as well as a most thorough knowledge of the Canadian field.——Reports from the West are to the effect that the vast wheat crop has been marketed with much more promptness than ever before. This has been accomplished through the additional facilities afforded by the extension of the new railway lines, trans-Continental and otherwise, and the result has been to give the farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars more at this time of the year than they have ever had, and they are discharging their obligations very satisfactorily. Travellers who are soliciting orders for import find the retail merchants much more enthusiastic than they were a year ago, and the prospects are continually brightening.——The Ontario Lantern & Lamp Co., Ltd., of Hamilton, Ontario, and the Midland Electric Company, of Montreal, Quebec, manufacturers of electric lighting specialties, have been absorbed by the Canadian Tungsten Lamp Co., Ltd., of Hamilton. The new concern now controls the largest and most complete line of illuminating specialties in Canada.——Mr. W. H. Dawson, buyer for the crockery and glassware department of the T. Eaton & Co. department store here, returned the first of this month from a visit to the Staffordshire potteries, and was delighted with the fine goods he was shown.——Mr. Henry Nerlich, head of the crockery department of Messrs. Nerlich & Co., Toronto, is in the English pottery district at the time of writing. Hitherto, when an English pottery firm sought to get a foothold in the Canadian field, it was usually attempted through the United States agents. That is why so many important lines, like Doulton's and Grindley's, for instance, are still controlled by the New York agents, who can sit in their luxurious offices in Gotham and exact a 5 per cent. rake-off on every dollar's worth of these goods which is shipped from the factories into Canada, to their customers here. Not long ago a very prominent firm of potters in Staffordshire gave to their Canadian agent the exclusive control of the sale of their products "in Canada and the United States." And that is not placing the cart before the horse, either, for this industrious representative is covering the Canadian field thoroughly and is establishing agents in the United States with excellent results. Under the former method Canada was never half cultivated. Under the new, neither Canada nor the U.S.A. is neglected, or will be when present plans are in full operation.——Mr. J. Toy, English representative of S. Hancock & Sons, and Lancaster's Sons to whose Canadian trip I referred last month, opened up six crates of samples in Toronto the middle of this month. He came to Toronto by way of Halifax and did unexpectedly good business along the line from the coast to this city.——An extraordinary pamphlet is being circulated in this country under the title of "British Trade in Canada." The pamphlet states that, "At present the import trade in glass and glassware is divided almost equally between Great Britain, the United States and Belgium." The author of the booklet must have made a very perfunctory study of the situation, for there is an immense amount of Danish, French, and other European glassware imported by Canadian wholesalers and manufacturers' agents. And these goods are increasing very rapidly in popularity.

AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, Oct. 20.

AT time of writing tenders are being called for the purchase of the property of the Builders' Brick and Tile Co., Preston, Melbourne, as it stands, including an up-to-date plant and machinery, two kilns, &c.—The tender of the Hoffman Patent Steam Brick Co., Ltd., of 123, Queen-st., Melbourne, for the supply and delivery of 5,000 insulators for telegraph purposes, at 43s. 6d. per 100, £108 15s.

Figures relating to exports and imports of the State of Victoria and of the whole of Australia for the first eight months of the present year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, include the following:—Victoria, imports earthenware and china, 1909, £51,220; 1908, £70,739—a decrease of £19,519. Australia, imports earthenware and china, 1909, £157,828; 1908, £213,602—a decrease of £55,774. Glass and glassware, 1909, £228,079; 1908, £235,447—a decrease of £7,368.

The writer had a chat the other day with Mr. F. Spears, manager of the City Brick and Pottery Works, Ltd., Hawthorn, whose remarks at a deputation were reported in the July issue of the POTTERY GAZETTE. He said that there was little scope for the local tiles, while imported tiles could be landed at from £2 14s. to £3 per 1,000, while the locally manufactured cost about £5 to turn out. He added that he has ceased to trouble about Government contracts, and says that an amendment of the tariff is necessary if the local industry is to be fostered. Two of the directors of the company have just returned from Marseilles. The firm is constantly in receipt of inquiries from workers in Great Britain, for employment on this side, and under present conditions Mr. Spears finds it hard to advise them.

Speaking of clays, Mr. Spears stated that there is no kaolin in Australia, but that the goods turned out locally with the imported clay are, in his opinion, quite equal to the imported finished article.

Another prominent man in the trade who was interviewed was Mr. Herbert Wood, manager of the tile department of the Wunderlich, Ltd., of 243, Collins-st., Melbourne. Mr. Wood has been connected with the trade for 20 years past, during the whole of which time he has been with Wunderlich's. Twenty years ago, he said, tiles were sold at 75s. per square foot, where to-day they are from 36s. to 40s. He saw the first tiles used in Australia, and it was he who was instrumental in persuading the firm twelve years ago to manufacture tile accessories here, which they are now doing so well and successfully. He says that the clay here is still in a primary state. His firm are constantly in receipt of important contracts for roofing, among the most recent being the Metropolitan Public School, Melbourne, the Ballarat Agricultural High School, the Acute Mental Diseases Hospital, Melbourne, besides a deal of work in connection with the State's public works. Mr. Wood informed me that a speeial Order-in-Council was passed to admit of Marseilles tiles being used exclusively for such work. The firm's showrooms in Collins-st. are very fine, being an exposition in themselves, and Mr.Wood's pride in the fact of being practically the father of tiled roofs in Australia is very pardonable, considering the great extent of the industry to-day.

The Gazette.

Limited Companies: Appointments of Receivers; Resolutions and Notices as to Winding-up; Petitions; Orders and Official and other Notices.

Rhodes W. H., Ltd., china and earthenware dealers, registered office at Midland-arcade, Birmingham. A meeting of creditors was held on Nov. 25 at the North Stafford Hotel, Stoke, the Official Receiver (Mr. A. C. Cully) presiding. The gross liabilities were given as £19,521 15s. 10d., and the deficiency, with net share capital, £12,924 13s. 6d. Mr. R. A. Llewellyn represented the petitioning creditors, Josiah Wedgwood & Co., Ltd., and Mr. F. W. Harris was present on behalf of W. H. Rhodes, Ltd. Creditors were present or represented to the amount of £6,326 10s. 6d. The Official Receiver's observations were as follows :—The company, which was registered on April 9, 1907, with a nominal capital of £10,000, divided into 10,000 shares of £1 each, was promoted by Messrs. W. H. Rhodes and H. T. Robinson, and was formed for the purpose of acquiring the business of a china and earthenware dealer, carried on by Mr. W. H. Rhodes, at 7, The Promenade, Malvern Link; and 67, Broad-st., Worcester. The registered offices of the company were originally at Moorland-rd., Burslem, but were removed in June, 1908, to Smallbrook-st., Birmingham, and in March, 1909, to the present address in Midland-arcade, Birmingham. The first directors of the company, who were appointed by the articles of association, were W. H. Rhodes (chairman), H. T. Robinson, and Mrs. E. E. M. Rhodes; but Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes resigned in September, 1909, and E. Cooper and John R. Collins were appointed. Mr. Cooper, at the same meeting of the directors, was appointed secretary in the place of Miss Ford, who had previously acted. By an agreement in August, 1907, the company acquired as from Dec. 31, 1907, the business carried on by the vendor, which was satisfied by the allotment of shares credited as fully paid, and the purchase price was £4,338. No valuation, apparently, was made, and no prospectus was issued. In view of the formation of the company, an agreement was entered into on March 8, 1908, between Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Robinson, Mr. Robinson to subscribe for 5,000 shares, and Mr. Rhodes 662, and the issue of the whole of the capital was therefore provided for. But the agreement does not appear to have been carried out, and the only shares allotted were: Shares issued as fully paid to the vendor, Mr. W. H. Rhodes, £4,338; issued for cash to Mr. Rhodes, £251; issued for cash to Mr. Robinson, £2,501; issued for cash to Mrs. Rhodes, £1; remaining signatories to memorandum and articles (unpaid), £4; total, £7,095. In addition to thet businesses taken over from the vendor, the company subsequently acquired businesses carried on at Victoria-street, Wolverhampton; High Town, Hereford; Pride Hill, Shrewsbury; Market place, Dudley; Darlington-st., Wolverhampton; High-st., Worcester; Church-st., Malvern; High-st., Ludlow; and the Promenade, Cheltenham. In addition to the business at Ludlow, the company also purchased the freehold premises for £1,250. This business was disposed of in November, 1908, for £499 16s. No part of this money went to the funds of the firm, and Mr. H. T. Robinson admits that he carried through the arrangements and personally received the proceeds from the sale. Mr. Robinson alleges that a resolution was passed by the board authorising the retention by him of the money, for the company's indebtedness to us. No such resolution appears in the minute book, and no such minute has been produced. On May 16, 1907, a company called W. H. Rhodes (Birmingham), Ltd., was registered, with a nominal capital of £10,000, the constitution of the company being precisely the same as that of W. H. Rhodes. Shortly after the registration of the company, the directors negotiated for the purchase of certain shops in Birmingham, and on April 30, 1907, an agreement was entered into by which the company agreed to purchase businesses in New-st., Midland-arcade, and Smallbrook-st., Birmingham, then being carried on by Mr. Lawley. The price to be paid was fixed at £6,000, which was allocated as follows: Stock-in-trade, fixtures, &c., £5,838; leases, £50; book debts, £112. The vendor agreed to accept £1,000 in cash and the balance in debentures, forming a first charge on all the assets of a company to be formed to acquire the businesses. On July 31, 1907, an agreement was entered into between the two companies, whereby Rhodes, Ltd., sold to Rhodes (Birmingham), Ltd., the businesses above referred to for £7,000, to be satisfied as to £5,000 by the issue of debentures, to the original vendor, Mr. Lawley, and as to £2,000 by the issue of shares credited as fully paid, which were to be held by W. H. Rhodes and H. T. Robinson, as trustees for W. H. Rhodes, Ltd. The balance of the consideration to Mr. Lawley (£1,000 in cash), was paid by W. H. Rhodes, Ltd., and the shares were duly allotted. No other shares appear to have been allotted by Rhodes (Birmingham), Ltd., but by a resolution of the directors on Jan. 25, 1908, W. H. Rhodes, Ltd., agreed to pay for 1,000 of the 2,000 shares which were under the agreement of July 31, 1909, to be issued to that company as fully paid, and the amount was subsequently credited to Rhodes (Birmingham), Ltd., in account. On Jan. 25, 1908, and subsequently, debentures were issued to Mr. H. T. Robinson, which, with the accrued interest, in all amounted to £7,004. The last balance sheet of the company is dated June 14, 1909, and shows an adverse balance as at Dec. 25, 1908, of £1,087 9s. 3d. No dividends have been paid. The receipts for the various businesses are stated to have averaged about £250 weekly, while the expenses were nearly £275 weekly. The profit and loss account shows that to Dec. 25, 1907, a net profit of £225 3s. 7d. was made; to June 30, 1908, a net loss of £939 5s. 11d.; to Dec. 25, a net loss of £373 6s. 11d.; and from that date to May, 1909, the date of the appointment of the receiver of debenture holders, an approximate net loss of £550. The company appears to have traded for a considerable period in a state of insolvency, of which the directors were fully aware, and incurred debts which are now owing. Mr. Rhodes states that he considers the company was insolvent within about two months of its formation, while Mr. Robinson states that he only first became aware of the position in June, 1908, when he first commenced to guarantee the company's acceptances. On May 26, 1909, Mr. Robinson appointed Mr. F. Geen, the company's auditor, as receiver under the powers contained in his debentures, and he is now in possession of all the company's assets. The causes of the company's failure and insolvency are stated by Mr. W. H. Rhodes to be as follows: "Losses occasioned by the general chaos into which the company was thrown by the rapid acquisition of shops and businesses at exorbitant prices within five weeks of its incorporation, in which my co-director took the leading part, and subsequent depression in trade." Mr. H. T. Robinson states that in his opinion the failure is due to the following causes:—Losses on stocks purchased which did not prove as realisable as anticipated, and heavy expenses and losses occasioned through opening up a number of new shops; depreciation in value of fixtures, and depression in trade." In the opinion of the Official Receiver (Mr. A. S. Culley), the insolvency of the company has been caused by acquiring a large number of shops far beyond the scope of the original undertaking, several of which proved unremunerative; to an utter disregard on the part of the directors of the general principles applicable to the conduct of the business of a limited company, to personal disagreements which tended to mismanagement of the affairs of the company, and to the company being used for accommodation purposes by the directors. The unsecured liabilities comprise:—Due to Mr. H. T. Robinson, trade bills, &c., endorsed by him, £3,389 18s. 11d.; due to Mrs. E. M. Rhodes for loan and interest, £262 9s. 2d.; advances made by another limited company on behalf of W. H. Rhodes, Ltd., to meet its bills, £203 3s.; legal charges, £150 2s. 6d.; accountancy charges, £20; trade creditors, £3,987 11s. 3d.; total, £8,013 4s. 10d. The Official Receiver was appointed liquidator and the matter was left in his hands without any committee of investigation.

Notice of Intended Dividend.

Marshall, Jas. A., 2, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, china merchant. Claims to R. G. F. Kidson, 2, Gresham-buildings, E.C.

Notices of Dividends.

CURRIE FREDK. W., 11 and 13, York-rd., late 63A, Cranbrook-rd., Ilford, china, &c., retailer. First and final, 3s. 1d., at O.R.'s, 14, Bedford-row, W.C.

TURNER EDWD. M., Fleet-st., and the Market Hall, Bilston, glass dealer. First and final, 6d., at O.R.'s, Wolverhampton.

Order made on Application for Discharge.

JEWANJI ARDESHIR and JEWANJI PIROSHAW (trading as Ardeshir & Co.), 22, Oxford-st., W., pottery importers. This case came before Mr. Registrar Hope, sitting at the London Bankruptcy Court, on Nov. 11, upon the bankrupts' application for their order of discharge. The Official Receiver reported that the adjudication in bankruptcy was made on June 26 last. According to the account of the trustee, the total unsecured liabilities were likely to amount to £18,444, in respect of which proofs for £4,400 had already been admitted. The assets might produce £2,788, apart from any sum to be received from the Bombay bankruptcy, and a dividend of 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. in the £ was probable. The business was begun in Bombay by the bankrupts and others in 1886; the firm's capital amounted to £5,500, of which £3,000 was found by the bankrupts, and in 1890 the branch in Regent-st., W., was established. The failure was attributed to want of capital, heavy interest on loans, and the loss of business and heavy expenses during a dispute of the bankrupts with a brother, and the rebuilding of the premises. The usual and proper books of account had been kept for the London business and balanced annually. They showed that, except for a small profit in 1906, the trading had resulted in a loss since 1905, and that the business had been insolvent for years, taking into account the large sum due to the Bombay house, amounting at the date of the failure to £10,903. The Official Receiver opposed the application on the grounds that the bankrupts' assets were not of a value equal to 10s. in the £, and that they had continued to trade after knowing themselves to be insolvent. After hearing Mr. Hansell, of counsel who represented the bankrupts, his Honour suspended the discharge for two years and six months.

Extracts from the Registry of Deeds of Arrangement.

The following Deeds of Arrangement with Creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. *Under this Act it is necessary that private arrangements other than those executed in pursuance of the Bankruptcy Act shall be registered within seven clear days after the first execution by the debtor or any creditor.*

* *These figures are taken from the Affidavit filed with the registered Deed, but may be subject to variation on realisation. In some cases the estimated assets are not stated.*

(*The following lists are taken from the Official Gazette information, and we are not responsible for the mis-spelling of the names of any of the creditors.*—EDS. P. G.)

BAILEY MARK, 33, Manchester-rd., Bolton, glass and china dealer. Composition of 3s. 4d. in the £, payable within three months and one day from date hereof; secured by a surety. Dated Nov. 16. Filed Nov. 20. Liabilities unsecured, £1,316. Property, after deducting secured claims, £215. Secured creditors, £165. The following are creditors:—Moolla Cama, London, £17; De Grelle, Houdret, London, £38; Lazarus & Rosenfeld, London, £13; Jonas Lang & Co., London, £10; J. Smith, London, £12; Mrs. H. Barket, Blackpool, £50; — Winterburn, Bolton, £10; J. W. Groom, Bolton, £35; — Heyes, Bolton, £35; Miss H. Bailey, Bolton, £16; Bownie & Leigh, Burslem, £23; S. Ford & Co., Burslem, £43; H. Hulme & Sons, Burslem, £32; S. Johnson & Son, Burslem, £13; King & Bannatt, Burslem, £44; Wood & Sons, Burslem, £27; Wade & Co., Burslem, £24; H. J. Wood, Burslem, £14; A. J. Wilkinson, Burslem, £12; Clokie & Co., Castleford, £19; S. Peake, Congleton, £11; Horn Bros., Ferrybridge, £22; Sefton & Brown, Ferrybridge, £10; A. M. Allan, Glasgow, £15; Doleman, Sheward & Greivo, Glasgow, £27; G. M. Creyke, Hanley, £12; Lancaster & Sons, Hanley, £12; Pearl Pottery Co., Hanley, £39; Rigby & Stevenson, Hanley, £27; — Ottweiter, Heinschoenan, £21; Greta Pottery Co., Kirkby Lonsdale, £14; H. Cope & Co., Longton, £20; Royal Art Pottery Co., Longton, £11; Ratcliffe & Co., Longton, £21; Stanley Pottery Co., Longton, £15; Stubb Bros., Longton, £18; United States Glass Co., Longton, £11; W. Adams & Co., Tunstall, £20; G. Clews & Co., Tunstall, £16; Hollinshead & Kirkham, Tunstall, £11; Lingard & Webster, Tunstall, £14; T. Rathbone & Co., Tunstall, £44; Shaw & Sons, Tunstall, £13; Walton Pottery Co., Walton Potteries, £14. Bankers' claims, £211.

MYERS JACOB, trading as the Birmingham Silversmiths' Glass Co., 65, Vittoria-st., and 96, Hockley-st., Birmingham, and residing at 34, Victoria-rd., Stechford, near Birmingham, cut glass manufacturer. Assignment upon trust, &c. (except household furniture, &c.). Dated Nov. 9. Filed Nov. 11. Liabilities unsecured, £200. Property, after deducting secured claims, £125. Tr., A. H. Warriner, 47, Temple-row, Birmingham. The following are creditors:—George Michael, London, £15; J. Allday & Son, Birmingham, £41; Gem Money Society, Birmingham, £23; T. Wilkinson & Sons, Birmingham, £10; J. Spiers, Birmingham, £12; J. Lindey, Edgbaston, £13; Rachmann Bros., Haida, £14; C. Binns, Harborne, £15; H. S. Richardson & Sons, Wordsley, £13.

Private Meetings.

These Lists in some instances refer to Meetings of Creditors called by or on behalf of the Debtor, with a view of laying his affairs before his Creditors, or refer to Statements of Debtors' Affairs, and do not in all cases refer to failures.

BAILEY MARK, Bradshaw-gate, Bolton, china dealer. A meeting of the creditors of the above was held on the Nov. 3, the representative of Messrs. King & Barrett being elected to the chair. The debtor's solicitor submitted a statement of affairs showing liabilities amounting to £1,27 18s. 5d. The National Provincial Bank were partly secured creditors for £210, the securities held being of the estimated value of £169, thus leaving £41 to rank as unsecured. The assets were expected to produce £312, but after allowing £62 14s. 10d. for preferential claims, the net assets were reduced to £249 5s. 2d., and the estate thus showed a deficiency of £1,022 3s. 3d. The assets consisted of stock in trade £300, estimated to produce £250; book debts £55 4s. 11d., valued at £20; horses, carts, &c., £40, and fixtures, fittings, &c., £2. It was reported that the debtor started trading on his own account about 30 years ago with a small capital. About 1900 the debtor borrowed a sum of £350 from a Mr. Dooton, upon which it was agreed that interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum should be paid. The debtor had repaid the whole of the advance, with the exception of about £76, and Mr. Dooton was now an unsecured creditor for that amount. The unsecured liabilities included cash claims of between £130 and £140. This represented monies owing to private individuals, the debtor not having had recourse to moneylenders. The securities held by the bank consisted of two life policies of the surrender value of £169. The bank also held collateral security of Mr. Hayes for £35. This gentleman had been included as an unsecured creditor for £35 and it was stated that the liabilities would be reduced by that amount. The household furniture was claimed by the debtor's wife. The debtor stated that he could not say what his turnover had been. The debtor's solicitor made an offer of a composition of 2s. 6d. in the £, but this was refused. It was stated that it was possible that a purchaser would be found for the business, and this would enabled composition of 3s. 4d. to be paid to the creditors. This composition would be paid by two instalments of 1s. 8d. each, at two and four months, and guaranteed by a brother-in-law of the debtor. The opinion was freely expressed that this offer should be accepted.

BRAUN AUGUSTUS, 12, Chapel-st., and 10, Praed-st., London, glass and china dealer. The creditors of the above were called together recently, when a statement of affairs was submitted showing liabilities to the extent of £453. Of that amount £288 was due to trade creditors, the balance of £165 being in respect of cash claims. The National Provincial Bank were fully secured creditors for £410, the securities held being valued at a like amount. With regard to the assets, these were estimated to produce £264, being made up as follows:—Stock at Chapel-st. £181, stock at Praed-st. £63, and household furniture £20. It was stated that the stock had been taken at cost prices. In addition to the liabilities mentioned there were preferential claims totalling £196 7s., of which over £150 was in respect of rent for the two shops. It was reported that the debtor had been in business for many years. Some time ago he met with a severe accident, which resulted in the loss of a foot, and the long illness subsequent to this was responsible for his present position. At one time the National Provincial Bank were creditors for over £800, and as security they held the debtor's private house and some Consols. The latter the bank had sold at a loss to the debtor, and the claim of the bank was now reduced to £410. The bank still held the deeds of the private house, but it was stated that it was not possible to put an exact value on the house, although the bank thought that they were fully secured. With regard to the cash claims £95 was due to the debtor's sons, £25 had been lent by a late employee, while a friend had advanced the balance of £45. The takings had averaged from £10 to £12 a week, but lately they had fallen to as low as £5 weekly. In reply to a question, the landlord of the Praed-st. premises undertook not to take any steps for the recovery of his rent until after consultation with the trustee. The debtor had no offer to make, and after some discussion it was decided that the debtor should execute a deed of assignment to Mr. E. H. Hawkins (Poppleton & Appleby, C.A., 4, Charterhouse-square, E.C.). A committee of inspection was also appointed, consisting of the representatives of the three principal creditors. It was decided that the business should be carried on for a period of six months, provided that this could be done to the satisfaction of the trustee and committee.

BROWN ERNEST, LTD., 3, Farringdon-avenue, London, E.C., china merchants. A meeting of the creditors interested herein was held on Nov. 10, when a statement of affairs, prepared by Poppleton & Appleby, C.A., 4, Charterhouse-square, E.C., was presented. According to this the liabilities amounted to £636 18s. 10d., all of which were due to unsecured trade creditors. The assets were estimated to produce £330, from which had to be deducted £87 10s. for

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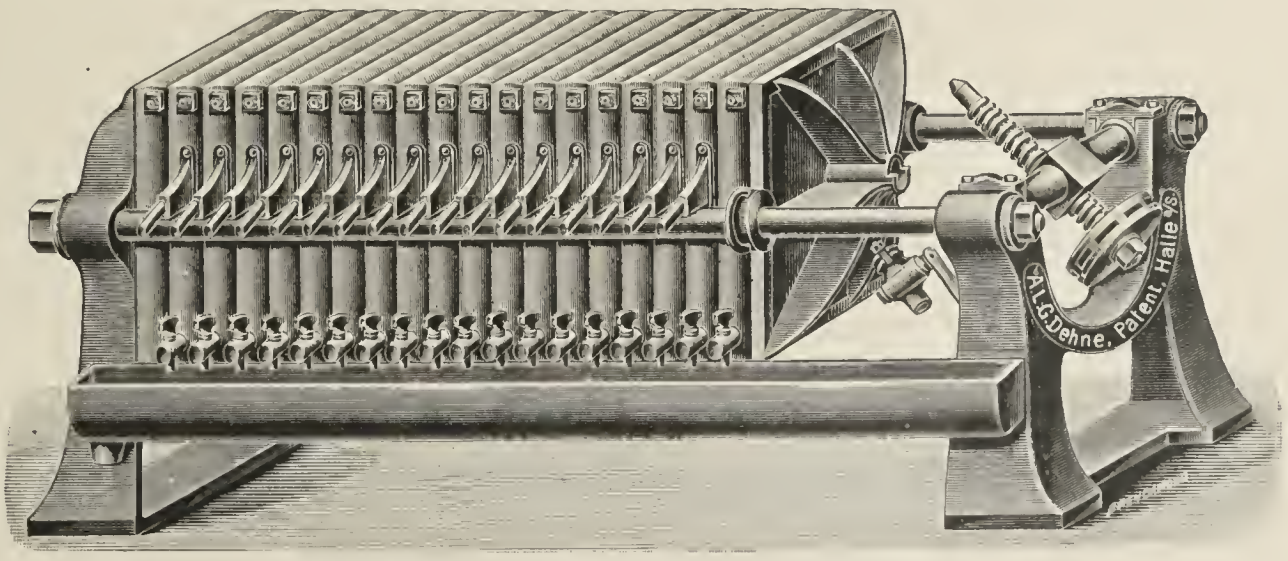
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preferential claims, leaving net assets of £242 10s., and a deficiency was thus shown as regarded unsecured creditors of £394 8s. 10d. The assets were as follows: Stock at cost or under £350, expected to produce £175; book debts £198 17s. 10d., estimated to realise £150, and fixtures and fittings £5. It was reported that the company was registered on May 12 last, with a nominal capital of £5,000, divided into 5,000 shares of the value of £1 each. At this time the directors employed Mr. Ernest Brown to manage affairs, at a salary of £2 10s. a week This gentleman now claimed to be a creditor against the estate for £27 10s. in respect of arrears of salary. The company had kept a proper set of books, but they had not been fully posted. There was sufficient material to ascertain the gross and net profit, but as the accountants were only consulted the previous day they reported that they had not had sufficient time to extract the figures. Since the formation of the company the takings had amounted to £583, but some of the goods had ben sold at a very low profit, and some even at a loss. It is estimated that the company made a gross profit of 25 per cent., or about £150 on the turnover of £583, during the six months The expenses during the same period had amounted to £325, and there was thus a loss on the trading of £178. The premises were held on a three years' lease from May last at a rental of £175 per annum, rising to £200 a year. The accountants were unable to account for the whole of the deficiency, but a portion, totalling £473, was made up as follows: Loss in trading £178, formation expenses £45, directors' fees £26, written off stock £175, and written off book debts £49. It was stated that the landlord had distrained for one quarter's rent and was in possession, while three other creditors whose claims totalled £83 were threatening. The solicitor who appeared for the company made an offer to purchase the whole of the assets for a sum sufficient to pay the creditors 3s. in the £. This offer was subsequently increased to 3s. 6d. in the £, but the creditors did not accept the offer, and the meeting broke up without any decision being come to.

Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Bhumgara F. P. & Co., 135, London-wall, E.C., importers of pottery. On Wednesday, Nov. 3, at the London Bankruptcy Court, the public examination was opened of J. S. Bhumgara, a partner in the above firm, and who had also been interested in businesses in New York, Madras, and Bombay. The statement of affairs disclosed total liabilities £5,585, with a deficiency of £2,460. Questioned by the Assistant Receiver, the debtor said that he had traded in London for 20 years, and had also been interested in businesses abroad. The Indian business had, however, come to a standstill, while the F. P. Bhumgara Company had aequired the New York branch. His insolvency was due to liabilities on bills of exchange accepted for the accommodation of other persons, to bad debts amounting to £16,082, and to bad trade. The bad debts included the sum of £16,082, which, he maintained, the Indian branch owed to the London firm; but the Indian branch disputed the claim, alleging that they were creditors for £4,000. It was a fact that the New York firm had lodged a proof of debt for £12,000 against the estate; but he, on the other hand, claimed a considerable sum from them. The debtor's examination was closed.

Ellis Arthur (trading as Joseph Philpot), lately antique dealer, 1A, Pall-mall-place, S.W. The receiving order, made against this debtor on Oct. 22, recalls to mind the famous case of Dickins *v.* Ellis, in which judgment for £10,342 was given against the debtor, for damages for breach of warranty, and for fraudulent misrepresentation in connection with certain alleged valuable and antique Dresden china. At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-st., W.C., on Nov. 9, the statutory first meeting of the creditors was held, Mr. W. P. Bowyer, Assistant Receiver, presiding The debtor did not attend the meeting; no statement of affairs was filed, and it was reported that he had not yet attended under the proceedings. Mr. E. A. Merckel, solicitor, represented Mr. Stewart Cole and Messrs. H. A., F. A., and F. G. Dickins, the executors and trustees of the will of the late Mr. Charles John Dickins, and stated that, in consequence of the strong remarks of the Judge, the Public Prosecutor had taken up the above-mentioned case, with the result that the debtor had been apprehended at Rotterdam, where he was awaiting extradition. The petitioners were anxious to appoint a trustee immediately as they desired to take proceedings with reference to certain property which they thought might be recovered for the estate. The Chairman, however, pointed out that, in the absence of a quorum, no trustee could be appointed at the present meeting, which would consequently have to be adjourned. Mr. Merckel remarked that he had reason to believe that the petitioners were the only creditors, in which event, he believed, they would constitute a quorum. They had gone through all the debtor's books of account, and had acquired a knowledge of things which it would be hard for an outsider to acquire, their proposed trustee also having a personal knowledge of everything that had taken place from beginning to end. The Chairman replied that he had no evidence at present that the petitioners were the only creditors, and, in the circumstances, he should adjourn the meeting until Nov. 23, when the petitioners might be in a position to carry their nomination. The adjourned first meeting of creditors was held on Nov. 23, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-st., W.C., the General Official Receiver presiding The debtor again failed to attend; nobody represented him, and, consequently, there was no offer of composition before the meeting. Adifficulty again arose with regard to the appointment of a trustee. There were apparently only two creditors, one of whom had signified his intention not to prove against the estate and so no quorum was legally present. The chairman, however, allowed a resolution for the appointment of Mr. A. F. Dickin, chartered accountant, as trustee to be passed, but intimated that he should have to report the special circumstances of the case to the Board of Trade, whose duty it was either to certify the trustee or disallow the appointment. The meeting was then closed.

Secker Stanley, Main-st., Littleport, china dealer, &c. Receiving order, Oct. 25. Adj., Oct. 25. Exam., Guildhall, Cambridge, Dec. 15 at 11. The receiving order in this matter was made on the debtor's petition, and according to the statement of affairs filed, the unsecured liabilities amount to £1,083 18s. 7d., and the assets are estimated at £675 2s. 8d., less £57 for preferential claims, leaving net assets £618 2s. 8d., and disclosing a deficiency of £465 15s. 11d. It would appear that the debtor was employed as assistant, and in May, 1905, he started business at Littleport. This business had formerly been carried on by debtor's father, but in April, 1905, he exeeuted an assignment, and debtor took over the business as it stood, on undertaking to pay the agreed composition, which took £280. Of this debtor borrowed £200, and paid the balance out of the business. For some time debtor appears to have done well, and he then added a china business, spending a lot of money on alterations and providing considerable stock. The china business has never paid and for the last two years the grocery business has fallen off considerably, and debtor has been gradually getting behind with his payments. He ascribes his failure to lack of capital, overstocking, bad debts, decline in trade and legal expenses on writs and summonses. During the last three months the debtor has had several executions levied against him, and just prior to the receiving order was being sued by several creditors, and on the landlord levying a distress he filed his petition. The book kept appears to be a ledger with debtors; debtor does not appear to have kept a cash book, nor prepared a balance-sheet, but he thinks he was on the wrong side three years ago, and he became aware of his position about 12 months ago. Debtor's wife claims part of the furniture and effects as having been hers before marriage. The first meeting of creditors was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on Nov. 22, before Mr. Howard W. Cox, Official Receiver for the Cambridgeshire County Court. The Chairman said that he had kept the business open since the receiving order in the hope of disposing of it as a going concern. A good business was being done, and there was a lease which could be assigned. No proposal was submitted, and the estate was left in the Official Receiver's hands for administration in bankruptcy. The debtor's public examination is fixed for Dec. 15, at 11 o'clock, at the Guildhall, Cambridge. The following are creditors:—Hallack & Bond, Cambridge, £350; W. F. Frewell, Leicester, £200; Barrett & Co., Cambridge, £70; C. W. Hildon, Lynn, £45; F. Bales, Norwich, £25; Ridley & Son, Bury St. Edmunds, £19; F. A. Davies, Littleport, £40 13s.; S. Nicholas, Diss, £20; J. & J. Colman, Cannon-st., E.C., £11 7s. 9d.: H. H. Kempton, Ely, £11 12s. 10d.; Geo. Kemp & Co., Brewery-rd., N., £10; H. Ransford, Wisbech, £11; Butler & Hacon, Norwich, £10; Wiltshaw & Co., Stoke-on-Trent, £22; —Sutton, Littleport, £16.

New British Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for "The Pottery Gazette" by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Chartered Patent Agents, 1, South-street, Finsbury, E.C., and 21, Southampton-buildings, W.C.

Applications for Letters Patent.

Afternoon Tea Sets, No. 23,835.—C. C. Bruff. Improvements in or connected with afternoon tea sets. Oct. 18, 1909.

Clay Purifying and Sorting Devices, No. 25,589.—M. Bohn. Improvements in or relating to devices for purifying and sorting clay or the like. (Application for Patent of Addition to No. 27,626, 1907.)

Continuous Kilns for Burning Bricks, &c., No. 24,213.—J. Osman & Co., Ltd. Improvements in continuous kilns for burning bricks, tiles, pipes, terra cotta goods, lime, and the like. Oct. 21, 1909.

Construction of Bottles, No. 24,549.—F. C. Oxley. Improvements in the construction of bottles, jars, and like vessels. Oct. 26, 1909.

Cup Provided Bottles, No. 26,345.—C. C. Newton and W. S. Newton. Improvements relating to cup-provided bottles or flasks. Nov. 13, 1909.

Device for Stoppering Bottles, No. 25,793.—T. O. Owen. Improvements in devices for stoppering bottles, jars, and the like. Nov. 9, 1909.

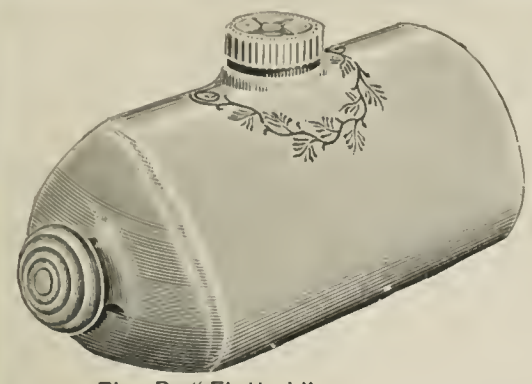


Fig. B. "Flatted."

STIFF'S STONEWARE

FOOT WARMERS

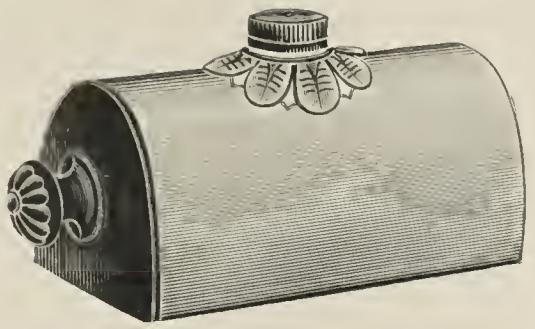


Fig. D. "Moulded."

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James Stiff & Sons,

LONDON POTTERY,

LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

Telegrams: "STIFF, LONDON." Telephone: HOP. 627.

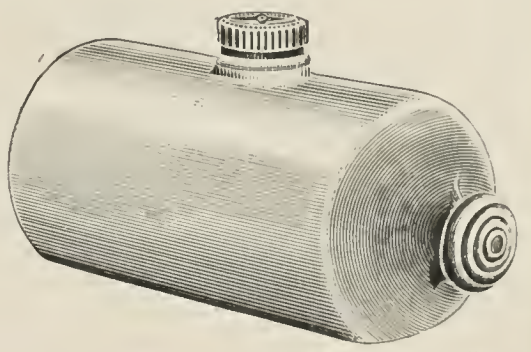


Fig. A. "Thrown."

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LIQUID SILVER. LIQUID PLATINUM.

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Also POWDERS for DUSTING, PRINTING, and PENCILLING.

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Enamel Colours, Lustre Colours

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OXIDES OF URANIUM, COBALT, &c.; GOLD ALLOY; BISMUTH.

NOTE.—Every bottle of Liquid Gold bears our **TRADE MARK**, and is of Guaranteed Quality.

Smelters and Purchasers of Sweep, Residues, Limel, Gold Rags, &c., &c.

JOHNSON, MATTHEY, & Co., Ltd. 74 to 81, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

DECORATING GLASS. No. 24,590.—G. Lentherie and J. H. Dye. New or improved method of decorating glass, porcelain and other substances and articles thereby produced. Oct. 26, 1909.

EDGE RUNNERS. No. 23,155.—J. McGowan. Improvements in edge runners or pan mill. Oct. 11, 1909.

ENCAUSTIC TILES. No. 23,616.—E. Sommerschuh. Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of encaustic tiles, slabs, hollow bricks, and the like. Oct. 15, 1909.

GLASS BOTTLES. No. 26,010.—A. C. Towers. Improvements in glass bottles. Nov. 10, 1909.

HOT WATER BOTTLES. Nos. 24,541 and 24,542.—G. H. W. Blick and D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd. Improvements in hot water bottles. Oct. 26, 1909.

JUG. No. 25,159.—W. Wears. Jug for keeping contents cool. Nov. 2, 1909.

KILNS. No. 23,695.—S. Barnett and C. H. Thompson. Improvements in or relating to kilns for burning bricks and for other purposes. Oct. 15, 1909.

LIDS. No. 25,151.—K. Anglim. Improvements in lids or closures for earthenware or glass containers. (Date applied for under Rule 13, May 1, 1909.

MACHINES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BOTTLES. No. 24,124.—M. A. Guillemot. Improvements in machines for the manufacture of bottles, and the like. (Date applied for under Section 91 of the Act, Oct. 27, 1908.)

MACHINES FOR MOULDING ARTICLES. No. 24,406.—W. P. Routh. Improvements in machines for moulding articles such as flower pots. Oct. 23, 1909.

MACHINES FOR MAKING WIRE GLASS.—No. 25,475.—R. A. B. Walsh. Method of and machine for making wire glass. November 4, 1909.

MACHINERY FOR CROCKERY. No. 25,802.—F. Foreman. Improvements in machinery or apparatus for use in or in connection with flat knocking in the manufacture of crockery. Nov. 9, 1909.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES. No. 26,159.—S. A. Miner. Improvements in and relating to non-refillable bottles. Nov. 11, 1909.

PLATES. No. 25,035.—E. G. Chinneck. Improvements in plates. Oct. 30, 1909.

PROCESS FOR DECORATION OF FICTILE WARE. No. 24,194.—W. M. Binns and Furnivals, Ltd. New or improved process, or combination of processes, for the decoration of fictile ware. October 21, 1909.

PRINTING ON POTTERY. No. 24,344.—J. W. Redfern and W. Sharratt. Improvements in printing on pottery or the like. Oct. 23, 1909.

PUDDING BASIN. No. 24,882.—Emma Tidcombe. Improved pudding basin. Oct. 29, 1909.

REGENERATIVE GLASS FURNACE. No. 25,908.—H. Kempton. Improved regenrative glass furnace. Nov. 9, 1909.

RESERVOIR INKSTAND. No. 23,141.—E. Ashton and H. Ashton. Reservoir inkstand. Oct. 11, 1909.

SCREW STOPPERS. No. 27,725.—W. G. Dascombe. Improvements in or relating to screw stoppers for bottles and jars. Nov. 8, 1909.

STONEWARE HOT WATER BOTTLES. No. 25,301.—C. Buchan. Improvements in stoneware hot water bottles. Nov. 3, 1909.

TAPS. No. 23,770.—P. W. Taylor. Improvements relating to taps or plugs for stoneware jars, glass vessels or the like. (Date applied for under Section 91 of the Act, Oct. 17, 1908.)

TILES. No. 24,393.—P. W. Bullock and Roadamant Co., Ltd. Improvements in and relating to tiles. Oct. 23, 1909.

TREE POTS. No. 26,286.—J. A. Crane. Improvements in or additions to tree pots, garden vases and other plant holders. Nov. 12, 1909

Specifications Published.

—1908—

20,961.—Wainford & Hartley. Apparatus for washing, scouring or cleansing ceramic ware.

17,440.—Mygatt. Glass globes. (Date applied for under International Convention, July 3, 1908.) (Request under Section 19 not granted.)

25,797.—Rembaux. Glass annealing furnaces or ovens and the like.

27,331.—Harrington. Machines for bevelling, smoothing and polishing glass plates.

—1909—

2,672.—Merson and Leeds Fireclay Co. Lavatory basins, wash bowls, sinks, and the like.

8,324.—Mygatt. Glassware. (Post dated Oct. 14, 1908.) Originally included in 11,538, 1908. (Request under Section 19 not granted.)

9,277.—Lake (Treuhand-Vereinigung Akt.-Ges). Machines for making glass articles

13,288.—Lust. Dish or plate.

4,370.—Doansfield. Device for use in the manufacture of earthenware pipes and the like.

4,666.—Beddoe, Gregor & J. Lysagt, Ltd. Press for moulding retorts, pipes, and the like.

8,322.—Mygatt. Glassware. (Date applied for under Rule 13, Oct. 14, 1908.) (Request under Section 19 not granted.)

11,630.—Crater. Bed-pans.

8,015.—Jones. Protective casings for stoppered glass or the like receptacles.

8,183.—Mygatt. Glassware. (Application for Patent of Addition to No. 10,606, 1908).

Designs.

547,960-1.—F. Schulz, jun., A.-G. and F. G. M. Philipp, 41, KaiserWilhelm Strasse, Leipzig, Germany. Address for service c/o Mewburn, Ellis & Pryor, 70–72, Chancery-lane, London, W.C

548,760.—E. MacLeish, 31, Albert-rd., Ilford, Essex.

549,295.—Gibson & Sons, Ltd., Burslem.

549,350.—Booths, Ltd., Tunstall.

549,420 and 549,423-5.—Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd., Worcester.

549,520.—J. Maddock & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-st., Burslem.

549,780–83.—Rushmore Lamps, Ltd., 49, Rupert-st., W.

549,912.—J. Aynsley & Sons, Portland Works, Longton.

549,960.—Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.

550,019.—Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 6–10, Lexington-st., W.

550,064.—Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd., Worcester.

550,066.—Rhodes Tile Co., Ltd., Reginald-st., Burslem.

548,607.—S. Fielding & Co., Ltd., Railway Pottery, Stoke-on-Trent.

548,618.—Mrs. A. M. Vancoolen, 58, Chippenham-rd., Paddington.

549,422.—Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd., Worcester.

549,519.—Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley-hill.

549,784.—Doulton & Co., Ltd., Nile-st. Works, Burslem.

549,845.—Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd., Worcester.

549,846.—A. Colley & Co., Ltd., Gordon Pottery, Tunstall.

549,913.—J. Coupe., 8, Harlech-terrace, Dewsbury-rd., Leeds, and B. Haigh, 25, Warrels-place, Bramley, Leeds.

546,050.—J. B. Levee, 10, Wellington-place, Liverpool-rd., Manchester.

549,518.—Geo. Davidson & Co., Gateshead-on-Tyne.

549,859.—Max Emanuel & Co., 41 and 42, Shoe-lane, E.C.

550,054.—S. Bannister, 132, Machon-bank, Sheffield.

550,339.—S. S. Knight, 18, Wimborne-rd., Tottenham, N.

550,482.—Doulton & Co., Ltd., Lambeth, S.E.

550,484.—H. T. Robinson, Cannon-st., Hanley.

550,485.—Cauldon (Brown-Westhead, Moore & Co.), Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.

550,486.—Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.

550,487-8.—E. B. Atkinson & Co., 24, Dock-st., Hull.

550,499.—Gibbs & Canning, Ltd., Glascote Works, Tamworth.

550,514.—Weiss & Biheller, 70 and 71, Chiswell-st., E.C.

550,585.—C. W. Bland, 29, Little Trinity-lane, E.C.

550,735.—Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.

550,869-70.—Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd., Worcester.

550,901.—S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7–12, Aldersgate-st., E.C.

551,022.—Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd., Worcester.

548,142.—Weiss & Biheller, 70–71, Chiswell-st. E.C.

549,219.—R. H. & S. L. Plant, Tuscan Works, Longton.

549,765.—J. Tylor & Sons, Ltd., Belle Isle, York-rd., N.

550,208.—J. Wedgwood & Sons, Ltd., Etruria.

550,257.—Stourbridge Glazed Brick and Firo Clay Co., Ltd., Dudley.

550,400.—J. Linton, 15, Queen's-hill, Newport, Mon., and W. S. Francis, 82, Victoria-avenue, Maindee, Newport, Mon.

550,500-502.—W. Hickie, 153, Friar-st., Reading.

550,512.—Anglo-Foreign Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 1, Paper-st., E.C.

550,569.—Dunn, Bennett & Co., Ltd., Burslem.

550,635.—International Bottle Co., 19, St. Dunstan's-hill, E.C.

550,801-3.—Rhodes Tile Co., Ltd., Reginald-st., Burslem.

550,867.—T. Jamieson, 25, Trongate, Glasgow.

550,868.—Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.

550,959.—Dr. J. Shaw, 4, Eton-rd., N.W.

551,224.—A. Jackson, 50, Elm-st., Burslem.

Japanese Exports of porcelain and earthenware in the first half of the current year were valued at £234,100. The figures show a steady decrease.

Jam-pots in Churchyards.—The use of jam-pots as flower vases is strongly deprecated by the officials responsible for the good order of St. Peter's Churchyard, Ashton.

U.S. Pottery Imports during the year ending June 30, 1909, were valued at $9,809,000 as against $13,428,000 for the year 1907-8 and $13,707,000 for the year 1906-7.

Earthenware is mentioned in a British Consular Report from Maracaibo, as an article in which trade might be increased if the home exporter tried to get into closer connection with the head offices of the German firms holding the principal part of the business at Maracaibo.

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CHINA CLAY & CHINA STONE WORKS,

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Producers of the **BEST QUALITIES** of China Clay for Earthenware and China, also China Stone, ground and unground.

LETTERS PATENT.
For improved Method of Washing China Clays.

LETTERS PATENT.
For Improved Means in Freeing China Clays from Mica.

Samples and prices free on application.

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B. FAYLE & Co.

HOLD THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

Dorset Blue Ball Clay;

ALSO TILE AND STONEWARE CLAYS.

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Largest Producers of

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Used the world over by leading China, Earthenware, Sanitary Ware and Tile Manufacturers.

China Stone and Ground China Stone of the Finest Qualities.

STOCKS AT RUNCORN AND WESTONPOINT.

Russian Agency and Warehouse—
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Managing Directors: T. M. STOCKER & HENRY STOCKER, St. Austell, Cornwall.

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POTTERS' BLUE BALL AND IVORY CLAYS.

TILE, STONEWARE, AND PIPE CLAYS.

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SUPPLY THE

DORSET BLUE BALL CLAY,

Pronounced by Josiah Wedgwood and Jos. Mayer to be the best for making

HIGH-CLASS GOODS; also Clay for making IVORY WARE,

And various cheaper kinds suitable for Coloured Bodies, &c.

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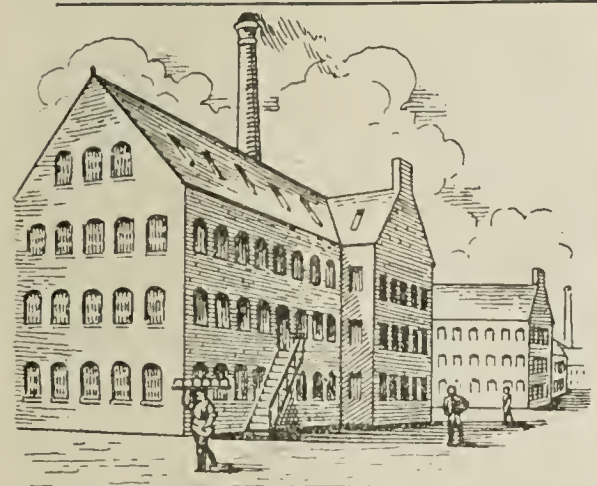
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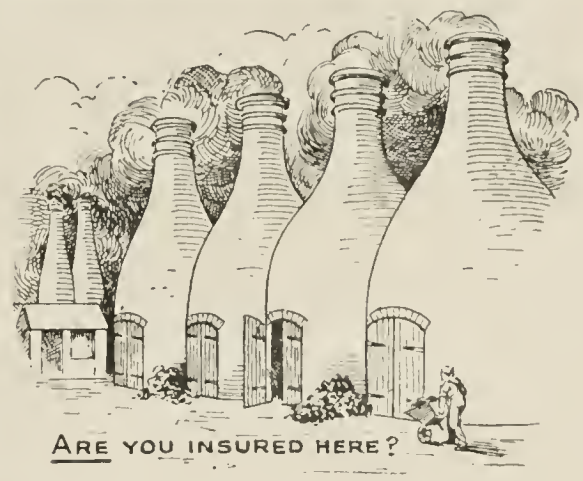
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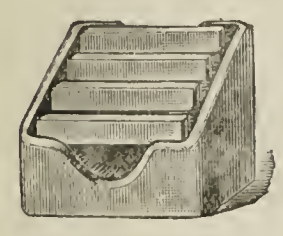


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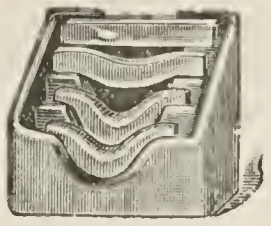
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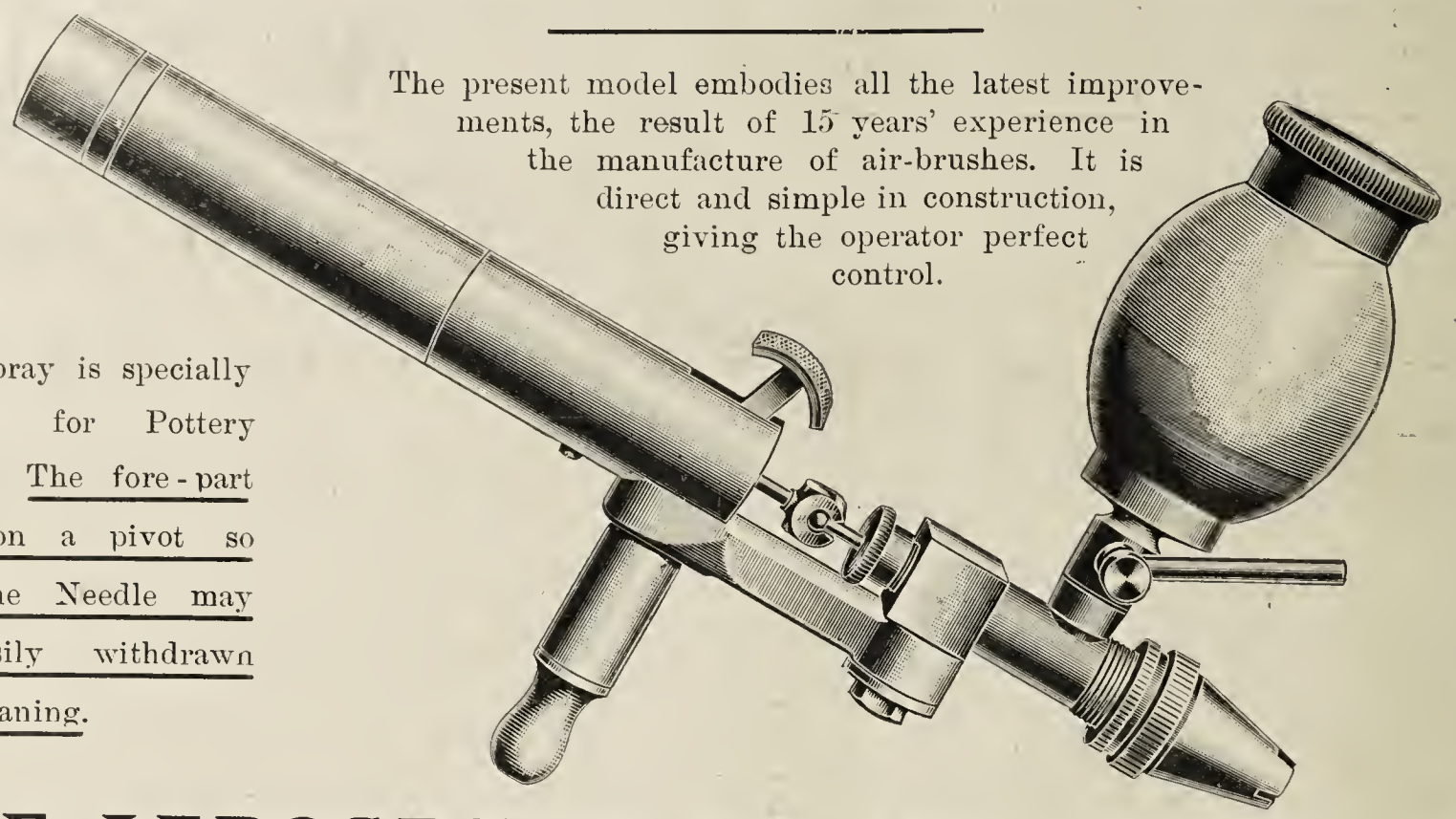
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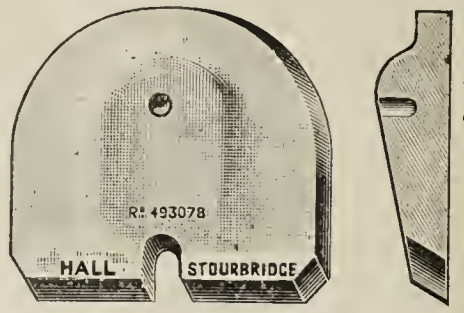
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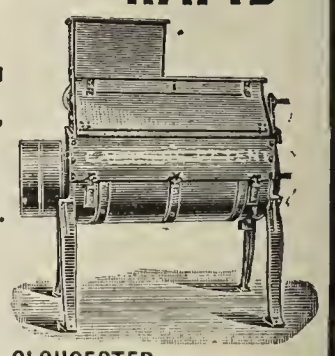
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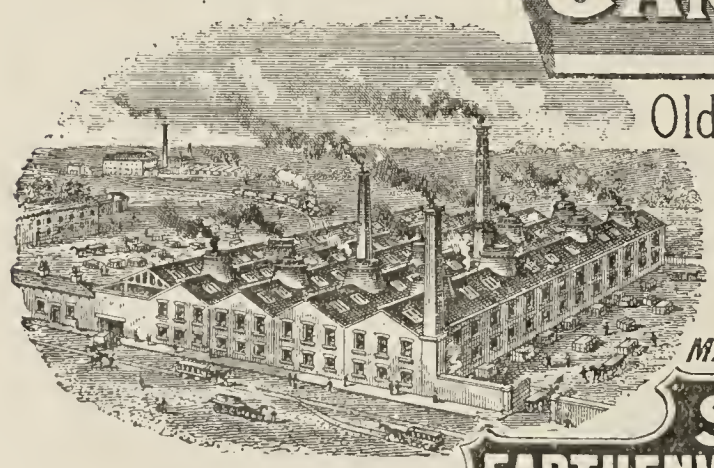
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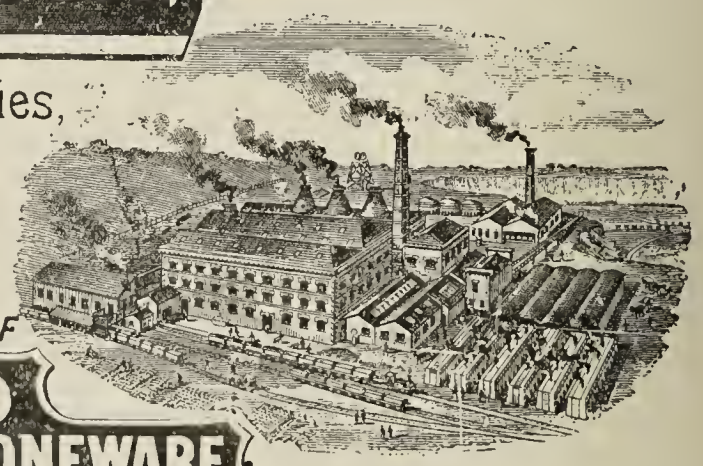
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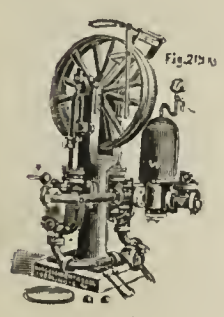
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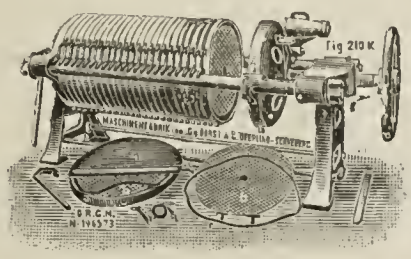
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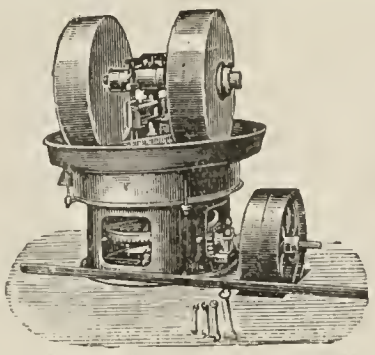
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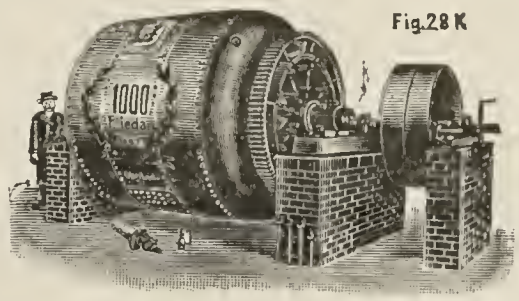
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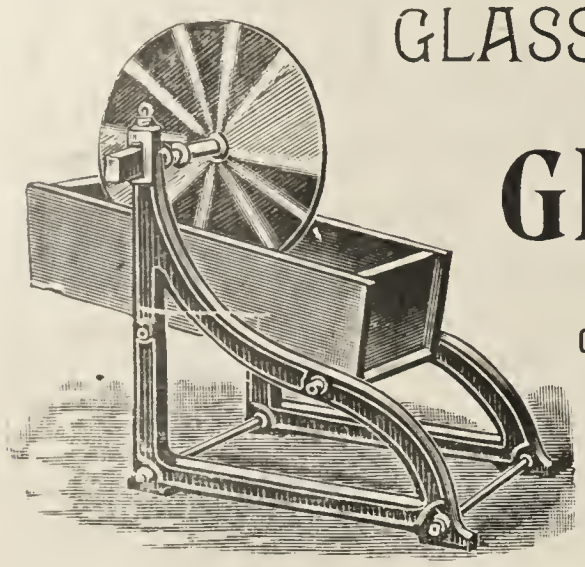
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Articles and quotations on Application.



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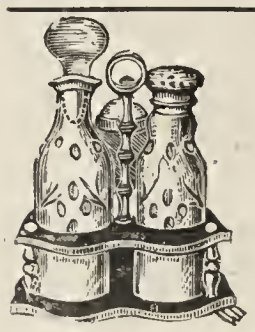
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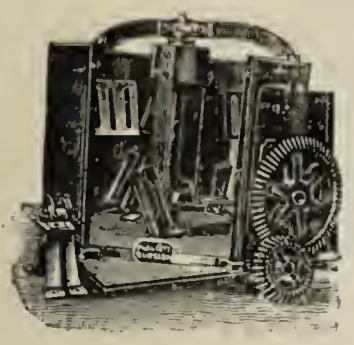
Prices on Application.

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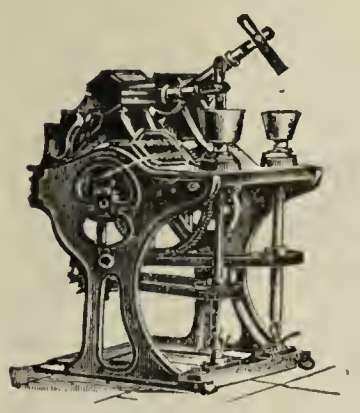
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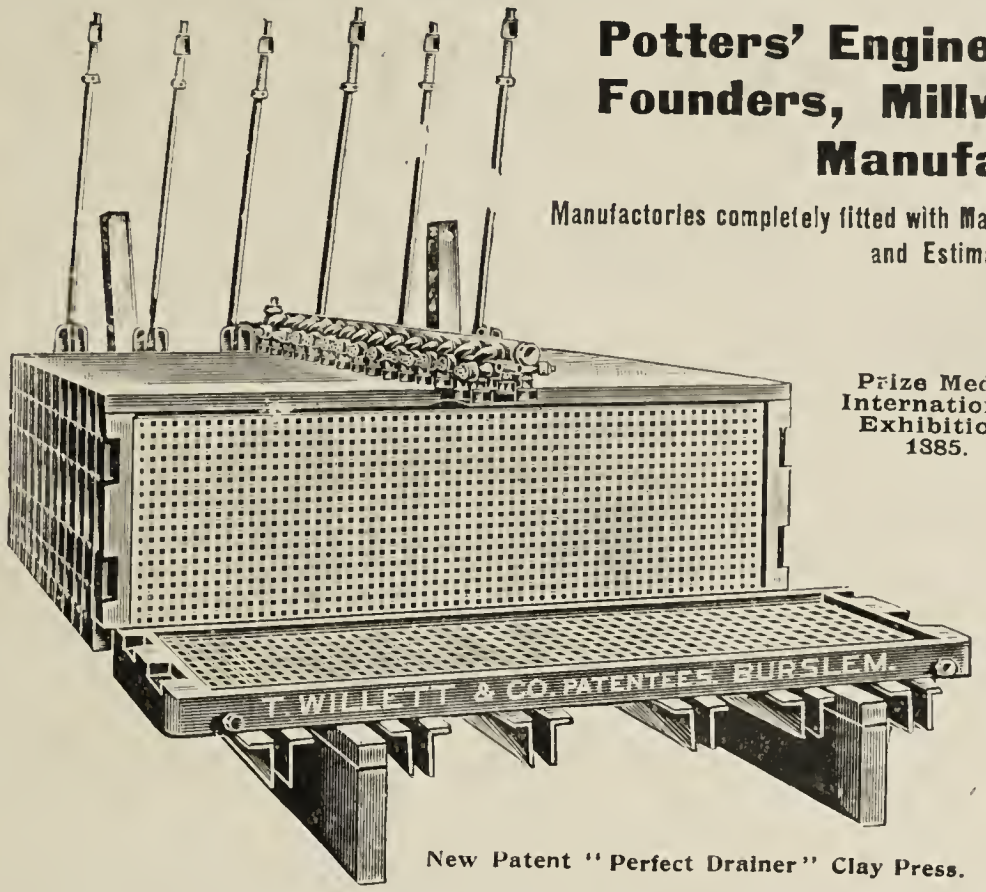
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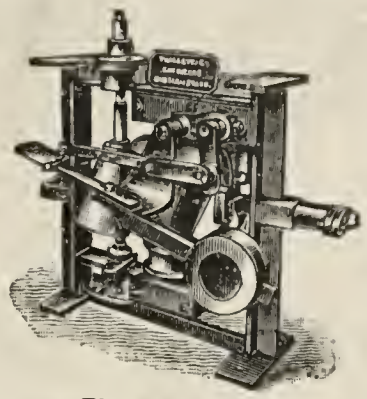


Patent Automatic Cup-making Machine



Prize Medal International Exhibition, 1385.

New Patent "Perfect Drainer" Clay Press.



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Samples & Prices on application.

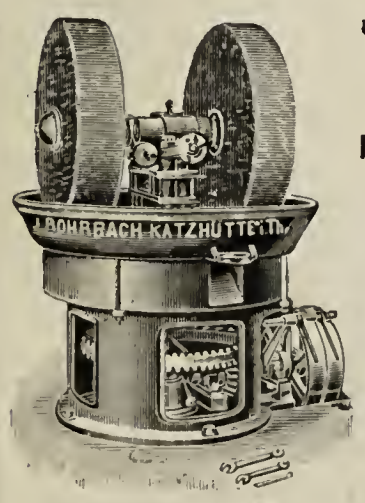
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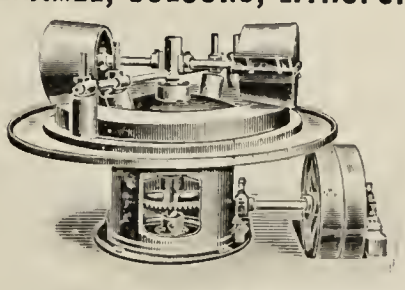
Edge Runner Mill with Granite Runners.

J. ROHRBACH, Engineering Works, Katzhutte, Thuringia. Germany,

MANUFACTURER OF

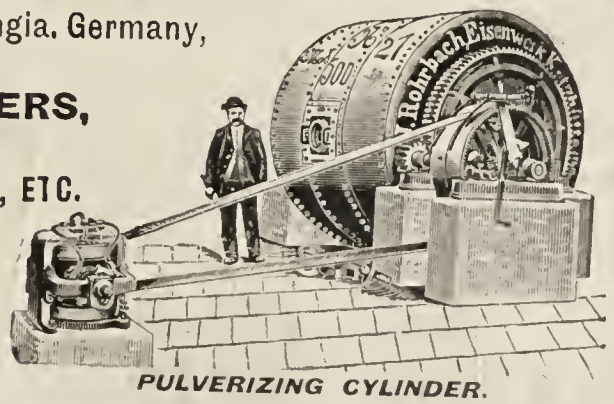
IMPROVED PULVERIZING CYLINDERS,

FOR WET AND DRY GRINDING POTTERS' MATERIALS, ENAMEL, COLOURS, LITHOPONE, WHITE LEAD, ETC.



Clay Kneading Machine.

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PULVERIZING CYLINDER.

Agents for the United Kingdom :

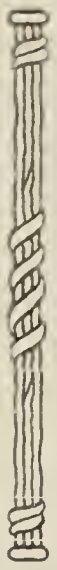
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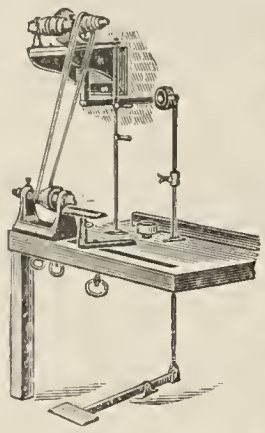
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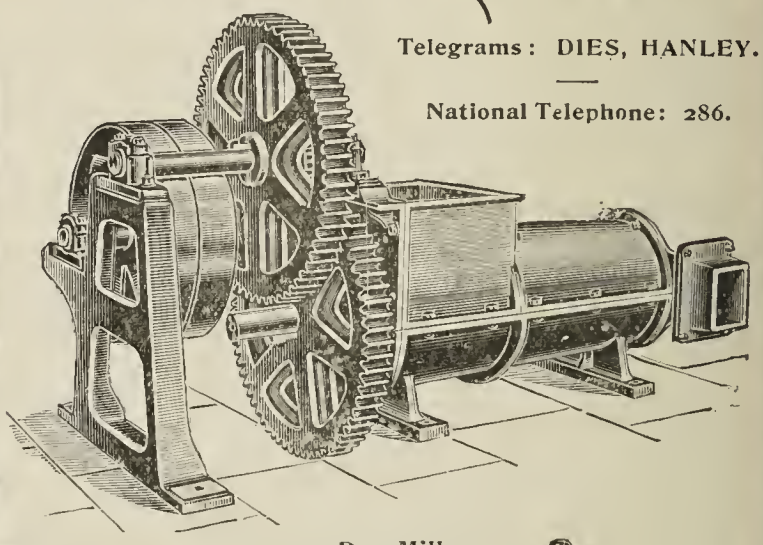


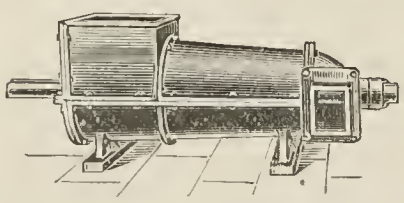
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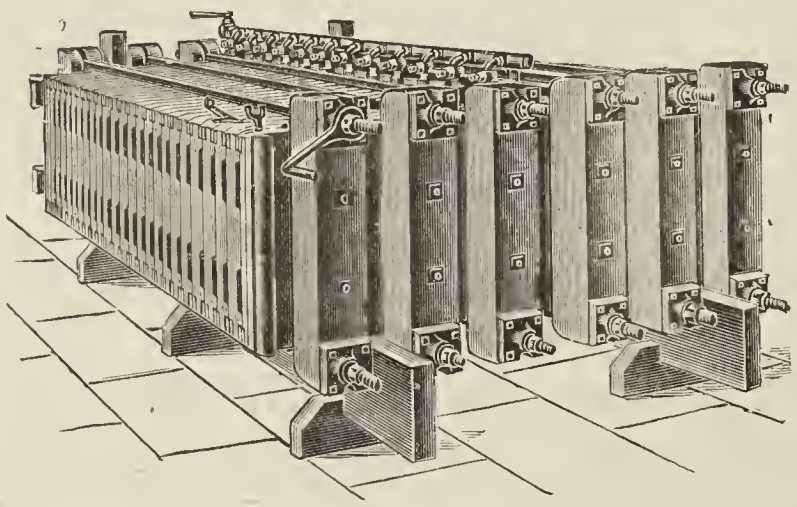
Telegrams: DIES, HANLEY.

National Telephone: 286.

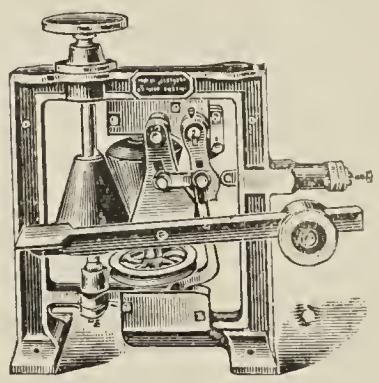




Pug Mill (without Gearing).

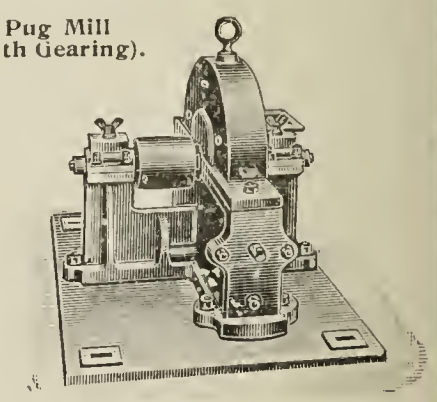


Filter Press.

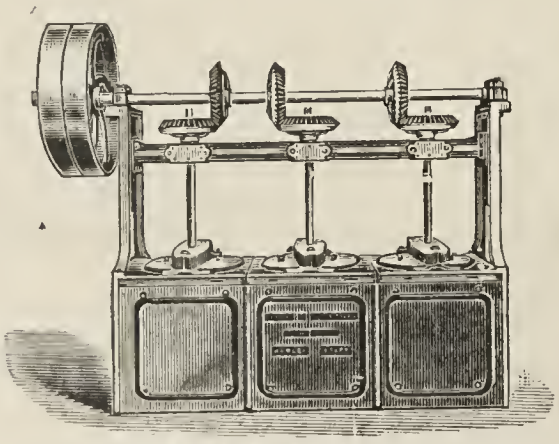


Throwing Wheel.

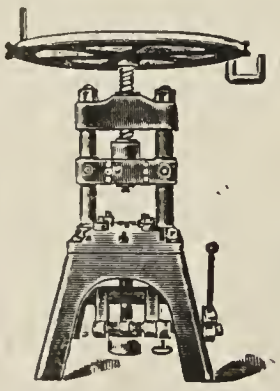
Pug Mill (with Gearing).



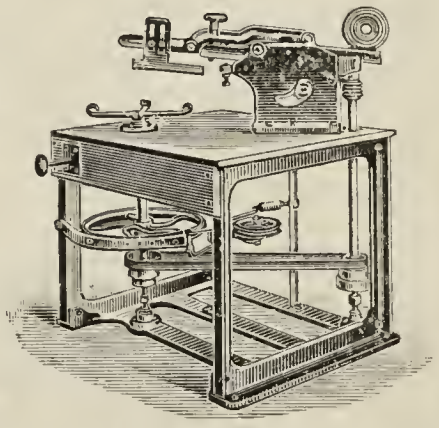
Damped Clay Disintegrator or Dust Mill.



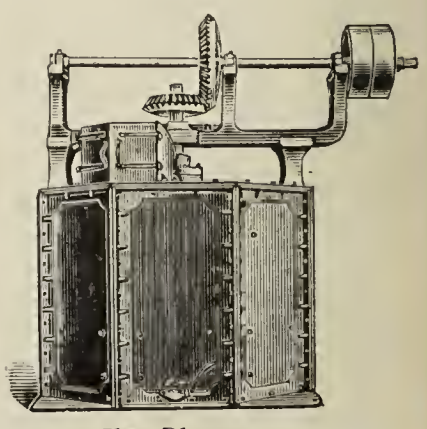
Colour and Enamel Mill.



Tile Press.



Batting Out Machine.



Clay Blunger.

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